

SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TC

CANADA, MAY 4, 1929

GENERAL SECTION
1 to 20

WOMEN'S SECTION
21 to 36

FINANCIAL SECTION
37 to 52

This Week:—P.O'D. Pays His Respects to William the Conqueror—High Spots of Broadway Theatres—A Remedy for "Tight Money"—Good Outlook for Wheat Exports

The FRONT PAGE

Intelligence Standards for Voters

Universal suffrage is now the order of the day in most parts of the English speaking world, limited by the circumstance that no one has as yet raised a cry of "Votes for Children". It may be that as an outcome of the present fad for juvenile oratory contests, boy mayors, and the like, such a movement may arise; but the contingency is sufficiently remote to arouse no fears at the present time. Universal suffrage then means votes for every person of either sex who is legally a citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one, and is not temporarily or permanently in jail. In Ontario at least the franchise is the only boon that comes to everyone without question of the individual's qualifications to intelligently perform the duty supposed to be involved; in this case that of assisting in the government of the country.

If an individual seeks a job as an elevator man or a domestic, he or she is expected to prove certain qualifications for the task, and the same applies to nearly all the other innumerable callings of life; but the constitution assumes that any adult whatever his incapacities or illiteracy is sufficiently competent to exercise the franchise and if he pleases kill with his vote the vote of another who may have devoted a lifetime to the study of public problems. This is called democracy, but in its working out it frequently becomes a travesty on democracy. Many publicists are asking why there is to-day such a distrust of democracy. Some are cynical and some are indignant about it; but undoubtedly the distrust exists. It is not easy to probe the cause but we think that more than anything else it is due to the quietude produced by the fallacy of the original assumption on which universal suffrage was based, that anyone, however illiterate or incompetent is sufficiently equipped to be a voter and help to make or mar public policies.

The unfortunate factor in such a privilege as the franchise is that once conferred it can seldom be taken away except by terrorism, such as is exercised in the Southern States over negro voters. Most of us would rather see a community inefficiently or stupidly governed, than admit terrorism to our counsels. But something can be done to restore the credit of democracy by establishing literacy tests for voters.

Sometime ago SATURDAY NIGHT pointed out that a man was not supposed to be qualified for the simple duties of a postman until he had passed a civil service examination of the fourth class; and that it was surely not infringing human liberty to ask that before an individual was entrusted with the ballot he should be obliged to meet a similar test. The idea was presented as one which had little chance of acceptance, but one worth thinking about. Later we have learned that it was not quite so utopian as we had assumed and that in the State of New York they now have a franchise law which contains reservations strongly resembling it.

In New York State the law gives two serious to work to grapple with two of the chief problems involved in universal suffrage. (1) The fact that women's suffrage had placed on the voter's lists millions of individuals utterly unfamiliar with political ideas, who hardly knew what a vote meant and (2) that foreign immigration had produced a large male electorate almost in the same condition. The remedy devised was a very fair literacy test which does not take away privileges that anyone had enjoyed prior to January 1st, 1922, but aims at a more selective franchise among younger or newer voters. This provision was summarized in an able pamphlet of instruction issued by the New York League of Women Voters to its membership prior to the presidential elections of last autumn, from which the ensuing paragraph is quoted:—

New Voters: Those becoming entitled to vote in this state on or after January 1st, 1922, and casting their first vote, must present on registration, as proof of ability to read, write and understand English, either a school certificate showing that they have completed the eighth grade in elementary school where English is the language, or a certificate of having passed the literacy test required by the Board of Regents. Examinations are held in advance of registration in public schools duly advertised. Proof is not required of those qualified to vote in this state before January 1st, 1922, whether they have voted or not.

Most Canadians, one ventures to say, are ignorant of the very wise provision above outlined. Its adoption in connection with federal, provincial and municipal franchise in Canada (of course with due recognition of the constitutional position of the French language) would assuredly go far to render nugatory many fears as to the future of this country that are being expressed at the present time. So far as New York State is concerned it is as yet too early to judge of results. It is a plan that needs a quarter of a century of practice to yield a complete fruition but there is small question that such a system will produce admirable results for the community in the next generation.

Home Smith for Niagara Commission

The Ontario Government showed remarkable penetrating judgment in promptly appointing Mr. Home Smith of Toronto to succeed the late P. W. Ellis as Chairman of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission. The appointment is one of international importance, and if the Government had fine-combed the province to find the most suitable man to complete and carry on the superb work of frontier beautification and parks management initiated by Mr. Ellis, it could not have found a better appointee. The career of Mr. Home Smith, who is still under fifty, has been a remarkable one ever since as a youth he came to Toronto

from Stratford, Ont. He revealed a vision of the future destinies of the city so fine and comprehensive, and a capacity for affairs so rare that he has left Toronto deeply indebted to him for all time. The work he initiated as Chairman of the Toronto Harbor Improvement Commission, and in connection with development of Humber valley as a residential section never fails to rouse enthusiasm and admiration in visitors from far and near. But Mr. Home Smith like the late Mr. Ellis is the type of visionary, who possesses sound economic foresight. A few years ago he undoubtedly saved Toronto from future bankruptcy when he organized the movement against hydro-radials, which would have involved the city in enormous obligations and continuous deficits, with small perceptible benefits. On that occasion he also won the gratitude of the people of Canada, for the radicals scheme would have paralleled the then recently reorganized Canadian National Railways system in its most profitable territory and set back the prospect of a surplus in operating expenses for many years. With his taste, imagination, and administrative aptitude, Mr. Home Smith is the ideal man for the Niagara post.



BARONESS DE DUNSTANVILLE

One of the masterpieces of John Hoppner, R.A. (1758-1810). The subject was Susanna, daughter of John Hipplesey Cox, a Somersetshire magnate. In 1780 she married Sir Francis Bassett, afterwards Baron de Dunstanville, and the picture was painted shortly afterward. It remained at Tehidy, Cambourne, Cornwall, for more than a century. The color scheme of the dress is deep orange with blue shawl and facings and the headdress is white.

Photo by courtesy of Ehrlich Galleries, New York.

from Stratford, Ont. He revealed a vision of the future destinies of the city so fine and comprehensive, and a capacity for affairs so rare that he has left Toronto deeply indebted to him for all time. The work he initiated as Chairman of the Toronto Harbor Improvement Commission, and in connection with development of Humber valley as a residential section never fails to rouse enthusiasm and admiration in visitors from far and near. But Mr. Home Smith like the late Mr. Ellis is the type of visionary, who possesses sound economic foresight. A few years ago he undoubtedly saved Toronto from future bankruptcy when he organized the movement against hydro-radials, which would have involved the city in enormous obligations and continuous deficits, with small perceptible benefits. On that occasion he also won the gratitude of the people of Canada, for the radicals scheme would have paralleled the then recently reorganized Canadian National Railways system in its most profitable territory and set back the prospect of a surplus in operating expenses for many years. With his taste, imagination, and administrative aptitude, Mr. Home Smith is the ideal man for the Niagara post.

The Coming Plebiscite in Nova Scotia

Premier Rhodes has announced that a plebiscite on the liquor question will be taken in Nova Scotia next fall. The electors, as we understand it, are to be asked to vote yea or nay on the question of the continuance of the law at present in force — we did not say enforced — in the Province, which law prohibits the sale and purchase of all alcoholic liquor, except the slender stream that is permitted to trickle through in virtue of medical prescriptions. In declaring for a plebiscite on the question, the Nova Scotia Premier is taking a different course from that which Premier Ferguson took in Ontario in December, 1926. In this Province, the question of the substitution of Government Control for Prohibition was submitted to the people as the direct policy of a Government appealing for a continuance in office. As a result, a large affirmative vote favored the Governmental policy and returned the present Administration pledged to a policy of temperance reform, consistent with the sale of alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes, under a system the feasibility of which has been amply demonstrated, not only in Ontario, but in other parts of the Dominion as well.

But though the course to be pursued in Nova Scotia is not, apparently, to be identical with the line taken by the Ontario Government in 1926, one very material argument was adduced by Premier Ferguson, at that time, in favor of the change that he advocated, which ought, one would think, to have considerable weight with thinking men everywhere, when voting on the question of the

continuance of Prohibition. Clearly and concisely, Mr. Ferguson thus postulated the situation, in an address to his constituents, subsequently issued as a formal Government pronouncement: "Do you not think it would be better, where the demand exists and there is a determination to secure liquor at any cost, that we should face the problem squarely and direct the supply necessary to meet this demand through recognized and properly controlled channels in the open, and that the profits now enriching the dealers should be made available for public uses and the reduction of taxation?"

Other arguments, of course, were employed with success, and some of these, as we have always maintained in these columns were quite incontrovertible on their merits, to commend the change in policy, from Prohibition to Government Control, to the electorate of Ontario. But, unquestionably, the certainty of the accrual of substantial profits, for the use of the Province, contributed towards the convincing of both rural and urban voters that the system advocated could be advantageously employed to assist the Provincial Treasurer in his efforts to balance the annual budget.

Those efforts are necessarily common to all Provincial Treasurers. In the Province of Nova Scotia, where Prohibition "lags superfluous on the stage", they have not, of late, been crowned with any conspicuous success. For Premier Rhodes recently told the Legislature of that Province that there will be a deficit of some \$800,000 this year. This fact may well cause the Nova Scotians, ere they tie themselves to the taking of the plebiscite, to put on their considering-caps, and ponder whether it is not likely — even certain, indeed — that there exists between Prohibition and the aforesaid deficit almost the identical relationship that joins cause and effect. With a people so logical of mind and so shrewdly thrifty, such pondering should assuredly be fruitful.

Nova Scotia has seen, in short, the other Provinces of the Dominion reaping the direct economic benefits that must inevitably spring from the system of Government Control. There is, too, the further fact to be considered that, geographically, in most Provinces of Canada, there is involved a problem of deeper economic significance than can be included in the question, simply, of "wet or dry". Unlike Ontario and Quebec, Nova Scotia has not a boundary immediately abutting on a rich and densely populated area of a country that is suffering, and with increasing poignancy, as it would seem, under a "dry" regime, however imperfect of enforcement the "dryness". But, still, the continuity of that Province to the Eastern States (and we are not oblivious of Maine's historic record) cannot but mean that the imitation of Ontario's example — and that of the other Provinces — would stimulate and foster an influx of tourists and others from the other side of

the line. It is up to Nova Scotians to see that undoubted Provincial right are exercised in a manner advantageous to their Province. At the forthcoming plebiscite, they will have the ball at their feet.

Cabinet Changes at Quebec

There has been a mild shuffle of the cards in the Cabinet pack at Quebec. As we prophesied, some weeks ago, Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for twenty years now, has resigned his portfolio, to take up the office of Vice-President of the Quebec Liquor Commission, in succession to Hon. H. G. Carroll, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Mr. Caron was very far from a success as Minister of Agriculture. He was a man singularly unresponsive to new ideas. At the same time, he had a distinct following among the political reactionaries — and such are to be found in all parties in Quebec as elsewhere. But it would probably not be far from the truth to say that his resignation will contribute to the strength of the Taschereau Government, in the view of most forward-looking people. Whether his appointment to the responsible (and highly lucrative) post of vice-president of the Quebec Liquor Commission, in succession to so clear-cut and forceful personality as Mr. Carroll, is equally to be welcomed, is a question that must, for the time, be left on "the knees of the gods" for determination. Even Premier Taschereau may have his "Old Man of the Sea!"

But, at last, the appointment of Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, to succeed Mr. Caron at the Department of Agriculture, is one which should be warmly acclaimed by all the progressive farmers of Quebec. On certain matters of public importance we have not always been able to number ourselves among Mr. Perron's whole-hearted admirers. But we have always recognized in him a personality of quite remarkable strength and forcefulness. Such qualities, desirable always in a Cabinet Minister, are certainly not least desirable, at this particular moment, in the head of the Department over which Mr. Perron has now been called on to preside. The dry bones need to be made to live and, by the same token, he ought to be well qualified to give them somewhat of the life they so badly need. Himself well acquainted with the practical side of agriculture, he has also made something of a study of those problems of marketing which constitute one of the hardest knots that the Quebec agriculturist, and, indeed, agriculturists in the Dominion generally, have to unravel. As head of the Roads Department, he has done a great work for the Province in the construction of Quebec's system of good roads — a work which called for considerable faith and foresight on his part, in view of the very large expenditures that it necessarily involved. Those qualities will not be less necessary in the task, on which he is now entering, of giving the requisite lead in the building up of the farming industry in Quebec in a manner commensurate with its importance to the communal life of the Province.

The portfolio of the Roads Department has gone to Hon. J. E. Perrault, for long Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Mr. Perrault is not going to relinquish the Mines Branch, while Hon. Hector Laferte, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, becomes Minister of Colonization and Fisheries. Mr. Perrault is no stranger to the work of the Roads Department, having, in fact, for some years, acted as the Government spokesman for that Department in the Legislative Assembly, owing to Mr. Perron being a member not of that chamber but of the Legislative Council. Mr. Perrault has the advantage of long experience of public service, and is known to be possessed of high organizing and administration capacity, while he has the further good fortune to be taking over a department which is in quite first-rate operating shape. The one new Minister, Hon. Hector Laferte, has been a member of the Legislative Assembly for over a dozen years and lately has been its Speaker, in which position he has gained the esteem of his fellow-members to a degree that promises well for his success in the Ministerial career on which he has now embarked. Altogether Premier Taschereau is to be congratulated on the Cabinet reorganization that he has effected. If less far-reaching than it had been generally anticipated that it would be, it should yet contribute to the strengthening of his Government.

Montreal Council Aid Health Survey

A special meeting of the Montreal city council was held recently to receive the report of the committee, appointed by the council from among its own members, for the purpose of investigating the findings of the recent Health Survey, carried out by a body of public-spirited and influential citizens, and of reporting thereon to the council. The report in question approved the findings of the Health Survey and accepted the program formulated by the experts employed by that body almost *in toto*, and the report was duly passed by the council. On the latter body the eyes of all concerned with the vital question of public health in Montreal will now be fixed, in the determination that there shall be no shying of this question, either in whole or in part. In view of the aroused state of public opinion in Montreal, it was obviously impossible that the investigating committee should bring in a report of a kind unfriendly to the Health Survey's findings, or that the council, as a whole, should refrain from giving its endorsement to a favorable report. But, unless the council is really converted to the necessity of putting the program that has been devised by the Health Survey into active operation, its proposals may very easily be emasculated. We trust, though with no undue excess of confidence, that the endorsement, given by the special committee and the council alike, of the Health Survey's findings will turn out to be of no mere *pro forma*, perfunctory kind, but that it betokens a real change of heart that will be exhibited in adequate and appropriate action.

There is, however, one recommendation in the committee's report to which, we think, exception of the strongest kind may justly be taken. It is this: "That they (the executive committee) request the persons who initi-

ated and conducted the Health Survey, and who occupy prominent positions in educational, journalistic, financial, industrial and commercial circles, to indicate to the executive committee the means of creating new sources of revenue, so that their desiderata may be realized." We imagine that the foregoing was intended (at any rate, partly) to be "wrote sarcastic." But, in any case, the suggestion is a piece of unwarranted presumption. Public spirit, and that alone, inspired the citizens who conducted the Health Survey to undertake that beneficent and much-needed work. But to ask them to give lessons, either to the executive committee or to the city council, in elementary civic finance is going a little too far. It may well be, judging from the past records of both those bodies, that such lessons are not unnecessary, but that is another story. After all, where there's a will, there's a way. When the city executive and council are keen on a project, they never have any difficulty in getting the cash for it. The many millions of dollars requisite for the financing of the city's part in the unsavory water deal were found without much trouble. "The means of creating new sources of revenue," for the purpose of carrying into effect the findings of the Health Survey, can readily enough be devised, if the executive committee and the council are in earnest in the endeavor to devise them.

The special committee of the council having reported in favor of substantially all the recommendations of the Health Survey, and the council having accepted its report, any attempt to delay action on the score of inability to create "new sources of revenue" will be rightly and widely resented. It is extremely regrettable that certain members of the council should have thought it consistent with their duty to the public to talk some very undignified nonsense about the difficulty of going before their constituents and defending necessary expenditures on public health. Admittedly, the recommendations of the Health Survey require to be carried into effect, if the black marks against Montreal's name, in the matter of public health, are to be erased. That being so, and the members of council being aware thereof, it is assuredly their duty to take their courage in both hands and do what is necessary at once, instead of bleating about possible difficulties with their constituents.

Warring on "Blind Pigs" in Montreal

Under the authority of the law passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, making it an offence, for which an arrest can be made without a warrant, to be found in a "blind pig," a determined effort is being made to wipe out these unsavory resorts in Montreal. The first shot in this intensive campaign was fired the other day, when a detachment of police swooped down, after the manner of the Assyrian of old, on an alleged night club and arrested fifty persons found on the premises. Three of the fifty were charged with selling liquor without the permit required by law, and the remainder with frequenting a place where liquor was so sold. Under the old law, only the sellers would have been liable to arrest, but now the frequenters are also eligible for the dragnet.

On the forty-seven frequenters being hauled before Judge Monet, who fined each one \$100 and costs amounting to \$17.75. "pretty expensive drinking," as he commented—the Judge asked each of them why he had gone to such a place. Some replied plaintively that they "only wanted a little beer," but the judge told them that, if so, their legal course was to go to the corner grocery store and buy the beer, before closing hours, and consume it in their homes. However, as there is reason to believe that many other undesirable things, besides the illicit drinking of beer, go on at some of these "blind pigs", it is possible that not all the defendants told the whole truth in this regard. Significantly the Judge issued what should prove a salutary warning to those whom it may concern by stating with emphasis: "This is going to be a war to the death, and be assured the 'blind pigs' are not going to win out."

LORD DEWAR, opening the London and North Eastern Railway poster exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries, Piccadilly, had some amusing remarks to make about things in general and advertising in particular. They included:

Samson got some wonderful advertising results when he took two columns, and certainly brought down the house.

If you do not advertise you fossilize.

The lions of society are tigers for publicity.

Were it not for a man's faults he might live and die without ever hearing his name mentioned.

Nothing deflates so fast as a punctured reputation.

Success is merely a matter of buying your experience cheap and selling it at a profit.

Many a false step is made by standing still.

Footprints on the sands of time are not made by sitting down.

No man, however insignificant he looks, questions your judgment when you tell him he looks distinguished.

An ounce of flattery is worth more than a ton of tomb-stone obituary.

The greatest mistake you can make in this life is to be continually fearing you will make one.



COUNT SERGE FLEURY

The eminent French publicist and litterateur, who recently paid his first visit to Canada as guest of the National Council of Education.

How William Conquered

By P. O'D

IF THERE is one character in English history for whom I have always been conscious of an acute personal dislike, it is William the Conqueror. Perhaps, it is due to the arrogance of his title—"the Conqueror"—perhaps to his habit of promising new abbeys, and playing tricks with the relics of the saints. A pious and ruthless old ruffian, I have always regarded him. And now, as a punishment possibly for not having studied my history lessons to better purpose at school, I am haunted by him. Wherever I turn, I run smack up against the ruins of some castle or church he built. Every path seems to lead finally to one of his battlefields. Worse still, half the "pubs" in this part of the country are named after him, instead of those sacred animals of British mythology, the white hart and the red lion. It is a dreadful thing to feel that one cannot go about in an age of motor cars and plus-fours and flappers without this mediaeval ghost clanking along in his iron clothes majestically and wrathfully in pursuit. I begin to feel that one of us will have to move.

I might become reconciled to William, I might even manage to forget about him, if visitors would only let me. But they won't. Their thirst for information about him is insatiable. They want to talk about him, and tell about him, and visit all the places in the neighborhood where he built something or killed somebody. It is an amazing development. Half my friends seem suddenly to have become inspired with a pure passion for historical research. I would like to think that Canadians in general, and especially those who come to see me, are a singularly thoughtful and cultured lot of people. In fact, I know

cestors hanging impressively from the branches. The Browns, it appears, are really descended from the Seurs de Brune—there were two of them, she said, though judging from the number of Browns in the world, they must have taken up paternity as a career. Anyway, they came to England at the time of the Norman Conquest, or so Mrs. Brown's story goes. When I heard those dreadful tidings my heart sank. I felt that I could see the cloud about the size of a man's hand, and catch the mutterings of the onrushing tornado. I tried to scutter away to safety.

"Talking of coming to England," I said as brightly as my forebodings would permit, "have I ever told of my perfectly killing experience on the ship....?"

"They came with William the Conqueror," said Mrs. Brown.

I made one more effort.

"And now you really must tell me what you two have been doing in London. I'll bet there isn't a night-club within five miles of Charing Cross that you haven't...."

It was like holding up paper hoops before a star equestrienne. Mrs. Brown went through them without seeming to notice they were there.

"And that's why we felt that we couldn't go home without a visit to Battle Abbey. I have been dreaming of it for years. Besides, I've promised to write a paper on it for my literary circle."

"Oh, sure," said Henry, with the fatuous and uneasy grin of the thoroughly subdued husband. "We got to give the sacred pile the once-over."



ONE OF US WILL HAVE TO MOVE.

they are. And yet there are times when I wonder if, perhaps, William the Conqueror and Henry the Eighth are the only ancient kings of England that they know anything about.

Fortunately, Henry didn't marry anyone here so I manage to escape him pretty well. Elizabeth, however, is a source of trouble, for there are several trees in the vicinity under which she is supposed to have had lunch on a cushion. Every now and then someone turns up who has heard about it and wants to see them. But that isn't so difficult. After all, one oak-tree is a good deal like another, and there are two or three nearby to which I lead these eager students, so that they may hack off a branch by way of souvenir, or grub about eagerly among the roots hoping to come on a Tudor spoon that had been miraculously overlooked all these years. But William is different. There is no escaping him, and there is no short cut in his case. It has to be a ruined castle or abbey, and you can't keep a good working substitute for that around the corner. The only thing, therefore, is to take one's visitors off to see the real thing—a good many miles away, alas!—unless you can manage to discourage them. And it is very difficult to do that, especially if it turns out to be a fine day. Happily, it is very often wet, though not always at the right time. And some of them don't mind even that.

There are the Browns, for instance, who came along the other day. Brown is a nice quiet fellow who has collected a good many bales of booty by watching his home-town grow and intelligently anticipating the direction in which the extensions were likely to occur. It is not hard work, but you require a flair for it—that, and a certain amount of capital which can be tied up without any early necessity for untying it. All you have to do is to pick out a piece of pasture-land, and shoot the cows off it, and build streets across it, with ornamental pillars at the end, and call the place something or other Park, and sit down patiently and wait for people to come along and build houses on the nice little squares you have marked out for them at exorbitant prices. The whole trick is to pick out the right piece of pasture. Otherwise, people don't build the houses, and the cows come back on it, and you have to go to work at some real work again. But Brown, as I have said, is pretty good at this particular trick—so good, in fact, that now he and Mrs. Brown can take six months or so off, whenever they feel like it, and visit other parts of the world, without regard to the prospects they may offer for intelligent subdivision.

SOMEHOW I felt perfectly safe with the Browns. It never occurred to me that they would care about any history except Canadian, and even that only in so far as it might affect the titles to property in the particular district where Henry operates. As for ruins, I felt that his chief concern with them would be whether or not it would be profitable to pull them down and remake them into a series of semi-detached houses or snappy bungalows, six rooms, bath and garage.

But I had reckoned without Mrs. Brown. It seems that in the interval since I had last seen them, she had acquired culture and something in the nature of a family tree—the seedling that was to grow swiftly into a spreading and umbrageous oak, with all sorts of distinguished an-

Think of old Henry considering any pile sacred, except the kind you take down to the bank!

"And, of course, we decided that you must come with us," said Mrs. Brown, with sweet enthusiasm. "There are so many things you can tell us about it, I'm sure."

I gazed out despairingly at the sodden skies and the gentle, unceasing drizzle.

"But you don't want to go and see a ruin on a day like this, do you?" I asked feebly, knowing that they did, and that there was no escape for me. A really strong-minded man would have told them that he had rheumatism, and the doctor had forbidden him to go out in the wet, that he had an appointment with his dentist at half-past four, that the last time he went to Battle Abbey he was caught chipping a piece off a tomb and now they wouldn't let him in any more. But I never can think of these things till it is too late.

Henry gave a guffaw.

"Darn if I don't think this is just the day for ruins," he said.

Coarse, insensitive creature! Why is it that men like that are nearly always good at making money?

"This is not intended to be a picnic," said Mrs. Brown.

"This is a pilgrimage for Henry and me."

"I suppose you know most of the place is now occupied by a girls' school," I reminded them.

But nothing could weaken their determination. In fact, I thought Henry's eyes glistened a little, as if the business looked rather more promising to him now.

"Some of those English girls are mighty attractive at that age," he remarked.

I don't know what age Henry had especially in mind and I made no effort to shatter any unseemly hopes he might cherish. I didn't bother to tell him that that part of the Abbey is barred to visitors. I gave up all thought of further resistance. Like King Harold, when the arrow took him in the eye, I knew that the day had gone definitely against me.

For the next hour I sat beside Henry on the front seat of his car, peering out through the patch of blurry glass across which the windscreen-wiper swung with the regularity of a metronome. But I wasn't bored—I was too busy trying to keep Henry on the road, and wondering when we were all going to be killed. You see, Henry had hired a car by the week for purposes of sight-seeing, and he insisted on driving it himself.

"Chauffeurs are so unromantic," said Mrs. Brown. "They take away that lovely gypsy feeling, don't they?"

"And they eat so darn much," said Henry.

"Left! Left!" I shouted in terror, as Henry, for about the twelfth time in five miles, swung to the right to meet an oncoming car, causing the gentleman who drove it to jam on all four brakes and skid up to us broadside-on like an enraged crab. And causing the gentleman to lean out of the window and address us with a complete forgetfulness of that traditional English courtesy and reserve. As Henry had stalled his engine in his panic, the stranger was able to get in quite a number of simple home-truths before Henry managed to take us out of range—he did it in standing jumps, with the hand-brake set hard.

"This is the only blasted country in the world where people drive to the left," said Henry, when he had time and breath to say anything.

I COULD only hope that the coroner's jury would remember this when they were considering our case, and would not bring in a verdict of self-destruction during temporary insanity.

But nothing happened. Fortunately, most of the people who drive motor-cars in England drive fairly well—they have to on those narrow, winding roads, with the trees and hedges hiding everywhere around the bend. Besides there was very little traffic on the way, thanks to the weather, and so we arrived at Battle, shaken in nerve but otherwise sound.

As we drove up to the great gateway of the Abbey, Mrs. Brown gave a gasp of startled recognition, as though she had known it in some previous incarnation and was amazed to find that the old place had hardly changed at all. And certainly it looked very ancient and very handsome, with its towers and its battlemented top, and the high, deep archway, whose elaborately groined roof makes it seem like part of some Gothic chapel. When these early ecclesiastical architects set out to build a gateway, they made a real job of it. They were not content to build a couple of pillars and hang heavy doors on them, as we might in these hasty times when stonemasons' wages are what they are. Instead, they built a castle and then bored a tunnel through it, thoughtfully providing loopholes and gratings through which the guard could shoot you as you strolled up to the front door, or pour melted lead on you when you had got in. It was magnificent, but it wasn't hospitality. There was, however, a lot to be said for it, and I have sometimes wished they would revive the custom. It would keep a lot of people from wanting to visit the place.

"Not a very noisy day, sir, to be bringing a party around," said the porter, as he deftly removed three half-crowns from ten-shilling note—it is the modern substitute for the melted lead. I have been there so often now with visitors that he thinks I am connected with one of the touring agencies. I encourage the idea in the hope that some day he may slip me a rake-off on the admissions.

"Some of their ancestors used to fight around here," I explained. And then I went back to the Browns who were eagerly studying two dreadful stone faces in the groined roof. Mrs. Brown seemed worried.

"The guide-book says that one of these is William and the other Harold," she told us, "but which is which?"

They were both noseless and earless, and one was chinless as well. Only the sockets of the ears remained, and jagged holes which had once been mouths. War was evidently war in those heavy, mediaeval days. I had no helpful suggestions to offer, so we called in the porter. He gazed at them earnestly as if he had never really seen them before.

"Which is the Conqueror?" Mrs. Brown asked impatiently.

"Well, I don't rightly know, ma'am," he said at last. "But I think that ought must 'a been a draw."

With the exception of the Gatehouse, which is wonderfully preserved, Battle Abbey is a good deal of a disappointment. There is so little of it left, and of that little considerable part is incorporated in the school for young ladies, from which visitors are excluded as rigorously as the monks themselves would have been. Incidentally, if ever the spirits of these holy men return to wander among the ruins of their cloisters and along the yew-tree walks they planted, it is to be hoped that they do it by moonlight when everyone is safely indoors, and there is no sight of fluttering curls and twinkling legs to disturb the pious tenor of their meditations.

We were shown about by a pink-faced, mild-eyed man in muddy leggings, who kept gouging lumps of dried clay off his hands. He explained that he was one of the gardeners, but that he acted as "gold" when there was any "goiding" to be done. He conducted us to a broad stone terrace, and he began his familiar piece. The authorities of Battle Abbey do not permit visitors to wander around by themselves. They want to keep what is left of the sacred ruins. "Roight 'ere is the centre or the position taken up by King 'Arold and 'is Saxons which was about a thousand yards long on the thirteenth of October ten 'undred and sixty-six and the Normans who 'ad landed at Pevensey and marched from 'Astings camped hopposite on Telham 'ill and in between is Senlac the lake of blood 'wich is lac meanin' lake and sen 'wich is blood in the language 'which they foreigners talked 'ence Senlac bein' the name of the battle—yes, lady, down below there wot looks peaceful loike a duckpond but 'wich was then red and 'orrible with 'uman gore."

He stopped and drew a triumphant breath, and then plunged in once more in a frantic but friendly effort to get the business over.

"For noine hours the sangu'ary struggle continued gettin' more and more sangu'ous and then the Saxons broke King 'Arold 'aving a harrow in the heye and King William 'aving promised to build a habbey 'which was done accordin' and consecrated in February ten 'undred and noineety-three."

We gazed across the little valley to the wooded hill on the other side, down which the Norman knights had ridden to the charge, and solemn thoughts came to us "of old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago." It was Henry who first found expression for the emotions which stirred us—or should have stirred us.

"I don't believe it's changed a bit," he said. "Funny! You'd think it would have all got built over by now, wouldn't you?"

The suggestion about building was a little unfortunate. It was not quite in tune with the heightened feelings of Mrs. Brown, and she turned on him with wifely vigor.

"This is where your ancestors fell," she said, "and all you can think of is high-class modern residences! You ought to be standing with your hat in your hand."

"Doggone, honey, that's getting on to nine hundred years ago," Henry protested. "Besides, it's raining."

"As if that mattered!" Mrs. Brown sniffed scornfully.

So Henry took his hat off, and the pink top of his bald head grew moist and mottled under the chill drizzle which blew about us. Heaven only knows to what horrid extremes of cold in the head Henry exposed himself. It was a heroic gesture, worthy of those ancient Seurs de Brune, whether or not they ever existed, and whether or not they had anything to do with the existence of Henry. Personally, I kept my hat on. After all, there must be some compensation for those who have practically no ancestors—or none to speak of.

The Duke of York has formally accepted, from the trustees of the British Film Institute, the wonderful film portrayal of Captain Scott's last expedition to the Antarctic. Made under considerable difficulty by the cinematographer to the Scott expedition, it seems a fitting tribute to the memory of a gallant explorer that this film should constitute the first acquisition for what, it is hoped, will become a national collection of epic films. Captain Scott was a typical example of England's intrepid adventurers, and it is a matter for national regret that he did not survive to see his Antarctic venture pictorially preserved.



THE HOME OF
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
"The Paper Worth While"
HECTOR CHARLES WORTH, EDITOR
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS
TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - 10 Cathcart Street
WINNIPEG - 304 Birk's Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK - Room 506, 505 Fifth Avenue
CHICAGO - 135 North Wabash Ave.
LONDON - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.
MILKES McKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00.
Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.
Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS
Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by the business office—or by any representative of "Saturday Night"—subject to editorial approval as printed on our contract forms. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices, or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertisement thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable or undesirable.
No contributions will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. "Saturday Night" does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

PRICE 10c A COPY \$4.00 A YEAR
Vol. 44, No. 25, Whole No. 1886

Old Time Politics in Huron

By VICTOR LAURISTON

Forty years ago and even less they took their politics seriously on the Huron shore. That was a habit handed down from the still more distant days when Tiger Dunlop fought the Canada Company. In West Huron, in the 80s, the political pendulum swung betwixt Grit and Tory, but mostly favored that doughty Reform veteran, M. C. Cameron.

The keen party spirit even invaded the schools. As a very young schoolboy at Goderich in the memorable annexation campaign of 1891, I remember the youngsters wearing red and blue ribbons. Even the dogs wore them. And a favorite bit of political repartee was the doggerel verse:

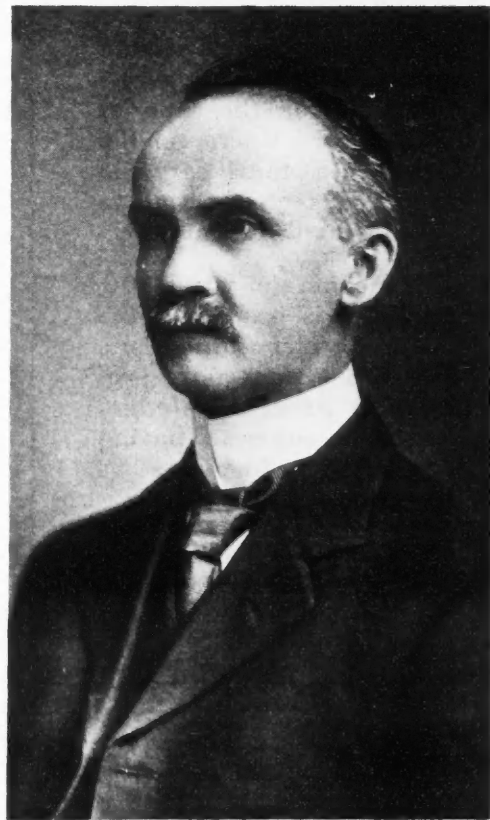
Porter on the white horse,
Cameron on the mule,
Porter is a gentleman
And Cameron is a fool.

Young Grits got back at their antagonists by the simple expedient of using the same general-purpose verse with the names changed about.

In that campaign of 1891 the doughty Cameron was running against Robert Porter, who had wrested the seat from him in 1887. Cameron received valiant newspaper support from the late Dan McGillicuddy, then editor of the Goderich Signal and later founder of the Calgary News-Telegram, one of the most forceful newspaper writers Ontario ever knew. Many a Tory writhed from the smart of McGillicuddy's gall-stepped pen in those days. Years afterward, Cameron's erstwhile henchman turned on his patron and in a series of letters entitled "The Passing of Cameron" denounced the man whose cause he had so long championed. That, however, is another story.

Cameron won the 1891 contest. He was, however, unseated; and the resulting vacancy brought into West Huron's public life for a brief space one of the most striking and clear-cut figures in Canadian politics at that time.

That was Hon. James Colebrooke Patterson, whose long life was to practically bridge not merely Queen Victoria's reign but those of her two successors. Born in Ireland in 1839, Patterson as a youth of 18 celebrated Victoria's twentieth anniversary on the throne in a poem which won a letter of gracious recognition from Her Majesty. The same year he came to Canada, where he was, suc-



DR. WALTER C. MURRAY, SASKATOON
President of the University of Saskatchewan, one of a commission of three named by the Dominion Government to investigate the salaries of technical and professional members of the Civil Service.



"THE STOUR" BY JOHN CROME (CALLED "OLD CROME")
The above landscape by one of the greatest British colorists is one of the many celebrated pictures being shown at the new Gallery of J. Merritt Malloney, 66 Grenville St., Toronto. The collection comes from the Ehrlich Galleries, New York, and the exhibition was arranged by Capt. J. Beverley Heigham who is representing that celebrated firm in Canada at the present time.

sively, a school teacher, a member of the Civil Service, a barrister and a school inspector; and, all the time, more or less, a litterateur. He sat for North Essex in the Ontario Legislature from 1874 to 1878, and in the National Policy election of the latter year captured the Dominion seat for the Conservatives.

When Sir John Abbott became premier in 1891, Patterson entered his cabinet as Secretary of State. He had lost his North Essex seat, so that the vacancy in West Huron was opportune. The West Huron Conservatives welcomed the prospect of being represented by a cabinet minister, and Patterson promptly received the nomination. The veteran Cameron was re-nominated by the Liberals.

The campaign was exceptionally bitter. The Conservative administration at Ottawa was on the down-grade; and



COL. WALTER GOW, K.C.
Prominent Toronto lawyer and financier who recently returned from a world cruise on the Empress of Australia.

accusations against it were countered by all manner of charges against Cameron himself. Against Patterson the utmost that could be urged was that he was an outsider. Voting took place on a bitter winter day, and both sides fought till the last vote was polled.

From the outset the returns favored Cameron. Late that night, according to tradition, his election was conceded. Reform partisans turned out and celebrated. There was a festive gathering of the Grit elect at Cameron's house, when the triumph of the "old war horse" was celebrated in speech, song and other ways. To weeks of hard battling, and a night of wassail, at last succeeded a few hours of rest.

In the early morning after, the lone rider familiar to the literature of that period reached Goderich after battling all night with piled up snow drifts. In fact, there seems to have been several lone riders, bearing returns from distant polls. And when the returns from these polls were added to the figures already in, the startling discovery was made that Hon. J. C. Patterson was elected for West Huron by the narrow majority of 16.

Then there was a second, and even more resounding, celebration.

Patterson held the seat, as Secretary of State, Minister of Militia and Minister Without Portfolio, under three successive premiers — Abbott, Thompson and Bowell. On September 2, 1895, he was named Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

For the second time in the parliamentary term, West Huron fell vacant; and for the third time in five years M. C. Cameron bore the Grit banner. The Bowell government was in a bad way just then, the "nest of traitors" episode had broken or was about to break, and Cameron could talk the two great languages, English and Gaelic, more vigorously than ever, and Dan McGillicuddy's vitriolic pen was still rampant. Cameron recaptured the seat by a comfortable margin, and his re-appearance at Ottawa was the signal for a memorable ovation from both Opposition and Government benches.

It was a singular circumstance that the talents of both famous political warriors should have been transferred to the West. Cameron was re-elected in 1896, but shortly after was named Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories. A few years later he died in office at Regina. Hon. J. C. Patterson survived his erstwhile antagonist by nearly thirty years. Among the singular compliments paid him was that of being named by the Laurier government as commissioner to enquire into titles of ownership held by the United Kingdom in the Arctic territories of Canada — a rather noteworthy tribute from his opponents to his standing as a public man and a lawyer.

The Passing Show

PUSS PICKS PRINCE FOR PERSONAL PAL

London, April 28th (AP)—The cat that may look at a king has a kitten which has made a personal friend of the Prince of Wales. This was revealed at the gathering of "Toc. H." in Church House, Westminster, last night. During the evening the kitten jumped on the arm of the Prince's chair and showed lively pleasure at his stroking its head. Once kitty deserted to receive a caress from Lord Plumer, but soon returned to the heir to the throne and slept in his chair for the remainder of the evening.—"Mail and Empire," Toronto.

Nothing escapes the eagle eyes of our indefatigable news gatherers abroad. We may expect in short order further important items:

*
COW MOOS AT PRINCE—A FRIENDLY GESTURE

London, May 3rd (PA)—The popularity of the Prince of Wales with all classes was further emphasized on the heir to the throne's trip yesterday to the country estate of Lord —. While the car stopped for petrol a cow munching by the wayside looked up and recognizing the Prince mooed in a friendly but respectful fashion. The Prince's party were deeply touched by this display and Lord Plumer went over and patted the cow gratefully on the head. When the car started up, the cow trotted after it for over a mile, still mooing and waving the Union Jack.

*
BEE BUZZES FOR PRINCE—ALL ENGLAND DELIGHTED

London, May 6th (PA)—All England is thrilled to-night over the latest news from the country estate of Lord —, where the Prince of Wales is staying. It seems that while the Prince was walking in the garden a bee that was sipping nectar from a nearby flower stopped at the Prince's knee and taking off its hat buzzed in a very loud fashion. The Prince's party and Lord Plumer, who happened also to be walking in the garden, were delighted beyond words at the spectacle, which tonight has superseded the coming election in public interest.

*
What is wrong with this sentence: He was a caddy and he had a profound respect for human nature.

*
Spring has come at last. Egg shells and orange skins were discovered in a public park the other day.

*
Habitue of popular lending-library: "I'd like a good, dirty book, please."

*
At the present writing, it looks as if the next Premier of Great Britain will be Ramsay Macdonald smoking Baldwin's pipe and talking like Lloyd George.

Hal Frank

Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor

BY P. W. LUCE

HIS HONOR William Egbert, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, recently spent a holiday visiting his brother, W. J. Egbert, of San Diego, California. On his journey south he spent some time in Victoria with Lt.-Gov. R. Randolph Bruce, a friend of long standing.

There are many pioneers of Calgary who are now making their home in the British Columbia city. Most of them were well acquainted with Dr. Egbert in the early days when he had a big share of the cow town's medical practice and there were quite a few informal gatherings at which tales of long ago were repeated with relish.

"It's a wonder you're willing to take a chance on going to California," remarked an old crone to Dr. Egbert, "considering the shock an American woman gave you at Banff some years ago."

And then he told the story.
Dr. Egbert—this was long before he became Lieutenant-Governor, though he was already active in political circles—was spending a short holiday at Banff, where he frequently went on long rambles by himself.

Returning from one of these jaunts he came across a young American girl who had lost herself in the woods. She and her family had taken a cottage for a month or so, and, out of compliment to their home town, had changed its name from Glencairn to Wareham, and fondly imagined that the whole world must needs be aware of this.

Miss America was dressed in a fashion now quite familiar, but considered exceedingly daring in those days. She wore a lumberjack's shirt and a pair of baggy plus-fours of somewhat vivid pattern.

Dr. Egbert blinked at the apparition. He had never seen anything like it in his life, and the spectacle of a woman in trousers left him speechless.

"Pardon me," said the young woman seeking home directions, "but could you tell me if this is the way to Wareham?"

"You'll have to excuse me, Miss," answered Dr. Egbert, "but I'm no judge of such matters. I've never seen a lady wearing 'em before!"



For your hosiery—

Choose Monarch Full-Fashioned Silk Hosiery. They are perfectly made, of exquisite quality, and come in all the latest shades to blend perfectly with your most fashionable ensemble or your daintiest sportswear. See them at the smartest shops.

Number 1200 Service Sheer weight with point heel at \$1.50 per pair
Number 1100 Full Service weight with square heel at \$1.95 per pair

MONARCH
Silk HOSIERY
Full Fashioned

MONARCH-KNIT

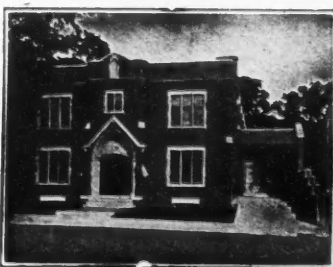
Will You Protect the Future of Your Wife and Children?

YOUR thoughts may have turned toward a friend as executor of your will because you have felt that your wife was unskilled in business affairs and needed protection from designing and unscrupulous persons. Have you thought where your friend may be when the end comes to you, one, five, ten, twenty or forty years hence? Death comes swiftly, and you may die not knowing that your friend has died or become incapable before you. What then will become of the thoughtful provision you have made for the future of wife and child? You can protect the future of your family by yourself naming an executor who will neither die or become subject to infirmity of body or mind. If you appoint this Trust Company your selection will be final.

Correspondence invited.

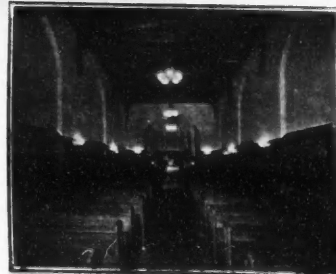
THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO
CALGARY WINDSOR BRANTFORD
JAMES J. WARREN E. B. STOCKDALE
President General Manager

A. W. MILES



"Uptown"
Funeral Chapel
and Office
at
30 St. Clair
Avenue West,
Toronto

The Public
Are Invited
to Inspect
Its Beautiful
and Strikingly
Appropriate
Appointments



Uptown: Hyland 5915 Also at 396 COLLEGE ST. College St. Trinity 2757
Hyland 4938 (For twenty-five years) Trinity 1752



IN the *I'm Alone* case the Ottawa government had its first important opportunity of exercising the recently acquired function of diplomacy, Canadian interests in such matters having been looked after in the past by the British Foreign Office and its ambassadors. The honor and dignity of Canada and her material interests are now, under the new status, in the keeping of Mr. Mackenzie King, who is Secretary of State for External Affairs as well as Prime Minister, Oscar D. Skelton, the Under-secretary, and the Canadian ministers plenipotentiary at foreign capitals. In considering how Mr. King, Mr. Skelton, and Mr. Vincent Massey have acquitted themselves in the *I'm Alone* case allowance must be made for their inexperience, but, since they had British precedent and example to guide them and, if they desired it, the assistance of the British Embassy at Washington, inexperience cannot very well suffice as an excuse if they elected to blaze a new trail of their own in diplomatic intercourse and thereby prejudiced Canada's position. A careful examination of the correspondence which passed between representatives of the two governments in this matter must lead, I believe, to the conclusion that the Canadian representatives out of their considered judgment adopted a line of approach which, through its elaborate concern for the sensibilities of the United States, failed to do adequate justice to the cause of Canada and fell short of what should have been its principal purpose, namely, that of discouraging the United States from its tendency toward a high-handed overstepping of its rights. And when the manner in which those speaking for this country concluded the correspondence, by agreeing to a settlement of the questions at issue by arbitration, is compared with the terms of the British-American Treaty of 1924, I think the opinion will be that a grave departure has been made containing the possibility of serious injury to Canadian interests.

THIS reference of the questions at issue — questions as to the propriety and legality of the action of the United States coast guard in sinking the Canadian vessel — to arbitration would appear to have been rather hastily consented to by the Ottawa government in preference to and for the purpose of avoiding the course of further pressing its protest against the American action. The advisability of it at this stage is at least open to dispute. It was the United States that suggested this arbitration and the Washington government must have been very gratified if not actually surprised at Ottawa's concurrence. The arbitration proposal purports to be made under the provisions of Article IV of the British-American Treaty of 1924, and what is to be arbitrated is the questions of fact and law debated in the diplomatic correspondence. But Article IV of the treaty did not provide for arbitration of such questions, and in citing the article as the basis of its arbitration proposal the United States government exceeded the provisions of the treaty in order evidently to avoid being pressed for an admission of having exceeded them in the first instance in the sinking of the *I'm Alone*. Article IV of the treaty which is very clear, provides for reference to arbitration, not of questions as to whether the United States exceeded its authority under the treaty, but of claims for compensation for loss sustained through the wrongful exercise of that authority. That is to say, claims for loss were to be settled by arbitration after wrongful action by the United States had been established. In this case, wrongful action has not been established, since the United States has denied it, and as yet no claim for compensation is involved. The issues in dispute perhaps may be a fit subject for arbitration under the provisions of the Kellogg Treaty, but the treaty of 1924 did not contemplate their arbitration. The most important question to be arbitrated is whether under the treaty the United States forces have authority to pursue to the high seas and sink a British vessel when the pursuit was begun outside the three mile territorial waters of the United States. It is sheer nonsense, and dangerous nonsense, to assume, as Messrs. King, Skelton and Massey have carelessly and accommodatingly consented to assume, that the British Foreign Office ever intended that this question should be left to the decision of an arbitration tribunal. Had the Foreign Office contemplated such a thing it would not have gone to the trouble of securing from the then Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hughes, an unequivocal assurance that the United States would not attempt such action against a British vessel — which assurance is cited

in the Canadian notes in support of the protest against wrongful action. The Foreign Office was at great pains before committing itself to the 1924 treaty to have it clearly understood that the terms of international law were not extended by the treaty, but by falling in with the ingenious suggestion of Washington the Canadian government has placed it within the power of a court of arbitration to nullify those safeguards. An arbitration tribunal is now to interpret the treaty the effect of which was clearly stipulated by the British government and by Secretary Hughes at the time of its execution, and its interpretation presumably will be binding on Great Britain as well as Canada. Should the arbitration award uphold the contention of the present United States government all the safeguards and assurances of 1924 will be set at naught unless, in the circumstances, Great Britain should decide to denounce a treaty which, in consequences of the concessions made by the new diplomacy of Canada, had been distorted to the point of extending the prohibition laws of the United States throughout the seven seas.

Since the present United States government can bring itself to set up the pretension that the 1924 treaty is authority for the sinking on the high seas of a British ship that had not been within the territorial waters of the United States, it is perhaps not astonishing that it should have taken advantage of the conciliatory spirit manifest by Canada to stretch Article IV of the treaty into a provision for an arbitration of the case, but it is difficult to understand Ottawa's acceptance of the naive suggestion.

THE strength of Canada's case lies, not in evidence — which is disputed — that the *I'm Alone* was outside the hour's sailing distance covered by the treaty when she was first hailed, but in the undisputed fact that she was outside the territorial waters of the republic, and in the clear proof that, having been outside those waters, the treaty did not confer on the United States authority to pursue her on the high seas and seize her. The Canadian government made out a splendid protest against the extremity of the coast guard's action in deliberately sinking her instead of so crippling her that she could be seized, but this was largely beside the essential point. By arguing at length questions as to the position of the ship when hailed and the amount of force justified, the government brought a volume of debatable matter into the dispute. Had it concentrated more closely on the clear case of the violation of international law the Washington government would have had less chance of sidestepping the issue by a suggestion of arbitration. Incidentally, the Ottawa government has admitted the doctrine of continuous and hot pursuit as from territorial waters, and there is some disposition among authorities here to question the propriety of this admission. In some quarters it is maintained that the decision of the Canadian courts on which the admission is based did not give the broad meaning to this doctrine that has all along been set up by the United States and that has now been accepted by Canada.

The British government has always been very firm in insisting on the freedom of the seas for British ships outside territorial waters. Its language in maintaining its attitude has not been open to any misinterpretation. In 1923, upon the appearance in the American press of statements that owing to the absence of any protest from the British government about a seizure outside the three mile limit it was assumed by United States legal experts that the British had acquiesced in the American contention of the right of seizure outside territorial waters, the British Embassy delivered a very emphatic note to the Secretary of State. Said the British Charge d'Affaires in this note: "In order to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of the United States Government as to His Majesty's Government's attitude in this matter I have the honor, under instructions from His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform you that any attempt on the part of the United States authorities to seize a British ship outside the three mile limit would be regarded by His Majesty's Government as creating a very serious situation". It was explained that the absence of any protest in the case alluded to in the press had been due to the fact that the ship in question was not recognized as being entitled to British registry. In negotiating the 1924 treaty, Secretary Hughes gave full respect to the British insistence that the three mile limit should continue as the extent of territorial waters. In a note to the British government he gave the assurance that it was not the purpose of the United States "to propose an extension of the limits of territorial waters", and he added that the treaty would not justify any attempt to seize a British vessel except within the additional limits covered by the treaty. Had the protest in the *I'm Alone* case been restricted to the ground that the pursuit and sinking constituted a violation of international law not provided for in the treaty it would have been difficult for the United States government to evade an acknowledgment of the wrongful exercise of authority by its coast guard.

It is perhaps worth remark that the new Secretary of State at Washington makes one concession to Canada. He recognizes the propriety of the Canadian government's action in making representations in the *I'm Alone* case "even though these representations are made in the case of a vessel which has for several years openly violated the laws of the United States". Should the arbitration award go against Canada, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we did not provoke the United States by making the protest.

DEFINITE assurance has been given by the Minister of Railways, Mr. Dunning, that next session will see the government submitting to parliament legislation for the re-casting of the financial structure of the Canadian National Railways. The government is now solidly committed to this policy. The plan for the revision of the railway's capitalization had been worked out and parliament would have been asked to pass upon it this session but for the intervention of the claim of the junior shareholders of the old Grand Trunk. Intimation is already given that some opposition will be presented to the proposal on the ground that a reduction in the capitalization of the Canadian National, which will enable it to show higher earnings, will encourage section efforts for further freight rate concessions. The objection, however, does not appear to be a very weighty one, since applications for rate reductions must be considered on their merits and in the light of their effect on the privately owned system.

THE JENKINS' ART GALLERIES

OLD SILVER
SHEFFIELD PLATE
EARLY CHINA

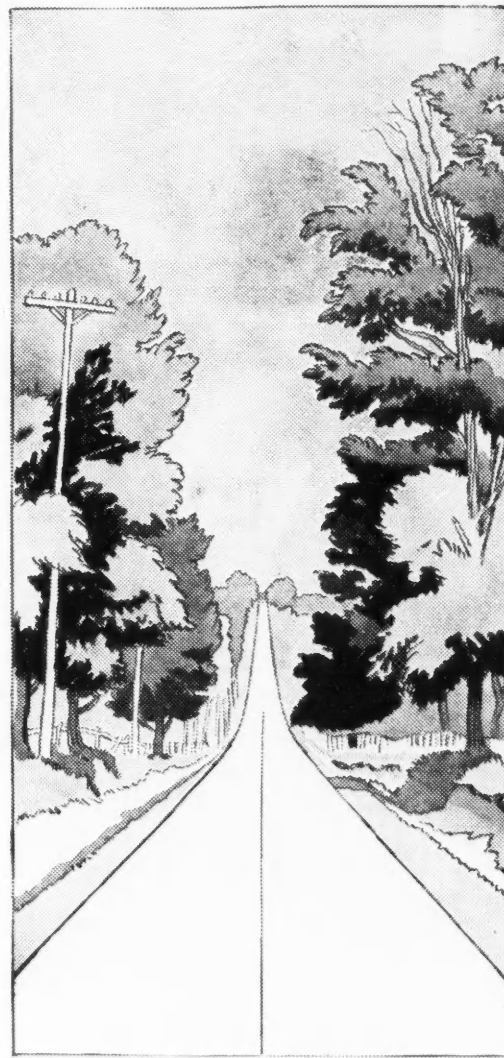
28 College Street
Toronto

B. M. & T. JENKINS LIMITED

Phillip's Square
Montreal



View of main floor of The Toronto General Trusts Head Office. It is carried out in white marble and the Counter fittings are of Cathedral bronze.



Toronto-Montreal Highway, near Port Hope, Ont.

Meets Modern Motoring Needs

Concrete paving means smoother, safer, more economical motoring . . . and added value to each individual car.

Every community should standardize on concrete roads . . . for the sake of its own car owners, for the profitable tourist traffic such roads attract, and to save its taxpayers' money.

With concrete roads, the first cost is practically the last, and each ensuing year's budget becomes more productive of new mileage. Advocate concrete paving . . . and wider highways . . . for growing traffic needs.

"It's the little it costs to maintain that makes concrete paving economical"

Canada Cement Company Limited
Canada Cement Company Building
Phillips Square
Montreal

Sales Offices at:
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE
FOR PERMANENCE



SIR GEORGE GARNEAU, QUEBEC

One of a Commission of three named by the Dominion Government to investigate the salaries of technical and professional members of the Civil Service. Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C.P.R., will act as Chairman. Sir George Garneau was Mayor of Quebec during the great centenary celebrations of 1908.

No jumpy feeling

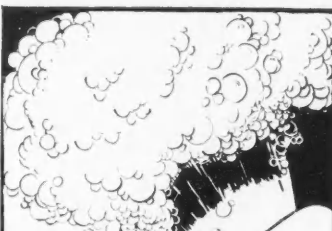
NOW when I drive
through
traffic

Nothing relieves tension so effectively as Wrigley's. The act of chewing, as motorists have discovered, has a gentle soothing effect. The healthful cleansing action of Wrigley's refreshes the mouth and steadies the nerves.

WRIGLEY'S

after
every
mealHOMEWOOD
SANITARIUM
GUELPH, ONTARIO

A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



**RICH
FOAMY
LATHER**
—and plenty
of it
quickly

TRADE
MARK
VICTOR

A new improved
Lather Brush

Scientifically built to
give a rich wet lather —
the secret of quick
beard softening.
Try it, you'll like it.



T.S. Simms and Co.

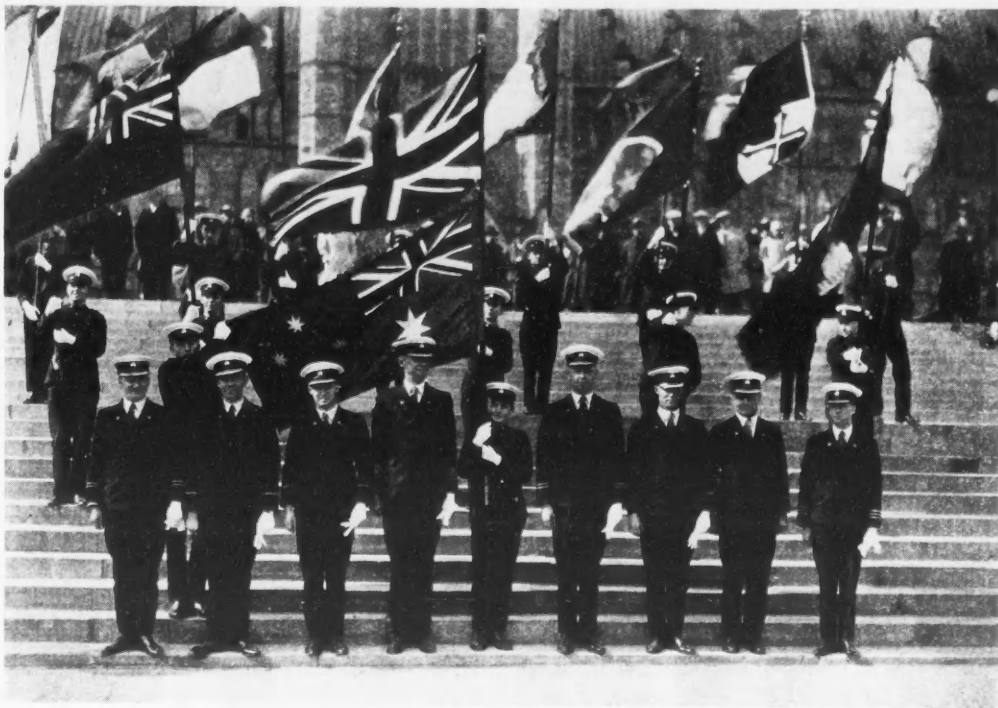
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: SAINT JOHN, N.B.

TORONTO: 414 College Street

MONTREAL: 414 College Street

VANCOUVER: 414 College Street

WINNIPEG: 414 College Street



Flag Party of the Australian Cadets recently entertained on Parliament Hill, Ottawa.

George Lee, Lord of the North

By Bruce M. Pearce

IF THE little town of Calabogie in Renfrew County, Ontario, never attains distinction on any other score, it will always retain the honour of having produced one man whose contributions to the advancement of his native province rank with the greatest in its history.

It is now 31 years since George W. Lee definitely severed relationship with Calabogie and harkened to the voice of the sages: "Go North, young man." From youth he had been associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway and when he arrived in North Bay shortly before the opening of the twentieth century he was still a valued employee of that great transportation system. But a greater opportunity awaited him in North Bay. A few years later, in 1902 to be exact, the first sod was turned in the construction of what is now the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, to mark the beginning of the highly important enterprise which had been visualized for a long time by far-seeing leaders of the Ontario Government.

The vast, unknown north, with its hidden riches of untold proportions, was to be opened up. And George Lee was on the scene. Then he was only Claims Agent for the new railway. Today he is General Manager of the system and Chairman of the T. & N. O. Commission, a position which he has filled with characteristic efficiency and tremendous energy for the past ten years during which time the railway has been placed on a paying basis in addition to having opened up New Ontario.

George Lee was on the scene again that eventful day a year or so later when the steam shovels operating one hundred miles north of North Bay began to root up masses of silver and the famous Cobalt silver camp sprang into being almost overnight. And down through the years he has been the silent partner of the mining men and the timber magnates who have sought to open up the fastnesses of the north and bring its fabulous wealth into active production.

George Lee was on the job when the urgent call came for a spur line into the newly-discovered gold territory in the Timmins and Porcupine districts; the paper-making industry at Iroquois Falls found in him a ready and willing co-operator; under his guidance the T. & N. O. has steadily pushed its way northward until today it is only 80 miles from James Bay, a new land of promise and opportunity; when the golden seams in the rocks around Kirkland Lake and in the Rouyn district were uncovered, George Lee was on hand to rush railway facilities for the mining camps; then those strong-hearted people of the north country will recall for you the many occasions when George Lee and his railway came to the rescue of the countryside in its hour of peril, how when raging forest fires swept the country he provided the means whereby hundreds of lives were saved and the sufferings of many other hundreds assuaged.

In the North about three-fourths of the people call him plain "George." They all know him and he knows the majority of them. His competitor and friend, W. B. Hay, divisional manager of the Canadian National Ry. in Northern Ontario, recently paid him this tribute in a public address: "George Lee is the first citizen of New Ontario." Certainly he is its best-known and most popular one.

Naturally, coming from Calabogie, he had to be Irish. That he is in a pronounced degree. One of the world's greatest story-tellers, he has a natural wit and a fund of humour which together with his wonderful personality have made him a widely-sought guest in the north. His abundant store of information about that part of the province has been richly supplemented by his adventures with British lords, counts and duchesses, who have been guests of the T. & N. O. from time to time. He has entertained the Prince of Wales.

He is an intimate of the Prime Minister of Ontario and, strangely enough, his bright eyes twinkling behind his spectacles give him a casual resemblance to the Hon. Howard Ferguson. Thereby hangs a tale. The Premier was touring Northern Ontario with George W. Lee as his host. One morning they visited a small school in one of the rugged settlements along the T. & N. O., where the Premier had promised to stop. The young lady teacher, having only seen the Premier in picture and caricature prior to this time, advanced quite assuredly upon the General Manager of the T. & N. O. and addressed him: "We are so glad to welcome you, Mr. Premier. The children have been eagerly awaiting your arrival and I would ask if you would now say a few words to them." Thereupon the pseudo Premier took the platform, offered a word or two of encouragement to the youngsters and generously, and amid thunderous applause, gave them a holiday for the remainder of the day, all the while Hon. Mr. Ferguson looked on with astonishment which rapidly changed to amusement at the highly successful impersonation perpetrated by his host.

Although on the sunny side of sixty and otherwise young and vigorous in appearance, his hair has turned a silver grey. This attractive covering was on another occasion responsible for a second case of impersonation charge-

able to George W. Lee. That he is no respecter of persons is shown by his selection of Lloyd George to be the unwitting victim. The distinguished Britisher chose a day for his arrival in Toronto when George Lee happened to be spending a few hours in the city. A magnificent limousine having been placed at his disposal by a friend, he was riding up Yonge Street in state, comfortably and conspicuously seated behind his chauffeur. The streets were lined with thousands of people anxious to pay homage to Lloyd George. Instead they paid it to George Lee who, doffing his hat, smilingly acknowledged the vociferous cheers of an unsuspecting public.

But these are only scattered instances of the humour of George Lee. He has a philosophy which urges him to obtain as much enjoyment as possible from life and at the same time to make life more cheerful and less serious for those with whom he comes in contact.

Up in North Bay he has been one of the fathers of the city. Mayor, Chairman of the Collegiate, Chairman of the Hospital Board, Master of the Masonic Lodge and a host of other offices he has filled with distinction in bygone years. But he had done more than to execute official duties. His heart would encompass the world and its troubles and on more than one occasion when friction arose in organizations or among individuals he has been the mediator. The extent of his charity is probably known only to himself.

But while his home is in North Bay and his family have been raised there, George Lee has spent the biggest part of his time in his private car, "The Temagami," travelling up and down the line, here, there and everywhere, whenever and wherever duty called him. For he is a conscientious, hard-working railwayman who puts duty ahead of pleasure and who places the welfare of the T. & N. O. ahead of everything else. It is his child and he is mighty proud of it. To go from one end of the line to the other three times in one week is no unusual feat for him. With the company's own telegraph and telephone lines at his disposal he is enabled to transact much of his business as he moves along the line from place to place.

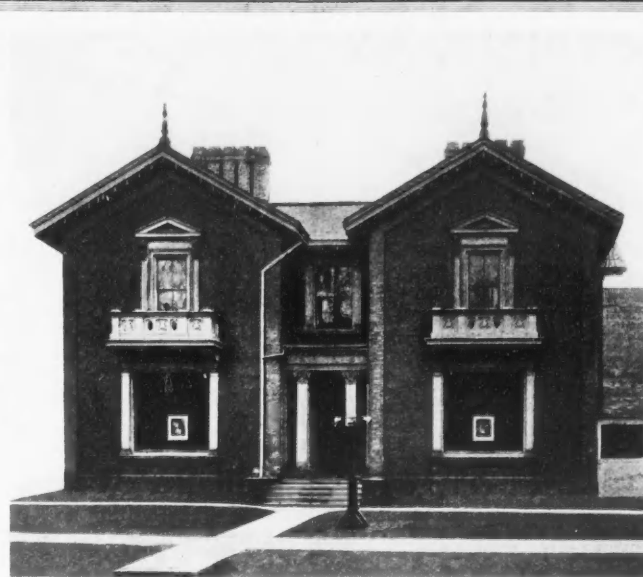
During the summer of 1928 he was almost overwhelmed with nobility, having played host to the members of the Empire Parliamentary delegation and to Lord Lovat's party on different occasions. That George Lee left his impress on these outstanding Britishers is indicated by the following telegram which Lord Lovat is said to have wired to Premier Ferguson: "Think North great for mixed farming. Admire efficiency and humour of your man Lee."

He will tell you he enjoyed hobnobbing with the lords and ladies but he had one rather exasperating experience with a certain Lord Blank. This gentleman was unusually hard of hearing and wore an ear trumpet. He took a great fancy to the General Manager of the railway and throughout the two-day trip from North Bay to Cochrane Mr. Lee spent the major part of his time at the mouth of the trumpet. In addition he found it extremely difficult to understand the Englishman, so that under the double handicap scarcely a single thought was conveyed in either direction. With his vocal powers almost exhausted Mr. Lee was happily anticipating the farewells at Cochrane. But Lord Blank ruled otherwise. Evidently captivated with the personality of his host, he decided to leave the party and return to North Bay with him. Since that time, the General Manager has not been so eager to pursue his acquaintance with visiting dignitaries from the Old Country.

When Adolph Ochs, owner of the New York Times, and his party of wealthy New Yorkers recently visited Kapuskasing for the purpose of opening the new \$28,000,000 pulp and paper mill, George Lee was in North Bay deep in work. Came a wire from Mr. Ochs requesting the immediate presence of his friend of many years' standing. The "Temagami" again headed north. The T. & N. O. magnate became the life of the party at the formal dedication of the new mill and his warm friendship with Mr. Ochs was materially strengthened.

If one could spend a week with George Lee, he would hear the most interesting and enlightening history of the north country that man could tell. For 31 years he has toured and explored its depths. He has seen it grow from an infant to a status approaching manhood. In touch with all the sensational discoveries of fabulous mineral wealth, he could fill a book with incidents of a romantic, adventurous nature. The millionaire timber men and mine-owners are his friends; the prospectors look upon him as indispensable; the struggling settlers throw him a cheery smile and a wave of the hand as his car speeds along the tracks; in fact he is a regular city directory of New Ontario.

Without the T. & N. O. the north country would still be a virgin wilderness. Without George Lee, in the opinion of his friends, the T. & N. O. would never have attained such prosperity as has followed it. The T. & N. O. will some day touch the shore of James Bay and it is safe to say that George Lee will be given the honour, and deservedly, of driving that last spike.



Art Lovers Are Invited to View an

EXHIBITION OF
OLD MASTERS

from

The Ehrich Galleries, New York

MAY 1st to 8th

at

J. Merritt Malloney's Gallery

66 Grenville Street, Toronto.



The wearing of

"Luvisca"
SHIRTS
PYJAMAS & SOFT COLLARS
means clean, cool and comfortable wear.

They remain unharmed by constant
visits to the laundry, and for
Cut, Style and Finish, they will
satisfy the most fastidious of tastes.

Sold in leading Hosiery, Quilting
and Stores, Look for the Registered
"Luvisca" Tag on every garment.
None genuine without.

If any difficulty in obtaining
write, Mr. F. B. Foster,
Room 409, 275 Craig Street
West, Montreal.

For Men Who
Intend to Succeed

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian young men to whom the unlimited opportunities of this amazing young man's land are beckoning? Are you proving, with a steadily increasing income, that you are on your way to success? If so, you will be interested in the Advance Protection Plan of the North American Life.

This most attractive Life Insurance Plan puts the full benefits of large financial protection for your loved ones within your reach now—at a very low cost. Premium payments on this plan—exceptionally low at the outset—are gradually increased over the first seven years.

The result is that you can arrange today the amount of Life Insurance you would otherwise be forced to forego for several years.

Any North American Life representative will be glad to explain the Advance Protection Plan in detail for you.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY

President:
THOMAS BRADSHAW
Chairman of the Board:
J. H. GUNDY
General Manager:
D. E. KILGOUR



Agencies
in all
important centres

Head Office:
TORONTO, CANADA

STEINWAY

"The Instrument of the Immortals"



The Steinway is primarily a piano for the home, and especially for the home of limited income. Lasting for 50, 40 or 50 years, it is far more economical than a low priced instrument. New Steinways from \$975 up. Your old piano taken as part payment.

PAUL HAHN & Co.

8 Bloor Street East, Toronto
Wholesale and retail distributors of Steinway Pianos

**RECITAL
CLASSICAL, NATIONAL
AND TAP DANCING**
Sternberg Studio of Dancing

HART HOUSE THEATRE
by permission of the Syndes.
Evening of May 18th, 8.15

Box office opens Friday, May 17th, 1-6 p.m., Saturday 18th, and evening of the recital. Tickets for sale at Heintzman Hall, 195 Yonge St., Tyrrells Book & Art Store, 829 Yonge Street.

MAESTRO CARBONI
VOICE PRODUCTION
4 ALEXANDER STREET.
Phone Kingsdale 4416.

UPTOWN

The happiest, jazziest
week in "Uptown"
history.

SYNCOPIATION
Featuring
**WARING'S
PENNSYLVANIANS**
and
MORTON DOWNEY
the golden voiced idol
of Broadway.

A thrilling story that rises on wings of melody and made real to life by

ALL TALKING
ALL SINGING ALL PLAYING.

**Before you buy—
look under the lid!**

No matter how much you pay for your radio, it is no better than the tubes you see in the sockets.



"Westinghouse" on the radiotrons assures unquestionable quality and efficiency.

Canada's largest Radio manufacturers equip with and recommend

Westinghouse
Genuine
RADIOTRONS

Canada's most Popular Tubes



Musical Comedy with Chopin as Hero — Guild Season in New York — Other Events of Interest

Chopin and George Sand

The success of "Blossom Time", a musical version of the life (sic) of Franz Schubert has moved the producers of the above opus to confer a similar honour on Frederic Chopin. As a result, we have "White Lilies", currently showing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week.

There are several reasons why "White Lilies" does not satisfy as thoroughly as did "Blossom Time". In the first place, the subject has not been treated with the dignity that it deserves. One may be accused of a certain priggishness, but none the less there is a certain feeling of distaste at seeing the poet Heine and the composer Meyerbeer caricatured for purposes of comedy. Secondly, with the exception of Guy Robertson and Allen Rogers the company is not remarkable vocally.

The score, arranged by Karl Hajos, is largely based on the music of Chopin, and has been cleverly treated despite the fact that Hajos was not as favorably situated as Sigmund Romberg was with Schubert's music which lent itself more easily to musical comedy adaptation. The inclusion of a banal original number seemed to testify to this regrettable lack on the part of Chopin to provide the kind of tune that sends one away humming.

The attractiveness of the show, and it is by no means unattractive, is due in considerable measure to Odette Myrtil who plays George Sand. While it was rather novel to hear George Sand sing the music of Chopin in a manner slightly reminiscent of the "blues", there is no gainsaying the fact that Miss Myrtil brought out to a great degree the human quality of that very human novelist and her unquestionable comedy gifts, even when these were occasionally over-stressed, contributed very largely to the entertainment of the evening. The best part of the play was the opening of the second act (there were three) which finds George and Frederic at the former's villa on the Majorca and in the throes of temperamental conflict. As may be expected, some liberties have been taken with history in the preparation of the libretto.

When Chopin's health failed him in 1839, George Sand took him to Majorca where she nursed him back to comparative health. In the play, his illness is postponed until after the Majorca episode and is used to provide, if we may use the term, the unhappy ending.

Despite the tragedy of the theme, the note of comedy throughout the play is sounded to such an extent that at times the thing verges on burlesque. From a strictly comedy viewpoint this is quite enjoyable, and one is surprised at the unusual number of witty lines scattered throughout the piece as one is also distressed by the number of trite utterances about artistic temperament. Guy Robertson is an attractive, if not a very fragile Chopin and he sings pleasingly. De Wolfe Hopper has not much opportunity in the role of Dubbushon, the publisher, to display his humour, but makes up for it in a highly amusing curtain speech. The character parts are well handled, and the show is handsomely dressed and staged.

Hal Frank

Bransby Williams at Princess

Bransby Williams is presenting himself and his English company at the Princess Theatre this week in J. B. Fagan's dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's immortal yarn "Treasure Island". Mr. Williams is returning to Toronto from a trans-Canada tour in which, outward bound he starred chiefly in "Oliver Twist"; this time he is appealing even more directly to the juvenile population. Certainly his presentation of "Treasure Island" is far from adult entertainment.

But those who take or send the youngsters will be amply repaid; what to the more critical appears as continual over-emphasis and unnecessary explanation will to youthful eyes and ears seem but a generously heaped measure of constant delight. For here is that waggish scoundrel Long John Silver with his crutch and parrot; that stricken buccaner Cap'n. Billy Bones, with Black Dog and the whole villainous crew; the stout Squire Trelawney and his faithful retainers; here are cutlasses, pistol-shots and cannon fire; here are many a resonant "Yo Ho, Ho" and lastly swigged noggin of rum; and here too is that beloved adventurer, the young Jim Hawkins. The production is staged elaborately and with an attention to detail sufficient to assure that none of the piratical proceedings are minimized, and some of the settings, particularly the deck of the Hispaniola, are strikingly effective. For those as yet unaffected by the cold light of realism, the Bransby Williams' presentation of "Treasure Island" has much to offer.

Mr. Williams is his usual capable self and his characterization of Long John Silver is in keeping with his internationally-known talent. He contrives to make the scoundrelly pirate at once detested and lovable and while his John Silver is perhaps not entirely as effective as his Fagin in "Oliver Twist", it is nevertheless an exceedingly fine accomplishment. Kathleen Saintsbury, who is an actress of far more than ordinary charm and ability, appears to be wasted in the role of Jim Hawkins; her mother is not the portly, middle-aged, middle-class woman that "Treasure Island" is, hardly the sort of play in which femininity has much place. The supporting company is excellent throughout, in the accepted manner.

Quite definitely, the reason that Mr. Williams does not achieve greater success in Canada, is his determined clinging to the stage methods of a bygone day. The technique of the theatre has undergone revolutionary change since the beginning of the century and naturalism has completely replaced declamation and over accentuation of character or action. Mr. Williams himself is too good an actor to adhere completely to the ancient manner but some of his finer personal work is swallowed up by the mouthings and antics of his fellow players. It is the general conception of the productions which is at fault. "Treasure Island" should, however, prove popular with Canadian youth; it merits a wholehearted reception at their hands.

—H. W. McM.



ADOLPH FASSNACHT
Who plays the Christus in the famous Freiburg "Passion Play" which Morris Gest and David Belasco are presenting on Broadway for a limited engagement. The cast is composed of the original Freiburg players.

rum; and here too is that beloved adventurer, the young Jim Hawkins. The production is staged elaborately and with an attention to detail sufficient to assure that none of the piratical proceedings are minimized, and some of the settings, particularly the deck of the Hispaniola, are strikingly effective. For those as yet unaffected by the cold light of realism, the Bransby Williams' presentation of "Treasure Island" has much to offer.

Mr. Williams is his usual capable self and his characterization of Long John Silver is in keeping with his internationally-known talent. He contrives to make the scoundrelly pirate at once detested and lovable and while his John Silver is perhaps not entirely as effective as his Fagin in "Oliver Twist", it is nevertheless an exceedingly fine accomplishment. Kathleen Saintsbury, who is an actress of far more than ordinary charm and ability, appears to be wasted in the role of Jim Hawkins; her mother is not the portly, middle-aged, middle-class woman that "Treasure Island" is, hardly the sort of play in which femininity has much place. The supporting company is excellent throughout, in the accepted manner.

Quite definitely, the reason that Mr. Williams does not achieve greater success in Canada, is his determined clinging to the stage methods of a bygone day. The technique of the theatre has undergone revolutionary change since the beginning of the century and naturalism has completely replaced declamation and over accentuation of character or action. Mr. Williams himself is too good an actor to adhere completely to the ancient manner but some of his finer personal work is swallowed up by the mouthings and antics of his fellow players. It is the general conception of the productions which is at fault. "Treasure Island" should, however, prove popular with Canadian youth; it merits a wholehearted reception at their hands.

Guild's Season in Retrospect

At the conclusion of its eleventh subscription season the Theatre Guild is distinguished chiefly for an able producing and acting staff, writes J. Brooks Atkinson in the New York Sunday "Times". So it has been most of the year. The revival of "Major Barbara", which was rushed to the boards early in the season when "Faust" had quietly surrendered to the devil, was an indifferent piece of stage direction. Everything else has been well acted and directed, and nothing more brilliant than the production of "Caprice" has been seen in New York for some time. Indeed, the last two Theatre Guild productions, "Man's Estate" and "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye", leave us in the quandary of Mrs. Pinchwife, who was "weary of the play but liked hugely the actors."

Even with such actors as Dudley Digges, Margalo Gilmore, Earle Larimore and Elizabeth Patterson, who is all the harassed mothers in one, "Man's Estate", by Bruce and Beatrice Gould, emerges as the three-familiar monody on youth and romance pitted against age and stuffiness, with the hobnobbing of American small-town respectability

snapping at its heels. It is a combination that has gradually acclimated into formula. What is most disillusioning in general about intellectual revolts against prejudice is the rapidity with which they become prejudices themselves and live within a vacuum. Fresh ideas quickly degenerate into tricks of the trade.

The topics the authors of "Man's Estate" discuss are all in good standing—a young man's desire to break with the mercantile precedents of his family and become an artist, his parents' distrust of the life he proposes to lead, his sweetheart's brave resolution not to handicap his period of apprenticeship by saddling him with the baby she is expecting. If such ideas lack freshness they may at least be pressed into fresh shapes to yield a new meaning; and what the play lacks in originality it might supply in individuality. If the authors had completed their most courageous idea, But when Jerry Jordan abandons his dreams of a career and Sessy Blaine consents to surrender, you feel that the authors have thrown away their strongest opportunity. When two young Americans triumph over the smug respectability of a small town—that will be news. But the triumph of the small town over personal liberty has become, artistically, a fetish.

Although Frantisek Langer's "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye" lays no claim to intellectual prowess, it has nevertheless a strong conclusion and leaves you with the heartening impression that something has been accomplished. The camel does squeeze through that constricted space; Susi Pesta, from the slums, does marry the rich young man, much to his personal advantage, for the facile Langer has given his broad-faced comedy the form of story-book romance. When Susi Pesta, a natural child herself, relic of an unhalloved amour, becomes the mistress of Alik Vilim she fairly blossoms. She sets up in business. She lifts her indigent parents into the security and affluence of the middle class. And when she joins the large society of this season's dramatic heroines who find their love blessed with fruit she discovers her lover only too willing to become her husband as well.

It is, technically, romance. But Herr Langer has the elusive, Central European facility for a coarse irony that the Theatre Guild well knows how to spray across the footlights. There is comic outrageousness in Langer's "Major Barbara" conception of the city mendicants pulling the leg of organized charity. There is pure mountebankery in his description of a hero whose dumbness extends even to his tongue and who communicates the most trivial matters by writing. Finally, there is that penchant for the crude facts of life; you take it in good part if your sense of humor is robust; you resent it if you are fastidious. When the Central Europeans, as we have seen them in the past few years, are not crisply indecent they can be boisterously Rabelaisian.

For an ordinary acting troupe "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye" would be ordinary drama. But for the Guild in general, and for Helen Westley in particular, it is the stuff of hearty, low comedy. At last Miss Westley, who can make either Shaw or O'Neill her humble servant, has a part that plays straight into her hands. What thumping vitality she brings to this ordinary skirmish! Fishwife, haridan, slut or mother-in-law — it makes no difference what you call the indomitable creature who pushes her vulgar way through the scenes of the play. Never was there such stout buffoonery. Whether she is pleading obsequiously or delivering mandates to every one in sight, that voice goes booming down the halls of time—blatantly raucous in texture, but pretending at times to be dulcet in order that you may perceive the difference and enjoy the joke all the more. The most routine lines it can pack with convulsing amusement. And when it deliberately tears a lullaby to tatters it is at the peak of its malicious humor.

The figure Miss Westley puts on the stage is legendary in its proportions, strong, assertive, cold, shrewd, masculine, earthy — the intellectual and speaking face of the Harpo Marx brand of mummery. And beneath all the fun you understand that in some mysterious way Miss Westley is always describing a character. Mrs. Pesta, wife of a fraudulent invalid — such a character as Herr Langer would have developed fully in his script if he had had Miss Westley's superb, detached sense

The Toronto Conservatory of Music

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, Chairman, Board of Governors
ERNEST MacMILLAN, B.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., Principal
HEALEY WILLAN, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., Vice-Principal

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Exceptional facilities are afforded students for instruction in all branches of music study by a faculty of unusual artistic strength, including many artists of international repute. Special attention given to instruction of beginners. Pupils may enter at any time.

Year Book and Syllabus Sent to Any Address on Request.

CARL H. HUNTER, TENOR

Late of Strassburg Grand Opera
Pupil of Julius Hey, Vocal Instructor at Bayreuth during Wagner's lifetime.

VOICE PRODUCTION

STUDIO: TORONTO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC



From Here to Mars, No
Greater Stars—R.K.O.
Vaudeville.

**JACK
NORWORTH**

**DOROTHY
ADELPHI**

(Mr. and Mrs. Jack Norworth)

In the Comedy Classic "The Nagger"

Joe Marks
AND OTHER FINE ACTS

Olive Borden
in "Love in the Desert"

High School Boards and Boards of Education

are authorized by law to establish

Industrial, Technical and Art Schools

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION

is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



**Toronto's tasty
breakfasts are
always ready
on time ~ ~ ~**

HOW very important is the element of "time" at Toronto breakfast tables. The head of the house has the office in mind. The juniors must rush off to school. Daily domestic routine must begin with promptness and despatch.

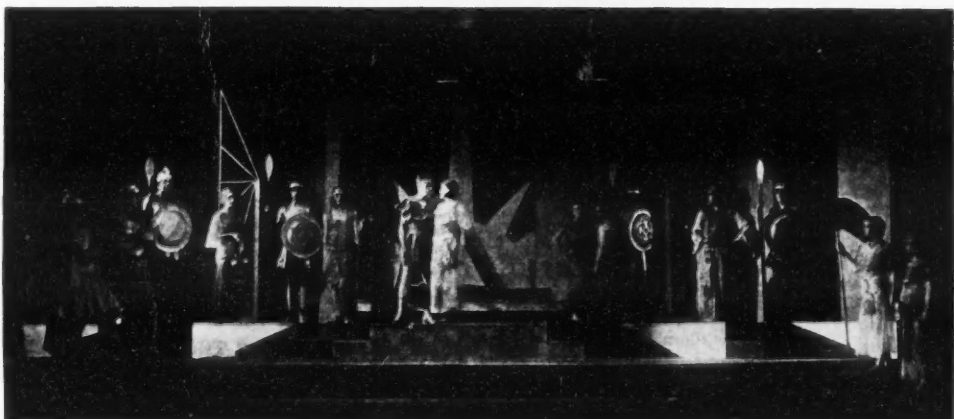
Plenty of quick-heating gas! That's why the city's breakfasts are ready on time. Thousands of ranges in heavy action at the same moment and every one with full pressure.

The pressure never fails! There is always a more-than-sufficient supply "boosted" through the 24 miles of high-pressure transmission mains. This, in turn, is "stepped down" for household requirements at the automatic regulating controls in every district. Delicate equipment tuned to a fine precision guarantees that in every home the gas supply is constant every minute of the twenty-four hours.

Few cities on the continent enjoy such a constant and uniform supply at peak periods.



**THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY
OF TORONTO**



A scene from Carroll Aikin's interesting production of "Antony and Cleopatra" at Hart House Theatre this week and last.

of humor. She has seen through this character as she sees through them all. Since the bars are down in "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye" Miss Westley strides through it into a reverberating world of comedy that lies on the other side.

Several of the other parts are also capably played. The arid-voiced Henry Travers has made the lumpy and complaining Pesta into his own image of comedy. Although Miriam Hopkins discloses little sense of character development, the sunny, willowy Susi she portrays is charming enough to be its own justification. As the laconical lover, Elliott Cabot gives a delightfully subtle performance—his best; and Catherine Calhoun-Doucet is constantly entertaining as the smiling lady of high social standing. And while these actors are straying beyond "the strict diocese of conscience" you are constantly aware of the comic flourishes Philip Moeller has introduced through imaginative direction.

When a producing organization has such gifted actors and directors at its disposal you are surprised that it does not make fuller use of their talents. Of the seven Theatre Guild productions this season, "Wings Over Europe" and "Dynamo" bespoke enterprise in the selection of script, the scope of production and the risk of presentation. That is not a high proportion for an institution that takes the drama seriously, and in a season during which the heartless commercial managers have hazarded "Serena Blandish", "Gods of the Lightning", "Machinal", "Street Scene", "Mama", and the only production of Shakespeare, and a band of actors have reached into their own pockets to produce, "The Sea Gull".

In its devotion to drama as one of the liberal arts the Theatre Guild has several close competitors whose resources are less abundant; for the drama, past and present, is a vast field, roomy enough to keep a large herd well pastured. With the most discerning audience in the country at its command the Theatre Guild might well pioneer with the classics once or twice every season. Shakespeare and the



TO SING AT GUELPH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Guelph's first Musical Festival, which is to be an annual affair takes place on May 7th and 8th. On the first night the program will be provided by school choirs and collegiate orchestras, under the direction of J. L. Yule, director of music in the schools. The second night's program will be provided by the Vogt Choir of Guelph (named after the late Dr. Vogt who took a keen interest in Guelph's musical activities) assisted by Edward Johnson and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. The picture shows the boys' choir which forms a part of the Vogt organization under the leadership of Reginald G. Geen. Front row, left to right—Billy Dolby, Walter Bolton, Douglas Shaw, R. G. Geen, Osborne Canfield, Billy Parker, Gordon Duke. Second Row—Coster Scovill, John Hodgkins, Stewart Houde, John Sutherland, Harold Luscombe, Jack Brown, Marvin Smith, Garnet Britton. Third Row—Hugh Shaw, Tim Thompson, Harold Riddolls, Frank Young, Stanley Hodgkiss, Sydney Caldwell, John Blackwood.

minor Elizabethans are mostly fallow ground at present. And when you consider the sardonic elegance of the Guild's best actors, and the capacities of Mr. Moeller as a director, you wonder why the Guild has neglected the Restoration wits whose skepticism is very much in the mode. Except for an occasional frolic, like the Players' tickling revival of "The Beaux' Stratagem" last June, and "Love for Love" in the Village several years ago, Congreve, Farquhar, Vanbrugh lie buried on the shelf. Neither Sil-Vara nor Frantisek Langer can outpoint them nor lay the cuts more neatly.

Note and Comment

CAESAR FINN, a young Toronto pianist and composer, presented an interesting program last week at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall. In addition to playing a Beethoven Sonata and a group of Brahms and Chopin with excellent technique and style, he offered his own arrangements for string quartet of the first-known string quartet, Gregorio Allegri (Symphony, 1640) a "concert of cycles" of Elizabethan madrigals and a Bach Fantasy in A Minor. The players, John Langley, Converse Smith, Isidore Sherman and Eric Bartman handled these with excellent tone and phrasing. Mr. Finn's original compositions, "Homage", for piano, "Passacaglia on C Scale", for cello and piano and a sonata for violin and piano while occasionally reminiscent revealed excellent musical taste and a definite talent for composition.

FRED WARING and his famous Pennsylvanians known throughout the world by their talking machine records and tours as well as throughout the greater part of the United States, by reason of their long engagements in the larger picture houses, are to be seen and heard in "Syncopation", the RKO All-Talker, coming to the Uptown today.

Fred Waring enjoys a unique distinction in the world of music. Beginning the organization of his present band when he was a student at Penn State College, he gathered his fellow students together and formed the now internationally known orchestra. In several American cities they have played for as long as forty weeks, while but recently they concluded a long and successful engagement at Des Ambassadeurs, famous theatre-restaurant.

In addition to the nine numbers which these imitable jazz artists are to play in this first of Radio pictures, including the popular new song hits for this show, such as "I'll Always Be In Love With You", "Jericho", "Do Something", a number of singing and dancing artists will appear.

In the cast unfolding the love story which details the ambitions and heartbreaks of a pair of Broadway hoofers are Barbara Bennett, Bobby Watson,

Ian Hunter, Morton Downey, Osgood Perkins, Mackenzie Ward, Verree Teasdale and Dorothy Lee.

GEORGE KELLEY'S comedy, "The Torch Bearers", which was so highly praised by the New York Press during its long run there, comes to the Victoria next week.

During the past two weeks the Victoria has offered the public two outstanding dramas, and shifting to comedy next week the management brings you another of those laugh-hits that have proven so popular.

"The Torch Bearers" is a misleading title. The play actually is a travesty on amateur stage productions. In the first act we are shown a certain Little Theatre movement getting ready for action. The leading-lady's husband dies of shock when he sees her act, but the play must go on, so they get another leading-lady fast. In the second act the audience is used in a dual role and the play is presented. The curtain drops when it shouldn't and doesn't when it should and the prompter can be heard giving cues in a loud whisper from the back of the stage. The actors and actresses take themselves very seriously and the directress declares (to quiet the qualms of the leading lady) that there will be actresses when wives are a thing of the past!

The final act shows the disillusionment and the tears, but George Kelley retains the high note of broad comedy. The actors and actresses all agree that they are sure the audience didn't notice anything wrong and that the performance was a huge success!

THERE has recently been established in Berlin a German Institute of Music for Foreigners, under the patronage of the Minister of Sciences, Fine Arts and Public Instruction of Prussia.

The concerts of the new institute this Summer will be held in the Golden Gallery, the Charlottenburger Schloss, where Frederick the Great used to have the celebrated musicians for the court of Prussia before he moved to the Sans-Souci Palace at Potsdam. Foreign musicians, whatever their status, who have completed their musical studies in their respective countries, will be able to increase their knowledge in the Berlin institute under the direction of the most eminent teachers.

Wilhelm Furtwangler, a leading director of contemporary German orchestras, is president of the executive committee of the new institution. Advanced classes in the principal instruments have been entrusted to well-known artists, such as Eugen d'Albert, Edwin Fischer and Walter Gieseking, who have taken charge of the piano course; Willy Hess and Josef Szegedi, for the violin. Carl Schauricht will give a course in the technique of orchestral direction, and in the institute

conferences will be given in German and English on scientific-musical themes.

The institute will be open during June, July and August each year, and the duration of the courses for the students will vary from one to two months. Inasmuch as one of Berlin's three opera houses will keep open during the Summer from now on, the members of the institute will be able to be present at various performances and thus take note of the principal tendencies in the presentation of dramatic music in Germany today.

TWO musicians in present day Europe possess between them the allegiance of young men of music—that it, of the young men who are consecrated up to date, who are taken up with new thoughts and who, turning their backs on the past, gaze eagerly into the future.

These are Arnold-Schönberg and Igor Stravinsky.

As composers these two are not the most delightful or the most popular in the world. In actual creative achievement they are perhaps not such great men as Strauss or Sibelius; as Elgar or Vaughan Williams. But by their theories and principles and their stimulating personalities they have captivated the composers of the new generation.

Neither Schönberg nor Stravinsky was represented at the International Festival at Geneva; for, as Professor Dent said, these rebels of a few years ago are now considered as "classics", and Professor Dent's festival is run for novelty's sake—and not to reinforce established reputations.

The use in this connection of the word "classics" by an English university professor is a sign of our whirling times. For Schönberg and Stravinsky are both still men in middle life, and moreover both are still held by conservative musicians to be sheer anarchists.

Schönberg's centre of influence is Berlin; Stravinsky's is Paris. They stand for very different principles, but the influence of one or other was evident in most of the music of the very young men heard at Geneva.

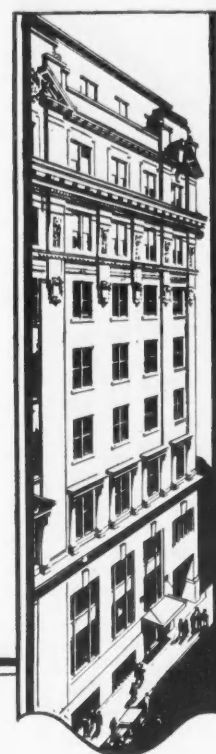
Roughly speaking, Schönberg encourages introspection, hard intellectual work, experimentation, and disregard of audience and public.

To comprehend one of Schönberg's later works it is not enough merely to listen. One must be provided with the data of the problem he had set out to solve; and then, by looking deep and long (looking in preference to listening) those with the requisite gifts may hope to appreciate his measure of success.

The fact seems to be that with all his intellectual powers he lacks a certain simplicity that goes to the making of a great creative artist.

By force of brains and of a certain noble disinterestedness—art and the things of the mind have been the sole preoccupations of his life—he has gathered about him a band of disciples, all men of admirable earnestness and ability. The only thing is that no music—no music in any general sense, satisfactory to play or to listen to—comes

(Continued on Page 14)



DOMINION BATTLESHIP LINOLEUM

Terms General
Trust Building
Chapman & O'Leary
Architects
Dietrich Construction
Co., Ltd.
Contractors



The Accepted Public Floor

No longer are buildings turned over to occupants with unfinished floors. Owners and architects, knowing the public confidence enjoyed by Dominion Battleship Linoleum, frequently write it into the building specifications.

This permanent public floor is richly attractive. It is odourless, comfort-

able, quiet, easy to clean and keep clean.

Ideal for banks, offices, stores, hospitals, schools and public buildings of every type, where it cuts upkeep costs to a minimum.

Made in three qualities, AAA in eight colours; AA and A, in four colours. Special colours for large contracts.

Installed by all large House Furnishing and Departmental Stores
Write us for samples and literature

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. Limited
MONTREAL

"How much of your overhead is underfoot?"

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
Montreal

The popularity of this hostelry is evidenced in the fact that guests invariably return to the Mount Royal.

A courteous welcome and cheery hospitality await you.

VERNON G. CADDY
Managing Director
The Largest Hotel in the British Empire

Clement Hambourg
PIANO RECITAL

assisted by the Hambourg Trio

Friday, May 17th, at 8.30 p.m.

in the Recital Salon of the Westminster Hotel, Jarvis St.

Tickets \$1.00 (including tax) at Heintzman & Co.

PRINCESS
— NEXT WEEK —

Sensation of Two Continents

One Year New York
3 Months Philadelphia
3 Months Boston

Low Leslie's

Blackbirds

Fastest, Funniest, Most Tuneful Musical Revue in America.

Evgs. \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00.
Wed. Mat. \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.
Sat. Mat. \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.
Seats at Kennedy Bros., 32 Bloor W., Mooney's and King Edward.

HOME OF HIGH-CLASS STOCK

VICTORIA

RICHMOND-VICTORIA
AD. 6467-8

Starting Next Mon.

THE VICTORIA PLAYERS
with
Edith Taliaferro
Present

The Torch Bearers

A Smashing Hit!
Take Advantage of the
3 Matinees
Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:15
1,000 Rush Seats 25c.
EVGS. (8:15), 50c, 75c, \$1

TWICE TO-DAY

A Bill of Divorcement



HARRIET CALLOWAY

Featured player in Low Leslie's "Blackbirds," the colored revue at the Princess Theatre week of May 6th.

Certainty and Ease of Automobile Starting

No Exhaust Noise No Exhaust Fumes

The most notable Developments ever made in Outboard motors embodied in

The SEA-HORSES

Johnson's wonderful new invention, the Release Charger, gives outboard motorists easy starting... positive starting... at all times... under any condition... even when the motor is stone cold... or flooded with gas!

The Release Charger releases compression from one cylinder. It supercharges the other and doubles the spark intensity—thus creating the condition that makes for certain starting.

With released compression in one cylinder the flywheel accelerates so easily one scarcely feels the effort of pulling the motor over compression in the active cylinder. Women and children can start a SEA-HORSE with the utmost ease.

The Johnson Underwater Exhaust wholly eliminates exhaust noise and gases. It makes

conversation pleasant in front of a speeding outboard motor. It restores peace to our waterways.

Johnson's determination to develop the maximum speed in outboard motors, without sacrificing their justly earned reputation for dependability and stamina, has resulted in other radical changes. These are embodied in the SEA-HORSE 32, Johnson's brilliant, new 4-cylinder motor and the twin cylinder SEA-HORSE 16—especially designed for high speeds.

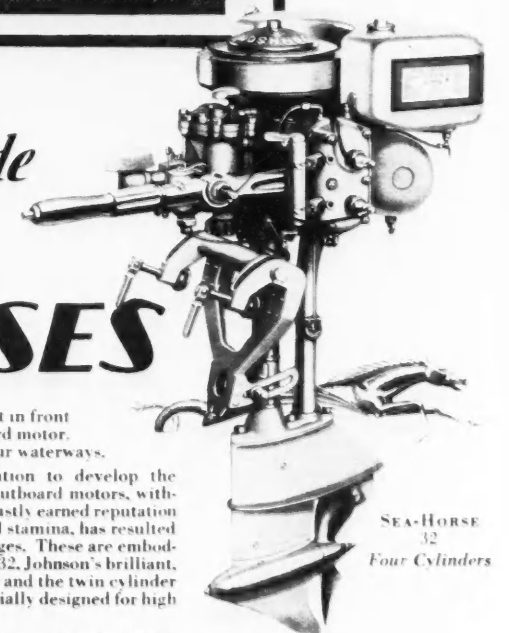
The SEA-HORSES offer you not only the biggest value in outboard motors today from the standpoint of power, speed and dependability—but a vastly more enjoyable type of outboard motoring itself. They obsolete the outboard motor of previous years.

Write for Catalog. Sold on Free Trial and Easy Payment Plan

Canadian Johnson Motor Company, Limited
Peterborough, Ontario, Canada

Johnson
Outboard Motors

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF OUTBOARD MOTORS



SEA-HORSE 32
Four Cylinders

Outstanding Developments in the Johnson SEA-HORSE 32 and SEA-HORSE 16

Release Charger. Underwater Exhaust. Rotax Valve. Detachable Aluminum Cylinder Head. Circular Disc Crank Arms. Roller Crank Pin Bearings. Straight Connecting Rods. Steering Handle Control.

There are 6 SEA-HORSE models—the "32", the "16", the "14", the "10", the "8", and the "Single". Priced from \$155 to \$420. F.O.B. Peterborough, Ont.

TYRRELL'S
Branch
Circulating Library
74 KING ST. WEST
Star Building.
Main Store, 820 Yonge Street.

Book Nook
Lending Library
115 Victoria St. South of Queen

UNDERSTANDING THE STOCK MARKET
A Handbook for the Investor
By Alliston Cragg
A mine of practical information which avoids opinions and discussions and gets right down to clear and concise facts.
\$2.00.
IRWIN & GORDON LTD.
66 Temperance St.
TORONTO, 2

CHARLES MORGAN'S
great novel
FIRST LOVE.
will hereafter be called
Portrait in a Mirror
The title under which it was published in London.
"A Novel of great distinction and beauty."—London Times.
"The life he presents is more than true to experience. It is true to the light behind experience, it has the feeling of eternity."—London Daily News.
\$2.50
At all Bookstores.
Longmans, Green & Company

THE SIMPSON BOOK SHOP
Henry the VIIIth
An amazing account—extraordinarily interesting—of a power-loving monarch and his six wives. Telephone Adelaide 8411. At \$3.
The Bookshop, Street Floor.
THE SIMPSON BUILDING

She believed that love was the major pleasure of life
MIMI BLUETTE
By Guido Da Verona
The story of a light-hearted woman who, having had love offered to her openly, found it only when it came to her shrouded in mystery and darkness. Mimi is the quiet little Italian girl who had no trouble getting what she wanted. This sparkling new novel by the author of "The Woman Who Invented Love" is winner of the Dutton Book of the Month Prize for May. \$2.50

BEN AMES WILLIAMS
is winner of the Dutton Mystery Prize for May with

DEATH ON SCURVY STREET
Late one rainy Saturday night, a young newspaper reporter was sent to a strange house in Scurvy Street. How did he find his way out of the maze of mystery into which he was thrown? What was the unbelievable solution of a sinister and diabolically clever crime? \$2.00

E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc.
(Louis Carrier & Co.)
1154 Beaver Hall Square Montreal

Deaf Hear Again Through New Aid
Earpiece No Bigger Than Dime Wins Enthusiastic Following Ten-Day Free Trial Offer
After twenty-five years devoted exclusively to the manufacture of scientific hearing-aids, the Canadian Acousticon Ltd., has just perfected a new model Acousticon that represents the greatest advance yet made in the re-creation of hearing for the deaf. This latest Acousticon is featured by a tiny earpiece no bigger than a dime. Through this device, sounds are clearly and distinctly transmitted to subnormal ears with wonderful benefit to hearing and health alike. The makers offer an absolutely free trial for 10 days to any one person who may be interested, and a letter will bring one of these remarkable aids to your home for a thorough and convincing test. Send them your name and address today!
Dept. 270, 45 Richmond St. West, Toronto, Ont.

The BOOKSHELF
Conducted by HAROLD F. SUTTON

The Rise of Toscanini
"ARTURO TOSCANINI," by Tobia Nocoltra. Translated from the Italian by Irma Brandeis and H. D. Kahn, 236 pages, New York: Alfred A. Knopf—Longmans, Green, Toronto; Price \$3.50.
BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH
THE modern instinct for organization has produced two types of artistic celebrities unknown to the earlier annals of art,—the musical conductor and the stage "producer." A century ago it would have been inconceivable that a musician could win worldwide fame exceeding that of contemporary singers, instrumentalists and composers merely by "baton-wielding." The conception of the conductor as interpreter and virtuoso was yet to come. Wagner no doubt foresaw the future, when he, though a very inferior conductor or himself, wrote an essay on conducting which was the very first important discussion of the subject; though he probably did not visualize a time when conductors would be regarded as factors of the very first rank in the field of serious music. One hundred, or even seventy years ago, the music critic who described an orchestra as a "single instrument" and a conductor as "playing on it" as a virtuoso does on a pianoforte, or a violin, would have been regarded as mentally deficient.
The present view which places Arturo Toscanini, on a parity in the field of art with a Paderewski or a Kreisler is a sequence of a movement which began in Germany a half a century or more ago; a movement by which the genius of great organizing musicians like Von Bülow, Richter and Nikisch brought the world to a realization of the hieratic importance of the directing minds in ensemble production; which is a basic condition of both music-drama and symphony. Arturo Toscanini is of course but one of a group of great contemporary conductors, but he is first among equals in the sense that his hold upon the public surpasses that of any living conductor, and his earning power for himself and his sponsors quite unparalleled in his particular field. His eminence in the orchestral domain is the more significant because his country, Italy, though intensely melodic, with a people imbued in an extraordinary degree with an impulse toward musical expression, came late to the apprehension of the possibilities of the orchestra. The great genius, Verdi, was a middle aged man before he realized these possibilities; and it is only within the present century that orchestral music as an end in itself has come into actual flowering in Italy. To that development Arturo Toscanini, always cosmopolitan in his outlook has contributed immeasurably.
Signor Nicotra's book is a plain, unvarnished narrative of Toscanini's life and achievements, devoid of the unnecessary rhetoric which mars so much writing on the subject of music, and yet giving a sense of the mystical elevation of the conductor's mind. Toscanini, born March 25th, 1867, is a native of the northern city of Parma, of which Signor Nicotra says: "If you listen for it—as any Italian will tell you—you can hear the characteristic Parmesan dialect in some portion of every native orchestra and most foreign ones. Nor is that all; for this city, which is still the most fertile source of musicians in Italy, can also claim supremacy in supplying, and having long supplied, praiseworthy leaders to the world's music armies. Among these the outstanding, the foremost, is Arturo Toscanini." It was from the Conservatory of Parma that the future conductor graduated in 1885, having revealed great promise as a violoncellist and some elementary talent as a composer. A year or so later he was a member of the orchestra of an Italian Opera Company in South America. One night at Rio de Janeiro in the spring of 1886 when he had just passed his nineteenth birthday, the company found itself, owing to a local disagreement, without a conductor. The other members of the orchestra thrust Toscanini, though the youngest of their membership into the conductor's stand. And almost as in a dream he carried the ensemble triumphantly through a performance of Verdi's "Aida", that aroused a vast audience

Things New and Old
"THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE"; a collective work; Blackie & Son (Canada) Ltd.; 780 pages; \$7.50.
S. H. HOOKE
THE day is past when any man can say with Francis Bacon, "I have taken all knowledge to be my province." Not even the brain of a Scalliger could compass the vast and intricate scheme of modern science. Hence it is a day of collective publication. No modern scholar would venture to undertake single handed, as Buckle did, the task of writing a history of civilization. Now we have such invaluable collective enterprises as the great Cambridge Histories, the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, and it is the fashion for groups of thinkers with a kindred point of view to produce volumes in which a single subject, religious or philosophical, is treated from the individual viewpoint of each member of the group. The result is somewhat akin to the standardization of industrial processes. The gain in accuracy and reliability is offset by a certain loss of colour and the robustness of individuality. The very valuable book under review is an excellent example of the collective method of production. The history of Christianity is practically a history of Western civilization. The rise of such specialized studies as textual criticism, historical criticism, anthropology, psychology and sociology has thrown a flood of new light on the history of Christianity, and brought it definitely out of the domain of theology into relation with secular studies. For the historical background of Christianity in its beginnings we must depend on specialists in Jewish studies, in Hellenism and the mystery cults, in textual criticism, and other branches of knowledge which have now reached a high degree of specialization. The fact that this is the most difficult and controversial part of the history of Christianity is illustrated by the assignment of no less than 399 pages. Exactly one half of a bulky book, to the first century of the movement. Moreover it is treated by fifteen specialists, among whom are such eminent scholars as Sir Gilbert Murray, Edwin Bevan, Cyril Bailey and Sir Frederick Kenyon. While these individual contributions are of authoritative importance, the high degree of subdivision, reading such a fine point as the allotment of the life of John the Baptist to a single scholar, Dr. Moffatt, destroys to some extent the impression of unity which one obtains from such a book as the late Vernon Bartlett's *Christianity in History*. Nevertheless the value of the book is immense. To the lay reader it will bring a sense of the intricate net work of forces that went to the shaping and directing of the new movement. Whatever the reader's conception of the order of the Universe may be, it is impossible to avoid the impression of an arbitrary will intervening in mysterious and inscrutable ways, but of intelligible forces operating in an environment which is the explanation both of their rise and their results.

and here on May 17th, 1892, conducted the first performance of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci", a work which many impresarios had refused to look at. Partly as a result of Toscanini's emotional direction the composer awoke to find himself endowed with a fame which has endured to this day, and which continues to be exclusively on this short opera. The reader will find many instances in this book where the co-operation of Toscanini in the production of new operas has brought fame to composers.
To make a career in Italy a conductor must devote himself earnestly to opera, but Toscanini's impulse was from youth toward purely orchestral interpretation, and Beethoven was his favorite composer. In 1897 the fortunes of the world-famous Opera House, La Scala of Milan had fallen to such a low ebb that it was closed. Early in 1899 a group of musical enthusiasts, including the famous composer Boito, undertook its rehabilitation and appointed Giulio Gatti Cazazza, manager and Toscanini conductor. They

combined orchestral concerts with opera, and the repertoire became markedly cosmopolitan in character. Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, Mozart, Berlioz and Tchaikowsky held equal place on the programmes with the famous Italian composers. It is interesting to note among the names of the singers they engaged for the season of 1901, not only the famous Tamagno, but rising stars like Caruso and Chaliapin. A few years later Gatti Cazazza and Toscanini were destined to restore the fortunes of the Metropolitan Opera House; and between them they are today probably the two most influential figures in the musical world of New York; for though Toscanini has long since deserted opera he conducts the magnificent New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra—and an empty seat at one of his concerts is unknown.
Signor Nicotra gives much interesting and delightful detail about Toscanini's methods as a conductor. He has a supernatural sense of rhythm, and apprehension of pitch, which enables him at rehearsal to detect among three score of string performers the man who has made the slightest and most momentary lapse. But the conductor is not content with a superfine technical proficiency in himself and his musicians. He steep himself in the intellectual, emotional and epochal backgrounds of a given work. In re-creating a piece of music he creates it anew. "We must go from the man to the work, and the work to the man," he says. The lines of research are three; the composer as individual, the work as typical, the work as individual. The poetic and philosophic content of the work are of absorbing interest to him.

Things New and Old
"THE HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE"; a collective work; Blackie & Son (Canada) Ltd.; 780 pages; \$7.50.
S. H. HOOKE

THE day is past when any man can say with Francis Bacon, "I have taken all knowledge to be my province." Not even the brain of a Scalliger could compass the vast and intricate scheme of modern science. Hence it is a day of collective publication. No modern scholar would venture to undertake single handed, as Buckle did, the task of writing a history of civilization. Now we have such invaluable collective enterprises as the great Cambridge Histories, the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics, and it is the fashion for groups of thinkers with a kindred point of view to produce volumes in which a single subject, religious or philosophical, is treated from the individual viewpoint of each member of the group. The result is somewhat akin to the standardization of industrial processes. The gain in accuracy and reliability is offset by a certain loss of colour and the robustness of individuality. The very valuable book under review is an excellent example of the collective method of production. The history of Christianity is practically a history of Western civilization. The rise of such specialized studies as textual criticism, historical criticism, anthropology, psychology and sociology has thrown a flood of new light on the history of Christianity, and brought it definitely out of the domain of theology into relation with secular studies. For the historical background of Christianity in its beginnings we must depend on specialists in Jewish studies, in Hellenism and the mystery cults, in textual criticism, and other branches of knowledge which have now reached a high degree of specialization. The fact that this is the most difficult and controversial part of the history of Christianity is illustrated by the assignment of no less than 399 pages. Exactly one half of a bulky book, to the first century of the movement. Moreover it is treated by fifteen specialists, among whom are such eminent scholars as Sir Gilbert Murray, Edwin Bevan, Cyril Bailey and Sir Frederick Kenyon. While these individual contributions are of authoritative importance, the high degree of subdivision, reading such a fine point as the allotment of the life of John the Baptist to a single scholar, Dr. Moffatt, destroys to some extent the impression of unity which one obtains from such a book as the late Vernon Bartlett's *Christianity in History*. Nevertheless the value of the book is immense. To the lay reader it will bring a sense of the intricate net work of forces that went to the shaping and directing of the new movement. Whatever the reader's conception of the order of the Universe may be, it is impossible to avoid the impression of an arbitrary will intervening in mysterious and inscrutable ways, but of intelligible forces operating in an environment which is the explanation both of their rise and their results.

THREE THREE THREE
DEVASTATING
says the London Mercury about
THREE PERSONS
by
Sir Andrew MacPhail, O.B.E., LL.D.
\$3.50
"The most devastating review which has been published in the last hundred years."—London Mercury.
"... a challenging, defiant, ironic and amazingly individual series of analyses, which will take their place with the most intriguing and destructive studies of the times."—S. Morgan-Powell, Montreal Star.
LOUIS CARRIER & CO
AT THE MERCURY IN BEAVER HALL SQUARE
NEW YORK MONTREAL LONDON
THREE THREE THREE

New!
The Scarlet Gentleman
by C. J. Eustace.
Antique Trevelyan's romantic love is painted with the surest of touch which betrays an addition to the front ranks of our summer Canadian novelists. To be read, an important first novel.
\$2.00.
It Needs to Be Said
by Frederick Philip Grove
"This book deserves to be widely read for it contains a maximum of substance with a minimum of superfluous and needless verbiage. It is a book which the reader who has been misled by the title to look for a book of verse will find to be a book of prose, and a book of prose that ought not to be read."—Montreal Daily Star. \$2.00.
Macmillan Books

Keep Up With Yourself
MEN who forge ahead in business raise their standards of living. Their wants increase; things that were once luxuries become necessities. But too often, the amount of life insurance remains the same. Should the inevitable happen, the widow and children must effect a drastic cut in their scale of living.
Keep up with yourself—don't let your life insurance fall below a safe ratio to your family's living expenses.
THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE • TORONTO, CANADA

The big trip this summer
You can take the whole family to the scenic regions of the Far West at very reasonable cost. A Santa Fe Summer Xcursion ticket will take them to California, through the Colorado Rockies, over the Indian-detour, to Grand Canyon and Yosemite National Parks. Other national parks also may be included. If you prefer, join one of our escorted all-expense tours, where every detail is arranged in advance. Phone or send post card for folders and maps.
Santa Fe
P.T. Hendry, Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.
Santa Fe Railway
504 Transportation Building
Detroit, Mich.
Phone: Randolph 8748

A Very Profitable Investment
Duplex for sale; centrally located. It will give an excellent return on investment, and any reasonable offer will be considered. The upper apartment has seven large airy rooms with sunroom and two bathrooms; and the downstairs apartment has six rooms, one bathroom with shower, and large verandah. Laundry room and three heated garages in connection with the building. Automatic hot water system and hot water heating. Each suite has a large electric stove. As it stands it would be a very profitable investment. Apply owner. Randolph 6647.

The BOOKSHELF

Many people will probably turn first to the chapter on the life of Jesus by Professor Crawford Burkitt. As the history of X'tian thought has so often proved, so this chapter will probably prove afresh, that the truth of Jesus' own saying "I came not to bring peace but a sword". His personality is still so living that it has power to make men feel strongly and differ strongly about him. This chapter, with which the present writer is in almost complete agreement, will be most distasteful to those who object to the conclusions of the apocalyptic school of historians. But Professor Simpson's useful chapter on the Judaism of the time of Jesus will help to make clear the grounds upon which the apocalyptic view of the life of Jesus rests. The somewhat disproportionate fullness of treatment which the first century receives, gives a certain sense of inadequacy to the latter part of the book. Professor Clement Webb's sketch of Christianity in the 19th century is masterly in its clearness, but the necessity of compressing into 40 pages an account of the vital clash between the supernaturalism of orthodox X'tianity and the scientific advances of the last half of the century makes the treatment of the greatest crisis in Christianity since the Reformation appear slight and inadequate.

Even slighter is Archbishop Temple's concluding essay on Christianity To-day. An archbishop represents presumably the brains of the headquarters staff of the Church Militant, and the quality of Temple's intellect accruing to him by heredity and training, no one can doubt, hence one could have wished for a more massive, or at any rate penetrating, conclusion to so important a book.

The great problem which the progress of modern knowledge raises concerning Christianity relates to its future rather than to its past, although the two are intimately connected. The question which most people who retain an interest in religion are asking is, to adopt the phrase in Matthew, "Will the gates of hell prevail against her?" In other words, is Christianity destined ultimately to give place to some other organized expression of collective emotion? We know the answer, the passionate answer, that convinced adherents of the Christian Church will give to such a question. But it is possible that the leaders of the Church, able as they are, do not fully realize the depth of the silent movement of the last fifty years, nor how far-reaching an adjustment is necessary if an organization, whose credal foundations rest upon pre-supposition belonging to another order of thought, is to survive the undermining effects of modern knowledge. Hence one would have welcomed, in such a book as this, an authoritative concluding chapter, which Archbishop Temple was fully qualified to write, setting before us the main lines upon which the Church proposed to meet the challenge of modern knowledge.

Architecture of Poetry

"FORM AND STYLE IN POETRY," by W. P. Ker; edited by R. W. Chambers; Macmillans, Toronto; 384 pages; \$3.00.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

FEW learned books are so pleasant to read as this. Technicalities abound, but they are lightly handled, and pedantry is kept at a far remove by the human quality of the treatment. As we read we realize how an intimate knowledge of the forms of poetry may serve to quicken our appreciation of the beauty of its content. There would without question have been a superior unity and firmness in the volume had it received the finishing touches from the author's hand, but under the conditions of publication — verbatim reports for the most part of delivered lectures — the texture of the style and the continuity of the thought are remarkable.

The question of form raised by the late Professor Ker is more important than the layman is usually willing to admit. We have an undefined satisfaction when a poem, a play, or a novel moves to its issue with no audible grinding of the machinery, but our perceptions are insufficiently attuned to artistic difficulties overcome, and we are too meagrely aware of the interplay of values between the theme and its expression. In a few of the fixed forms of verse we realize the relationship, but there is, for example, a sonnet or a rondeau habit of thought, and that the poet must find his freedom within these defined limitations. The problem has wider scope in types of verse that are less narrowly traditional, and it is with these freer forms that the author is principally concerned.

It is fortunate for us, however, that he has given a complete section to the consideration of ballad literature. As a type of verse the ballad is strikingly individual. It is sharply marked off from any other form of lyrical or narrative expression, so that if one were asked to furnish a definition of what the ballad is, one could give no better reply than to say that it is a particular way of telling a story in rhyme. We can accept the old theory of community authorship only with modifications. In regions where ballad making prevailed a striking event might almost spontaneously generate the ballad response with only the minimum amount of personal intervention. But stories of older date that had incorporated themselves in literary romances of the developed type might as readily supply the theme, and what we may then note with interest is that the stress of the ballad form has recreated the material. The ballad consciousness asserts itself with such complete authority that however greatly surviving examples may vary in merit they are all stamped with the same character. "Some ballads," our author says, "are derived from older narrative literature; of these, some are worth remembering and others are not. Those that are not worth remembering are not worth calling ballads; those that are worth remembering are worth it as ballads and not as mere narrative poems."

Hynd Horn comes from one form or another of the old romance, but it is not the same thing as any of these or any portion of them. It has a different nature. When a book is turned into a ballad the result is something new, and often something which it is futile to compare with its original, except for the material in it. Its efficient and formal causes are elsewhere. With what is one to compare the Shetland ballad of Orpheus? It comes, no doubt, from the romance of *King Orfeo*. This is one of the most beautiful of the old rhyming lays; but it does not account for the ballad. There is something in the ballad which has come in another way."

Professor Ker has much to say of the influence exercised by the abstract idea of form, and refers to Milton's preoccupation with the epic idea, Dryden's conception of the ideal dramatic world, and other examples innumerable that emerge from our poetical history. But he is wisely not content to restrict the idea of form to metrical moulds or structural patterns in the larger sense. The sonnet may impose a particular mode of thought upon the poet, but a sonnet's form is something more than a question of pattern. Its form is also every word chosen by the poet and set in the sequence, which gives fullest effect to the propelling idea and mood. "The metrical pattern of the sonnet is an abstract form, indifferent to the words poured

into it. The other sense of poetical form makes it purely individual—that in virtue of which the poem differs from every other creature in the world. . . . Thus poetical form turns out to mean simply the poem itself; the poem as an individual thing is all form; what is not form in it is not poetry."

The upshot of the matter would seem to be that there is an ideally adapted world for every poetic conception. The poet has good luck or bad luck in the form he chooses, but when he does instinctively or voluntarily select some particular form, it exercises a certain tyranny over him. The time impulse once set strongly in the direction of the ballad or the epic. We have moved beyond, or perhaps fallen behind that age, and our self-consciousness must find another medium of expression, or stand convicted of artificiality. The *Ancient Mariner* is splendidly inspired by the ballad. But, if something better, it is not a ballad.

Literati

THE first American publishing house to offer a prize for the best German book is Harper & Brother, who have just announced a \$2,500 award for the English language rights of either a novel or biography published in German. Other prizes offered by

this firm since 1928 are \$10,000 for the best American novel and \$5,000 for the best English novel, thus making a total of \$17,500 for the three prizes.

In the contest for a German book, the Harper firm is associated with William Heinemann of London, and in the English contest, with Jonathan Cape also of London.

The German competition is open only to German writers who have published no important novel prior to 1920. Half of the prize money will be awarded when the name of the successful author is made known, and the rest on the day of publication, which will be in the fall of 1930. Manuscripts must be sent to 35 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. 1, by Dec. 31, 1929.

A committee of three independent judges, whose names are to be announced in a few weeks, will pass on all manuscripts. The judges in the American contest, which closed Feb. 1, were Carl Van Doren, Ellen Glasgow and Jesse Lynch Williams. In the English contest, which closes August 1, 1929, they are Sheila Kaye-Smith, Frank Swinnerton and Hugh Walpole.

Harpers have entered the German field because of the number of writers who have developed since the war and because the best German books are being internationally read. They expect an even wider recognition of modern German literature in the near future and it is in anticipation

of this and in order to be able to provide English translations of the best German authors that they have offered the prize.

THE greatest Finnish poet was J. L. Runeberg (1804-1877). His stirring epic "Kung Fjalar — King Fjalar" has just been rendered accessible to a larger public through its translation into French by Maurice de Copet, Minister of France to Finland. "Roi Fjalar" is published by the Librairie Académique de Helsingfors.

THE Superior Council of the Commissaries of the People in Russia has issued a regulation as to the payment which authors shall receive in that country. It will be remembered that the State Publishing House in Moscow issues half the books which appear in the entire country, and that the annual total is a staggering one. The rates are as follows:

Belles-lettres, minimum rate for a sixteen-page sheet, 100 roubles (about \$50). Criticism, bibliography, science, 90 roubles. Translations, 35 to 50 roubles. Poetry in periodicals, per line, 50 kopeks (about 25 cents). Elsewhere 35 kopeks a line. All these rates are for first editions. For later printings the rates are 60 per cent. of the above.



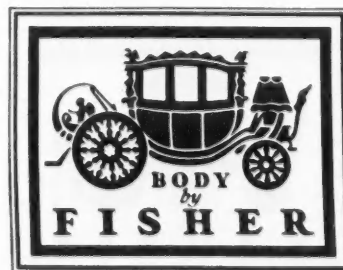
Perhaps the biggest factor in the motor car business today is the startling difference revealed by stepping into a Fisher Body car and then into any other

No specialist or expert or salesman is needed to point out Fisher Body superiority—the greater richness and beauty and quality stand out so sharply and convincingly that all argument is ended. ¶ This is one of the most important facts in motor car buying today because it has to do with value—with what you get for

the purchase price. ¶ You are bound to admit at once in your own mind—that in solidity of construction, in paneling, in the quality of the upholstery, in the hardware, in the interior fittings, in the clarity of the genuine plate glass, and in the substantially constructed roof—the Fisher Body car is

worth several hundred dollars more. ¶ Keep this contrast—these points of superiority—in mind. Consider the many hours you spend in your car and how much of your ease and comfort and satisfaction and pride depends upon the body of your car—and you can come to only one conclusion.

CADILLAC • LASSALLE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK
OLDSMOBILE • PONTIAC



GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

OAKLAND
CHEVROLET

The BOOKSHELF

Our Dumb Friends

"A FEW FRIENDS", by Humphrey Jordan; John Murray, London; \$2.00.
 "ON THE WINGS OF A BIRD", by Herbert Ravenal Sass; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; \$2.50.

By P. E. Thorneloe

IT is delightful to run across a book of stories about animals by one who understands his subject in the way Mr. Jordan does and who can write about dumb creatures without sickly sentiment. The action in these well written tales turns upon the animal instinct which the author contends is really stronger than their affection for men and women, deep as that love and loyalty may be. Mr. Jordan has taken various animals with whom he has had pleasant acquaintance, some of them as real friends, and has placed them in surroundings around which a story may be woven, he has invented the circumstances and in many instances has used fiction in regard to their actions but not in regard to their characters. The book is written for animal lovers, who would be offended by an attempt to attribute to dogs and horses characteristics too humanly romantic to be believable.

Mr. Jordan is apparently a sportsman and he respects the sporting spirit in both domestic and wild animals. Of the eight stories the book contains three are about dogs, two about horses, one about a tigress, one a fox and one an elephant. They are all workers, each one justifying his existence by following up the particular kind of career for which nature intended him. In the case of the dogs, they engaged in such sublime, compelling business, as picking up the scent of hares and foxes when running with the hunt, despatching rats and ridding the gar-

dens of rabbits. "Brulser" the fox provided good sport for years and enjoyed it quite as much as the huntsmen and dogs did. It was prophesied of him when he was a tiny cub, by a sportsman who saw him running with his mother. "He'll go straight and he'll go far, and I don't think he's the kind that is timid of the hunt, he certainly doesn't look the cold footed sort", and the prophesy was fulfilled.

To consider an animal merely as a pet is in Mr. Jordan's eyes the acme of stupidity and most boring and humiliating for the petted one. In the case of the dog "Isabelle", who was fed and pampered almost out of existence, when she once broke away from her environment and lived for awhile in the open and on a slim diet, she refused ever to return to her former way of living, this proving that "she was real after all". These are thoroughly good stories for anyone and told with dramatic force.

MR. Sass has written many books about birds and wild animals. He hopes to bring nearer the time when man shall cease to be a destroyer and shall become, instead the friend and protector of his lesser kinsmen. He has lived for many years in Charleston and is a naturalist of distinction. This is a book of essays about the birds and animals who make rendezvous in the mysterious semi-tropical swamps of the Carolina lowlands. He writes that the Rev. Gilbert White of Selbourne Parish, Hampshire, England is his precedent and his apology for some of the material the book contains, for he loved to spend what little spare time he had from clerical duties in studying the familiar creatures of his home. So Mr. Sass finds delight in the wild life which he has found in the wild part of his own city garden. He prefers birds to flowers so he allows the vines and shrubbery to



ANATOLE FRANCE
 Whose essays on Rabelais have been collected and published under the title of "Rabelais."

grow in tangles, and in this small place he has learned things he might never have learned in the woods.

Here most surprisingly he once saw a yellow crowned night heron, one of the shyest of its tribe, standing within fifty feet of the house, and since that time they have become so well acquainted that the bird allows himself to be studied at short range and without being in the least disturbed. Many other rare birds come to this little sanctuary as well

as the good old friends of that part of the country that are characteristic of the place, such as the cardinals and mocking birds. Mr. Sass says of them "I do not know what the garden would be like if they were taken away, in summer and winter they are my comrades, these two."

The book is written in a charmingly poetic style, the beauty of their coloring, the music of their voices, their various calls out of the night, their amazing flights over thousands

of miles and some of the things in connection with birds that appeal to the sensitive spirit of the author. There is a constant appeal to his imagination, he says "a month from now, perhaps the small voice that spoke so plaintively a moment ago out of the dark void above my neighbor's roof may be heard by some fierce jaguar gliding like a ghost through the dim aisles of the Amazonian forest," and he feels with John Ruskin "the longer I live the more my mind dwells upon the beauty and the wonder of the world".

The book is beautifully illustrated by Herman Palmer with drawings of birds that are Japanese in effect.

Billions for Beauty

"AGELESS YOUTH", by Charlotte West, M.D.; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

BY JEAN GRAHAM.

THE twenty-two chapters of this highly interesting volume discuss most matters concerned with health and beauty, from "The Slim Silhouette" to "The Dutchess Glands". Everyone sat up in surprise when it was recently announced that the women of the United States yearly spend billions of dollars on powders, lotions and face creams, which are said to make the fair sex still fairer. This book, it is true, gives many valuable recipes for improving the complexion, increasing the growth of the hair and reducing the weight. But it is much more than a "book of beauty." It is both sane and scientific, especially in its chapters on diet and exercise. Its advice would be followed with profit by either men or women, and it will probably prove a highly popular publication. The latest discoveries by Brown-Sequard, Virchow, Steinach, Metchnikoff and Voronoff are considered for the benefit of those who wish to retain youth as long as possible. Of course one is reminded in

every chapter of Gertrude Atherton's entertaining novel, "Black Oxen". The style of the writer is clear and crisp—and scientific facts are presented in a thoroughly popular fashion.

Dr. West has written a captivating and optimistic study of how we may preserve health and acquire beauty.

Literati

FOR several years I have been waiting for Mr. Sinclair Lewis to meet Mr. Dodsworth, writes Beverley Nichols in London. I have watched his promenade down Main Street, seen him peering into the pathetic, arty little home of Claire Kennicot, observed him sitting, rather pale and tense, beneath the pulpit of Elmer Gantry, noticed his grin of wicked exultation at the absurdities of Babbitt, and sat, somewhat self-consciously, while he smoked endless Lucky Strikes, listening (not too carefully) to "The Man Who Knew Coolidge." Occasionally, in a crowded room, or on a spacious 'boulevard,' it seemed that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dodsworth might come face to face, yet somehow, they never really did. But now, all good Americans, all good Englishmen and all good novel-readers should rejoice that the introduction has been effected. It has given Mr. Lewis the opportunity to write the best book of his career. And though the great majority of the action is laid in Europe, it turns upon the American scene a more illuminating light than has ever been shed before—even if that light is less harshly vivid than is Mr. Lewis's previous work.

Until I read *Dodsworth* I did not realize how many Dodsworths I myself knew. Every chapter reminded me of authentic examples. There was that heavy, silent man in the grey suit who suddenly made all the occupants of the smoking car feel a little self-conscious by gruffly calling their attention to the sunset over the roofs of a grimy Mid-Western town through which the train was passing. His interjection was all the more surprising because, not only did it break into the middle of an enchanting conversation about refrigerators, but he himself was one of the leading lights in the refrigerator world. There was a regrettable feeling that he had forgotten himself.

Then there was another man, heavy-jawed and extremely plain, whom I met in Providence. He had manufactured, during his life, a depressingly large number of braces—those articles which in America are whimsically termed 'suspenders.' We sat in the same hotel, while I informed him, in general terms, of the braces situation in Europe. He was not very interested until he learned, from a chance remark, that I wrote books. And then, a light came into his eyes. He ran into the hall, got his bag, and produced from a nest of braces a first edition of *A Shropshire Lad*, which he knew by heart. I have seldom heard poetry recited so beautifully.

There have been many others—men who were inadvertently breaking into poetry when they were talking of the most incongruous subjects—a man in Detroit, for example, who told me, with a shame-faced blush, that the new skyscraper opposite the Cadillac Hotel was 'sort of like a lily.' Dodsworth and he would have been friends.

You see? Dodsworth is the spiritual offspring of Babbitt and Claire Kennicot. He is cast in the American mould, framed against Main Street background, but always an ancient vintage is fermenting in his veins, and the background is lit by a sunset glow. He is brought up in the spirit of a tradition far more irksome than the most rigid conventions of an English public school—the tradition of boost, standardization and mass production. If he is a Babbitt—and only about seventy-five per cent. of the American business world are Babbitts—he will fit into his niche securely, becoming, day by day, more like his neighbour. But if he is a Dodsworth, sooner or later he will rebel. He will retire from business and sail to Europe.

Nothing could more perfectly illustrate the Dodsworth mentality than the passage which describes his first sight of England. On the boat he



Blazing the Red Indian trail

MARATHON GASOLINE

An unadulterated straight-distilled gasoline that accelerates smoothly and quickly without preliminary stuttering or popping. Slow-burning and uniformly clean, it reduces vibration and gives smoother performance.

RED INDIAN MOTOR OIL

A tough heat-resistant oil providing a perfect film of protection between all working parts of your engine and made to stand the punishment of the modern high compression, high speed motor.

Cyclo MOTOR FUEL

A new motor fuel—non-poisonous and containing no chemicals. It eliminates knocking and many other engine troubles because it cleans the motor of all dirt and impurities. Cyclo is produced pure white, but is amber colored to protect you against substitution.

OPENING more and more stations every month—at the behest of an insistent motoring public—McCull-Fontenac is rapidly blazing the Red Indian Trail from coast to coast!

Better quality... better service... better value—these are but three of the reasons why the popularity of McCull-Fontenac products is growing by leaps and bounds.

Wherever motorists meet today, you hear nothing but praise for Cyclo Motor Fuel—Red Indian Motor Oils—and Marathon Hi-test Gasoline.

Use these products yourself. Trust them. They assure you greater economy and added motoring satisfaction.

McCULL-FRONTENAC OIL CO. LIMITED

Offices and plants at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. Distribution warehouses at other convenient points.



McCULL-FRONTENAC



ARTURO TOSCANINI
 From a souvenir card issued this season in commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of his debut at La Scala.

has been a typical Babbitt—playing a little bridge, drinking too many cocktails, watching the antics of his rattling, tiresome little wife. The last night arrives. He goes out on deck, to clear his head. And suddenly, all his boisterousness vanishes in a high, clear ecstasy. The lights of England! And this is what they mean to him:

"Mother England! Land where still, for the never quite matured Sammy Dodsworth, Coeur de Lion went riding, the Noir Faincant went riding, to rescue Ivanhoe, where Oliver Twist still crept through evil alleys, where Falstaff's belly-laugh discommoded the godly, where Uncle Ponderevo puffed and mixed, where Jude wavered by dusk across the moorland, where Old Jolyon sat with quiet eyes, in immortality more enduring than human life."



HENRI BEYLE (STENDHAL)
"Stendhal (Henri Beyle)" by Paul Hazard, has just been published by Coward McCann, New York.

BRUNSWICK, where Gotthold Ephraim Lessing died, is remembering his 200th anniversary with a series of celebrations which began in January and will continue until June. A curious document on the attitude of younger Germany toward Lessing and his great contemporaries is the following comment from the pen of Bernhard Diebold, in the "Frankfurter Zeitung".

"The hearts of Weimar died and are cold. Since the great change, a new generation has little interest in Werther and Faust. It is probable that our youth find the restless soul of Lessing more intelligible and acceptable than the Olympian soul of Goethe. But the spirit of Charlotte and Frederika, the rococo soul of Minna and the virtue of Emilia, are no longer living for us. Our youth reject the spirit and inheritance of the men of Weimar."

IN THE year 1928 there were shown in the 2,000 Czechoslovak cinema theaters 268 American films, 204 German, 34 French, 16 Austrian, 15 English and 4 Russian.

Japan Has Few Songs

BY THOMAS STEEP

(In the Sunday "Herald Tribune", New York)

THE Japanese, it appears, are almost songless. They have singing insects (cicadae), which they imprison in tiny cages of horsehair or bamboo, singing birds and musical frogs that sing or whistle. Only the geisha girls sing, the fishermen sailing in their sampans on the placid Inland Sea hum drowsy tunes, and the coolies carrying heavy freight aboard the steamers in the seaports chant rhythmically to lighten their burdens. With the introduction of European music, after the decline of the shoguns, there sprang up certain specialized songs, as shoka (songs to be sung in schools), gunka (military songs) and sanbika (missionary songs), but outside of schools, barracks and missions they were not popular. The intelligent Japanese immemorially have disliked collective singing, preferring to be attentive listeners to a song rather than participants in it. At feasts only one person at a time may sing; to join in the chorus shows lack of appreciation.

Observing the abandon with which Westerners indulge in song regardless of its artistic merit, they are, however, beginning to lament their incapacity for collective singing. Keizo Horiuchi, writing in the Tokyo "Nichi Nichi," asserts his countrymen are alone among civilized peoples in their condition of national songlessness.

"Why is it we have no songs to sing?" asks Horiuchi. "In foreign lands it is inspiring to see people at festivals, public gatherings or impromptu meetings burst into spontaneous song, it awakens a spirit of liveliness and joy; it makes for conviviality and at times it stirs patriotic sentiments. But in our country the people either have no ear for singing or are too polite to join in when another sings. We find pleasure only in listening. It is regrettable that there are many Japanese who cannot sing even the national anthem, 'Kimigayo'."

As the Japanese have taken up Western instrumental music enthusiastically, until it is now almost as popular as native music, mere indifference or unmusicalness cannot be held

responsible for their aversion to public singing. The reason is more fundamental. In the days of the shoguns the theme of song was almost exclusively heroic deeds in battle, description of combat and scaling of castle walls and personal praise of warriors with polished swords and rattling armor of lacquered wood. As it related a story, often of considerable length, it had to be rendered by a soloist who must command respectful silence in order to be understood.

When the Japanese began to take a forward place among other nations the Japanese Army officials realized the advantages of sentimental songs to cheer their troops and to maintain morale. They noticed that among British and American troops songs, not necessarily patriotic, aroused a spirit of unity. Accordingly when the Russo-Japanese War broke out the Japanese generals hastened to have some songs composed. At the siege of Port Arthur the great fortress was likened in a song to a fair damsel which the Japanese troops were trying to woo. The song had the desired psychological effect and shared with bullets the glory of Port Arthur's capitulation. But the song was soon forgotten and the Japanese soldier of today, like the rest of his countrymen, silently sips tea while listening enraptured to a soloist's glorification of a medieval shogun.

The most recent authority on the popularity of Western instrumental music is "Japan Today and Tomorrow," published in Osaka, which says:

"Western music is now an essential part of Japanese culture, although only sixty years have elapsed since its introduction to the people. Most of the classical selections popular in Western countries are familiar to many Japanese, and an appreciable number of capable violinists, pianists, vocalists, composers and orchestras are available for their interpretation. The Japanese, having an inherent love for the arts, have been quick to absorb the beauties of such music and have made it their own. Musicians of fame are as yet few in the country, but before many years, judging by present progress, the Japanese people will be represented in the Valhalla of the muse by many worthy performers."

The music of the West began to percolate into Japan in 1868. The first brass band was formed in the army a few years later under British and German instructors. Only wind instruments were used at first, but by 1880 strings were employed. By concentrating the Japanese began to understand opera and symphonies. Now they even understand jazz.

Exhibit of Scissor Cuts

THE Toronto public has again had an opportunity of viewing the delightful scissor-cuts of Lisl Hummel Borsook, on exhibition at the Westminster Hotel. One cannot cease to admire these exquisite little works of art. Most of them are made as illustrations for children's books, and Mrs. Borsook has in these a rare fancy and unfailing originality. Dancing bears, little Pagan fauns, fascinatingly chubby children form subjects for these illustrations, all cut out of the black paper with wonderful care and exact proportions. The fragile creations are cut so beautifully that grass, leaves, fur, every small detail is exactly reproduced. With all this is a genuine beauty of composition, and a fine decorative sense that make these little cut-outs much more satisfying than so much that passes for merely pleasant children's book illustration, and is never thought of again. There is beautiful artistic proportion in

Mrs. Borsook's pictures, and harmony of lines and curves. This is evident in every one of these silhouettes, whether of animals, children, gardens, slender ladies drinking tea, or old London streets. For Mrs. Borsook has many kinds of books in England and the United States. It is unfortunate that in the collection she is able to show only two of her lovely cutouts of old London, made for St. John Lucas's book. After seeing them one repeats the charming compliment paid by the author at the time "the scissors are mightier than the pen."

—C.C.M.

Animal too Big to Live

MR. RAY CHAPMAN ANDREWS, the American explorer, who has just returned from his fourth expedition into the Gobi Desert, Central Asia, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, discussed in London recently some of the discoveries he has made. These are regarded by scientists as of first-class importance. "We have found this region to be a great incubator, where many of the great beasts and animals started existence," said Mr. Andrews. "It may have been the birthplace of man. We found the bones of an entirely new prehistoric mammal, the largest animal yet known to science. From the bones found we discovered that the monster, which roamed through the world not less than eight or nine million years ago, was twenty-five feet long, fourteen feet high to the shoulders, had a neck twelve feet high, was as big as a freight car, and weighed over ten tons. It is just terrifying to think of the size of its bones. The upper bone of the foreleg, the humerus, was four feet long and weighed 200 lbs. The monster is related to the rhinoceros family, but had a long neck and fed on leaves from the tree-tops. They died

out, probably, because they became too big and vast to secure food." Mr. Andrews and his little party of nine other scientists and twenty-seven men found two complete skulls of the great beast, and enough bones for the skeleton to be reconstructed. A skeleton of the beast was found intact, but so huge was it that it was impossible to move it without more preparations, and Mr. Andrews hopes to recover it next year.

A Prehistoric Elephant

Another discovery was of a great mastodon—a prehistoric elephant—with a paw eight or nine feet long and shaped like a coal scoop. "We also found four titandhere skeletons, which had only been found before in Nebraska," said Mr. Andrews, "and this gave further proof of the migration which must have taken place in prehistoric times from Asia to America." In the same district the party found traces of a great colony of people of the Stone Age.

"Yes, I was driving along in Sicily when robbers came and took everything—money, watch and even my car."

"But I thought you had a revolver on you?"

"Yes, I had, but they did not find that."—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).

Algernon (reading joke)—"Fancy this, Percy: 'A chap here thinks that a football coach has four wheels.'"
Percy—"Haw, haw! And how many wheels has the ball thing?"—The Log.

The Mexican rebels are in a fair way to get their rites.—Dallas News.

It must be awful to die in Chicago and be a mere clue.—Brooklyn Times.

We would like to see Einstein trying to figure out his income tax.—Kay Features.

Summer Tourist Fares

to the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific Coast



FROM TORONTO

In effect May 15th — To Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland and return, \$109.55.

To Banff and return, reached only via Canadian Pacific, \$87.80.

In effect June 1st — To Lake Louise and return, reached only via Canadian Pacific, \$89.30.

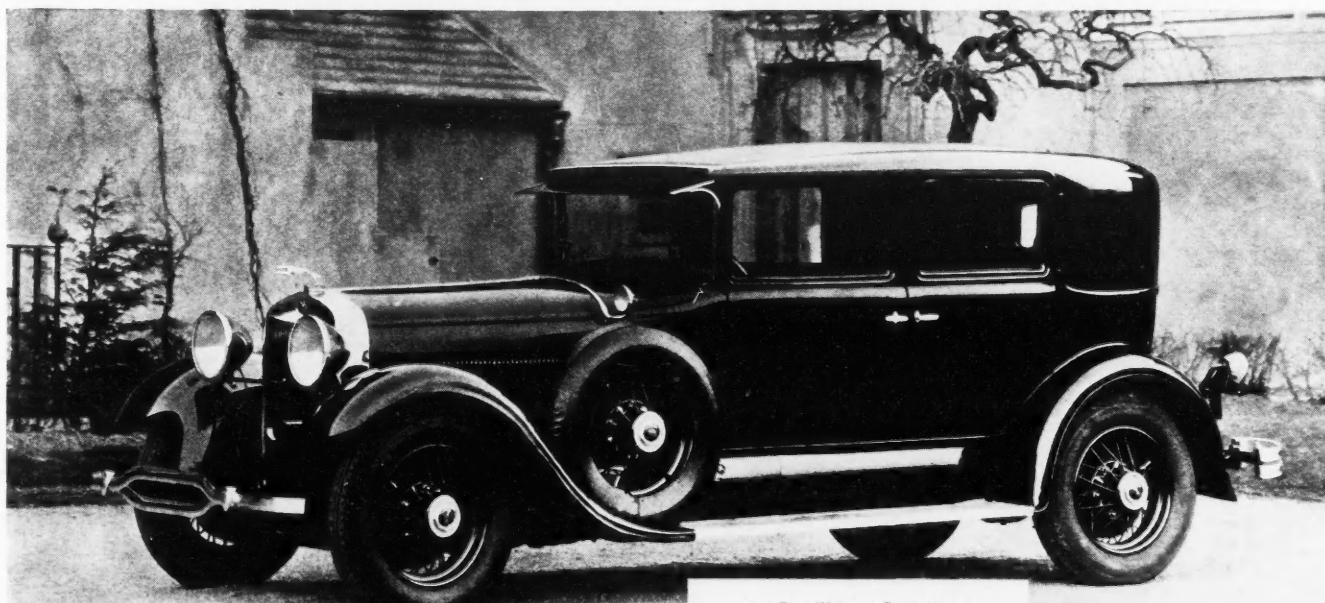
Return Limit October 31st. Stop-over allowed.

Let us arrange your itinerary. Illustrated literature will be gladly furnished by

City Ticket Office, Canadian Pacific Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Phone El. 1261, Union Depot Ticket Office, Phone El. 8231.

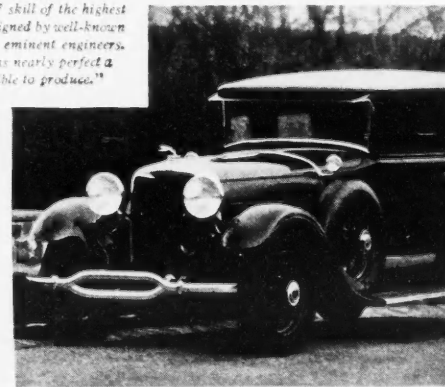
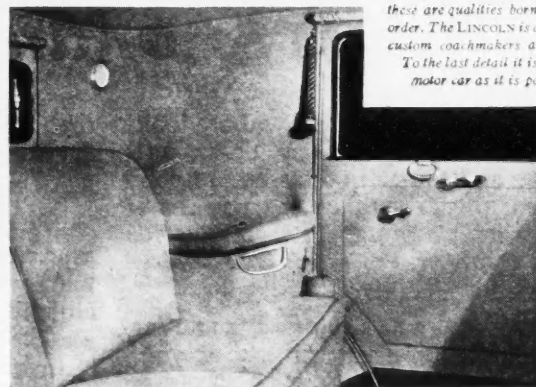
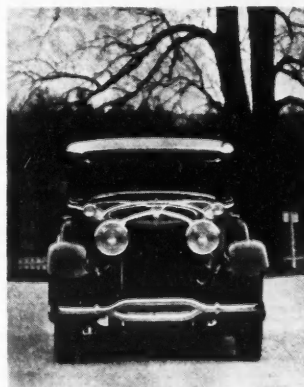
Canadian Pacific
World's Greatest Travel System

IT HAS THE ENDURING BEAUTY OF ALL DISTINGUISHED THINGS



THE TWO-WINDOW TOWN SEDAN

It is not often that one encounters a motor car of the quiet elegance of this one, not frequently that it is possible to unite firmness, balance and luxury in such happy proportions. . . . For these are qualities born of skill of the highest order. The LINCOLN is designed by well-known custom coachmakers and eminent engineers. To the last detail it is "as nearly perfect a motor car as it is possible to produce."



WORDS have their power, but there are certain things that words will not achieve. And so it is to your eyes that we commend the beauty of the Lincoln. For a single glance is sufficient to convey all that could be said of the beauty of this motor car. It is instantly apparent to everyone.

But it is not beside the point to say that this beauty is a new beauty, having its source in fresh designs and contours. The exterior trim, for example, is plated with tarnish-proof chromium, silver-bright. The radiator is deeper. The fenders are shorter and more sweeping. The whole effect is richer, swifter, suggestive almost of flight.

And beneath this beauty of line and form, of mass and proportion and hue, there is a deeper beauty. It extends down to the last

bolt, the last nut, the most minute mechanical detail. It is evinced in the extraordinary safety and comfort of the Lincoln, its grace and unfailing strength. It is the unseen beauty of magnificent engineering.

It is because of this—because the Lincoln is precision-built from start to finish—that it is able to perform so excellently over long periods of time. For the Lincoln is built to last. Only the finest materials go into it. Skilled craftsmen work upon it. It is designed by leading engineers and custom coachmakers. And when it leaves their hands it is as nearly perfect a motor car as it is possible to produce. Nothing has been

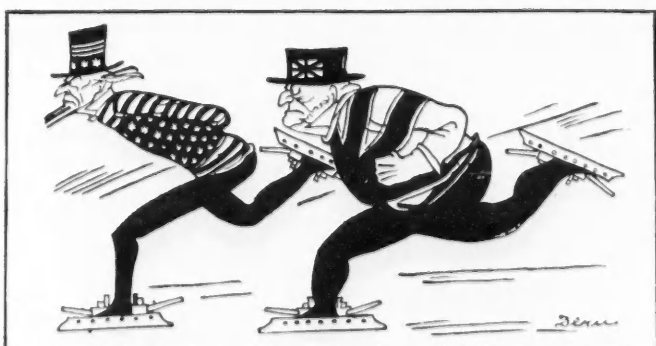
neglected, no pains spared. For years its strength and beauty will endure. It will grow old gracefully.

A beautiful motor car . . . swift, strong, silent . . . a car that you can trust indefinitely . . . a car that will serve you with credit and distinction in any purpose, or in any place.

We should like very much to have you form your own impressions of the Lincoln from personal experience. The nearest Lincoln dealer will be delighted to arrange a demonstration for you, without the slightest obligation to yourself.

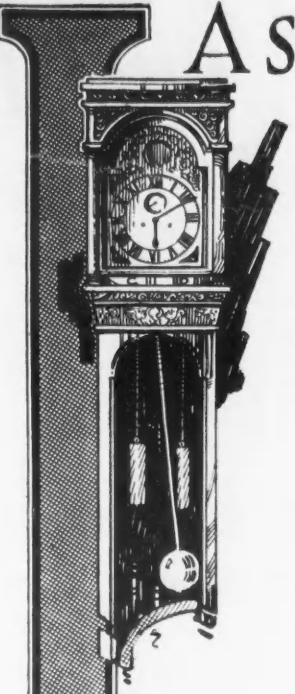
THE LINCOLN

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO



A soviet Russian cartoon on the cruiser question entitled, "Meeting of the Champions". (From the Pravda, Moscow.)

A Substitute for Time!



Think of being able to eliminate Time, to bring the future—even 20 years or more hence—into the present.

This is the great contribution Life Insurance makes to modern living. It enables you to guarantee to your family at the present time all you are likely to earn in the years to come, even if you do not live to earn it.

—And, it must be remembered, upon this future earning power rest the destinies of your wife and family.

Recent researches have led The London Life to offer The Earning Power Series—a true substitute for Time.

They provide protection over your productive period (to ages 60 or 65); or, by the Interchange Privilege, for your entire lifetime.

Examples of Rates
Earning Power Series to Age 60

Amount	Age	Premium	Rate to sum insured
\$10,000	20	\$110.50	1 1/10%
10,000	30	125.00	1 1/4%
10,000	40	154.50	1 1/2%

The Earning Power Series are Annual Dividend policies.

London Life Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"

HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

Let Us Confound Them

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON
(In "The Saturday Review of Literature")

LONG, long ago in that now least fashionable of centuries, the nineteenth, there appeared in *Life* a cartoon satirizing our two chief novelists, Howells and James. They were depicted as scientific gentlemen, icily grave, engaged in the minute observation and analysis of human hearts; evidently, their business was to dissect out, with coldest precision, tiny shreds and particles of the organ subjected to their investigation; and what the cartoonists meant to criticize was this very dissection and analysis, then called realism. In Britain, Thomas Hardy and George Meredith were the principal representatives of that kind of art; in France, there was Emile Zola, a specialist in the dissecting and exhibiting of the coarser and more primitive impulses of the organ; and, in both Britain and France, there was opposition often not so mild as that expressed by the cartoon in *Life*, just mentioned. What the opposition principally wanted and championed instead of realism, was romance. "Don't talk to us about everyday life and everyday people. Don't talk to us about ourselves and our humdrum lives. We know too much about all that already, without being told. Don't write about our pains, our stupidities, or our daily meals. Don't write about commonplace; write of the unusual or the heroic or the ideal. Entertain us and lift us out of ourselves. Write about brilliant and daring people about glorious lovers, about spine-stirring adventures, noble spirits

gold villains, stupendous swordsmen, grand horses, exquisite maidens, and the capture of barbedons. Remember the Siege of Troy, Roland and Oliver the Round Table, and the Forest of Arden; remember Scott, Dumas, Hugo and Fenimore Cooper."

LATER, there was popular protest against what were called introspective novels and problem novels; this protest again was in favor of the romantic novel; for the "introspective" and "problem" stories were forms of realism. The contest between romanticism and realism was an old one even in the nineteenth century; we have ever been unable to perceive Flaubert, or even Daniel Defoe, as the "Father of Realism," and as for romance, it is immemorial, and entitled to classification by the modern jargonists as a "biological urge." But the twentieth century began to bring the characteristic romanticism of the period, whether in books or plays, into some disrepute among people of a critical taste, because it was of a kind too easily popular, too obviously mere entertainment, with its proffering of gaudy vicarious experiences, and it was so easy to write that almost any slightly educated person possessing some facility for imitative expression could produce it acceptably for the multitude. It exists to-day, as of course romanticism will always exist, and is abundantly with us, especially in those cheaper forms that stir the artless with shelf-worn crooks and mysteries and adventures and harlotry.

With romanticism thus set back and darkened (although it emerges to view sometimes in momentary gleam

ings) the bright foreground has appeared to be left principally to realism. This apparent triumph, however, has been not that of an orderly legion "marching as one man"; indeed, the antagonists of romanticism had long since split up into groups of disputants; they forgot their war with the old enemy, whom they no longer fought; it was this old enemy's deterioration, not their own virtue, that won the field, and, finding themselves master of it, what they have been building there is something not wholly unlike a tower of Babel. Upon the hundred platforms of the tower, they argue in every tongue, and out of the confusion we hear many spokesmen shouting, "Listen to me and my group! We alone sing with the true voice of Art!"

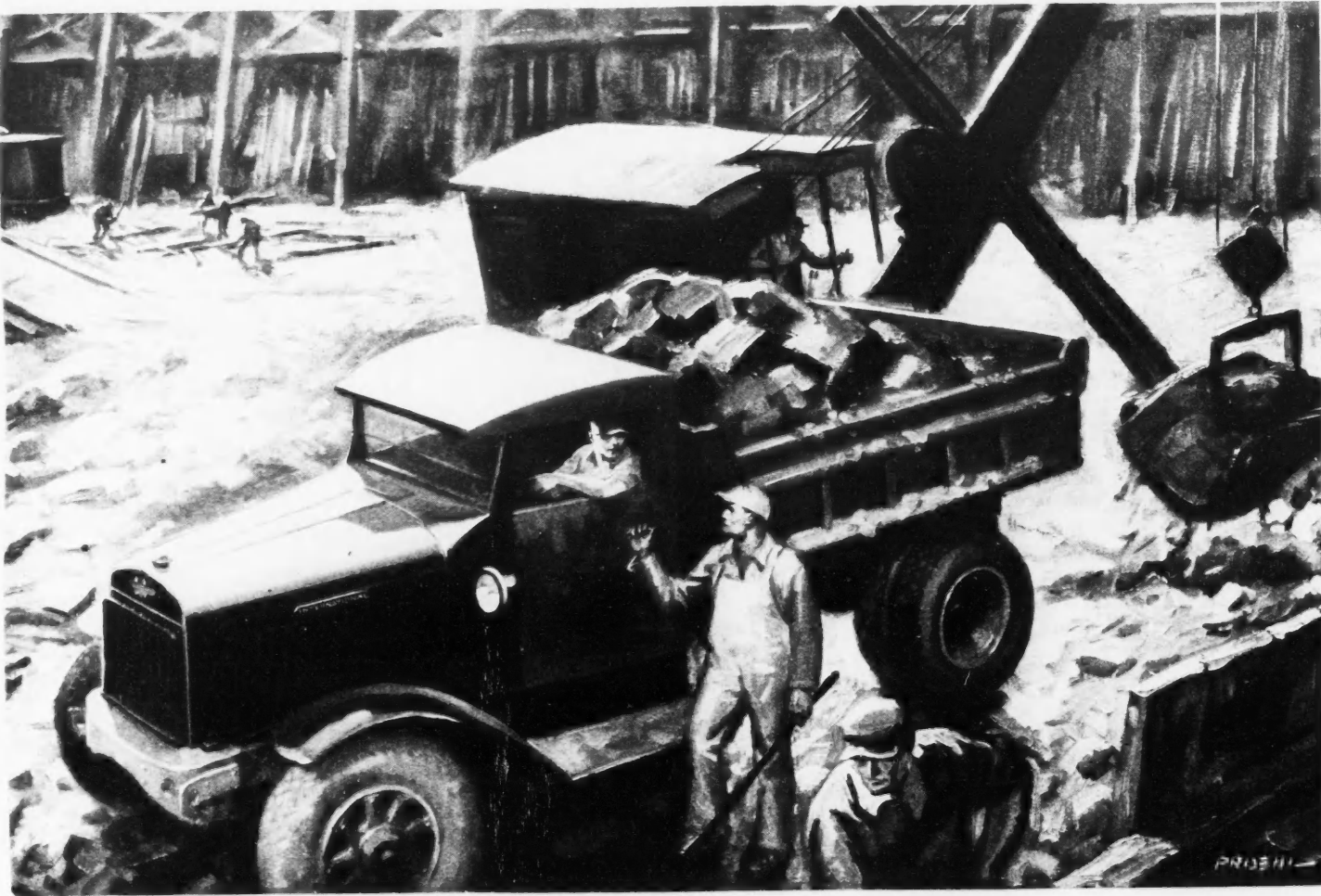
The realists, never cohesive, consisted more than ever of factions, and many of these were realists only in appearance; there were the realist-epigrammatists and their popular subdivision, favorites with the mob, the "wise-crackers"; there were the realist-allegorists, the *dramatis personae* of whose works were given the semblance of actual people, but represented good and evil forces, interpreted modernly; there were the realist-symbolists, who were in the main obscure writers of allegory, but used a realistic manner; there were the realist-satirists; there were the realist-psychanalysts; and there were, above all, the realists of the great tradition and the realists of the Zola tradition. These last vehemently set themselves forward as realists specializing in powerfulness and truth, and the voices of their spokesmen are usually the loudest and hoarsest in Babel.

BESIDES these, there are, as a rather recent outcropping upon the Zola tradition, the pseudo-realists, who are in truth a vulgar kind of romanticists in more or less naive disguise, and among them "Zolaesque frankness" has been developed to commit such out-Zolaing Zola excess as to have helped to coarsen the popular speech of the period. In most of the work of the pseudo-realists, the wicked perish, or are subjugated, and the solacing conclusion is some form of the triumph of virtue—that is, of virtue principally as it is interpreted by the popular modern literary and theatrical imagination that cultivates itself on ground somewhere between Rabelais and Broadway. The disguised romanticists of this type demonstrate their relentless fidelity to "life" by the magnificent volume of blasphemy and obscenity they put into the mouths of the fictitious creatures they project, a device admired and heartily imitated by the novitiates and young girl graduates ambitious to be as faithful to nature as are their masters. The pseudo-realist, or disguised romanticist, moreover, is easily mistaken (especially by enthusiastic reviewers) for a genuine descendant of Zola, or of Zola-Dostoevsky-Chekov, and both the genuine Zola-realist and the pseudo are intolerant of any lightness of touch; but the genuine is the more heavily serious; he will have nothing to do with humor, and what he depicts of loveliness must be "brutal beauty"; what he insists upon when he touches a detail is the pimple, not the rose; if he finds himself compelled to mention a rose that rose must either be bug-food or disperse its odor ineffectively against the smell of fertilizer.

All these realists and so-called realists (except the few surviving realists of the older tradition) set up a confusion of sound, yet appear to share an emotion in common; this is an angry derision for what it is grotesque in this country to call the "Victorian" period when we speak of our own art and literature. Yet the phrase is ordinary among us in that application, in spite of the fact that in order to be consistent in such usage we should describe President Coolidge as an eminent Georgian statesman and Theodore Roosevelt as principally Edwardian. The bond between the factions created by their shared derision of "Victorianism" is a slight one, however, and, looking backward to the nineteenth century cartooning of Howells and James, we might find contemplation of the literary issues of the elder day rather pleasant, by contrast. For, in comparison with this present Babel, the conflict between realism and romanticism was clean-cut, easily comprehensible, and simple. Moreover, though there were already two principal types of realism, they were not at war, and the older type, possessing dignity, beauty of manner, lightness of touch, humor, and able to write of the nobler orders of mankind as well as of the lower, helped to fight the battle for Zolaesque realism; the author of "Silas Lapham" could admire his contemporary, the author of "La Terre," and be his champion.

YET in that older day, there was a party of decadence. More, they proclaimed themselves decadents, and thus draw forth some doubt of the quality of their degeneracy, because that kind of proclamation suggests pose. "See how wonderfully and fearfully decayed we are!" they seem to cry. Nevertheless, they have had descendants, imitators now innumerable, out-decadenizing the originals, and splitting into groups, mainly sincere obscurists with a "lunatic fringe," and self-deceptive pretenders, prolific in outrageous and intentionally bewildering gesture, with a subconscious eye to the advertising. They add to the impression, natural enough in a spectator of the general milieu, that actual decadence has set in; that literature and art attained their modern topmost heights during the nineteenth century; that since then, nobility of thought, and the artistic expression of it, have been moving toward the Slough of Despond by way of Bedlam.

But such an impression is in great part due to the increasing enormous confusion of the voices and to the multitude of them in an age when "everybody writes." Decadence is not upon us in America. There is imitation of decadence here; but that is an imitation of the foreign; it has been imported by sporadic sophistications, and is not native. The confusion that perplexes us is only an episode of our growth, and, for those who know how to listen, the native voice is heard, and is distinguishable from all other voices. It has no English accent, no French or Russian accent, no foreign accent at all, and, since being native it naturally speaks in the tone of the powerful, cheery and ascending people out of whose busy multitudes it rises, it seeks distinction neither in disguising its meanings nor in sounding the note of gloom. Among all the clamorous voices, this one is recognizable not necessarily by its homely twang, but surely by its confidence, its strength, and its clarity.

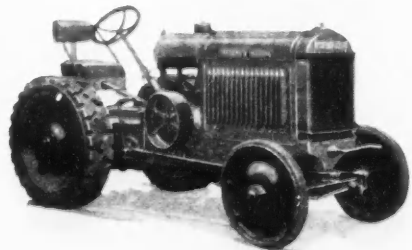


Twenty-five Years—or an afternoon

Besides Heavy-Duty Trucks, the International line includes the 3-ton Special Delivery, the 1-ton Six-Speed Special, and Speed Trucks for 1 1/2, 1 1/4, and 2-ton loads. Backing the trucks is an unequalled service organization—there are now 172 Company-owned branches in the United States and Canada.

McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors

One of the many uses of the Industrial Tractor is shown in the above scene. McCormick-Deering Power drives the fast-working shovel. Write for McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractor and equipment information.



Bear this in mind when you are looking toward Heavy-Duty Truck purchase and want the facts before you: Any Harvester branch or truck dealer will demonstrate an International for you at any time, right in your everyday work.

Whatever the nature of your hauling and your loads, we will put at your disposal an International of the size you need and let you compare its all-around performance with anything you are doing now or want to do.

Take that as the evidence of an afternoon, or a day or two, if longer time may be necessary. And take with it the evidence of the twenty-five years

that the Harvester Company has been building trucks to do a truck's work as it should be done.

You owe it to your business to know this new International Heavy-Duty line with the new engines, new clutches, new transmissions, increased capacities, double reduction or chain final drive. All models have five speeds forward and two reverse, and 4-wheel brakes. The sizes range from 2 1/2 to 5-ton. Speed dump trucks, also, down to 1-ton capacity.

Accept our invitation to prove this product of twenty-five years of progress in truck manufacture.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



JAMES STEPHENS
A recent drawing of the author of "Daidre," "Etched in Moonlight."

European Notes

RUDOLPH KAYSER'S "Stendhal", which has attracted wide notice in Germany as the best definitive study of the life and work of the French predecessor of the modern psychologists, will appear in America in translation during the fall or winter. Apart from Kayser's scholarship, which is unquestioned, the work reveals itself as a lively and entertaining portrayal of the character of a great semi-recluse, whose frustrations in life were the starting points for his deep penetrations in the field of thought. Kayser's book is remarkable and refreshing among "spiritual" biographies of the period for its clear simplicity and sympathy with its subject in the small details of his life tragedy. To students of Stendhal it will prove of the greatest value, and its accurate and detailed rendering of the historical period which served as his background should insure the attention of a wide circle of readers.

THE cheerful French critic, Paul Hazard, who spent some months of last year in the United States, writes from Mexico to the "Revue des Deux Mondes" that a resuscitated Stendhal would be in his element in that troubled republic, with her bandits, her politics and her revolvers, and her simon-pure passion, wan and faded nearly everywhere else on the planet.

RECENT statistics on European public libraries show that Germany has 160 of them, with 29,500,000 volumes; France 111, with 19,800,000 volumes; England 101, with 17,000,000 volumes; Italy 85, with 13,300,000 volumes; Austria 32, with 3,000,000 volumes; Poland 14, with 2,800,000 volumes; Spain 14, with 2,500,000 volumes.

BEN JONSON'S play "Volpone" lay forgotten till Stefan Zweig made a German version of it which was played successfully in Germany. Then an English adaptation of Jonson-Zweig was also well received. Adapted into French by Jules Romains, with the help of Zweig, it is enjoying a great success in Paris. It was Zweig's rather than Ben Jonson's "Volpone" which the Theater Guild presented in New York.

THE centenary of Jules Verne was celebrated with a meeting at the Sorbonne, at which Pierre Marrand, Minister of Public Instruction, delivered an eloquent eulogy of the pioneer in the quasi-scientific novel. But, alas! only the old-timers were present. The younger generation has climbed up on Jules Verne's shoulders and forgotten him. Only a few weeks ago appeared from the press of Simon Kra, Paris, a full flavored "Life of Verne", by Mme. Allotte de la Fuye, his niece. It deserves an English translation.

GEORGES DUHAMEL, author of the much discussed "Life of the Martyrs" and "Civilization", publishes with the "Mereure de France", Paris, a volume of painful and sometimes excessively sentimental war stories, entitled "Les Sept Dernières Plaies"—"The Seven Last Plagues".

HERMAN HESSE'S "Betrachtungen", covering his experiences in life and literature for the last twenty years, furnish ample evidence of the wide-sweeping interests of one of the great German writers of the day. Politics, the arts, literature, science furnish the material for a collection of essays of permanent literary value.

THE succès d'estime that has attended the publication of two novels of a younger German writer, Jacob Roth, promises to penetrate to wider circles. He is remarkable among German writers of the day for a brevity and terseness of style, an irony and an abbreviated beauty of imagery that draw comparisons outside of the German field. His short novel, "Zipper und sein Sohn", is a richly sympathetic and humorous study of middle-class family life before, during and after the World War, and for its rendering of a single character, old Zipper, is unique among German novels of the day. "Flucht Ohne Ende" describes the flight of a young Austrian officer, captured by the Russians during the last years of the war, homeward through Siberia during the period of the revolution. Lieutenant Franz Tunda's adventures, where they are not amazingly humorous, are deeply revealing, and the author plays over them with a lingering irony for their extravagance.

Roth's curious detachment from his subject matter, his subtle imagery, his penetrating irony, would be notable in any literature to-day. They are especially remarkable as against the traditional German long-windedness and philosophical tediums. It has been observed of Roth that his characters are not human beings but talking puppets endowed with their author's ideas;

but this is true in a limited sense only. "Zipper" is a creation in the flesh-and-blood likeness of a very definite type. If Franz Tunda talks too much after his return from the wastelands of Siberia and the extravagances of Bolshevik love-making and mating, it is, perhaps, because he has a great deal to say. He is also worth listening to.

LOVERS of the poet Heinrich Heine have found in Herbert Eulenberg's "Heine Memoiren" a valuable contribution to their knowledge of the poet, as well as an unusual essay in the fictional biography method. The story is told entirely in the first person, as Heine himself might have written it, but each detail in the scene is built up from Heine's personal records, letters and writings, many of which are woven through the text of the work. No effort has been spared

by the author to make his rendering of Heine's life complete in every essential, but the question as to what is essential and what is not may well be raised in view of the great length of the work. It is a book more calculated, probably, to interest students of the poet and his period than the general reader. Equipped with a bibliography and further notes, it might serve as an excellent source book.

THE Dutch critic Dirk Coster, writing in "De Stem", evaluates Dutch literature for the year just past. He rates Felix Timmerman's biographical novel "Pieter Bruegel" as the best book of the year. He finds the year's verse output lacking in originality and spontaneity, abounding in vague sentimentality and the cult of form. He considers Anthonie Donker the ablest living poet in Holland. He protests against the prevailing pas-

sion for editions de luxe and volumes which are mostly illustration and handsome paper. He calls this preoccupation with the printing art rather than the art of literature "commerce in literary tulips".

AMONG the most helpful, though involuntary, patrons of literature have always been the literary censors. The history of forbidden books is thrillingly interesting. The German scholar H. H. Houben has compiled a two-volume lexicon of "Verbotene Literatur von der klassischen Zeit bis zur Gegenwart," dealing with books, periodicals, plays, authors and publishers. It is published by the Schönmeyer Verlag in Bremen.

WRITING in "Les Nouvelles Littéraires" (Paris), Benjamin Crémieux puts the case against the popular novelist biography and, at the same time,

against the current type of historical monograph simply and forcibly. "We must stop," he says, "mingling critical erudition and historical narration. Give us, if you will, a clear and vivid narrative of a hundred pages and document it with 500 pages of notes, references and discussions, but do not drown the narrative in the 500 pages of scholarship."

THE new regulations of the Italian dramatic censorship provide that any play shall be prohibited:

1. Which seeks to condone vice or crime or is calculated to excite hatred or aversion between different classes of society;
2. Which speaks slightly, even by implication, of the sacred person of the King, the Sovereign Pontiff (interesting in view of the recent alliance), the head of the government, the person of a minister, the institu-

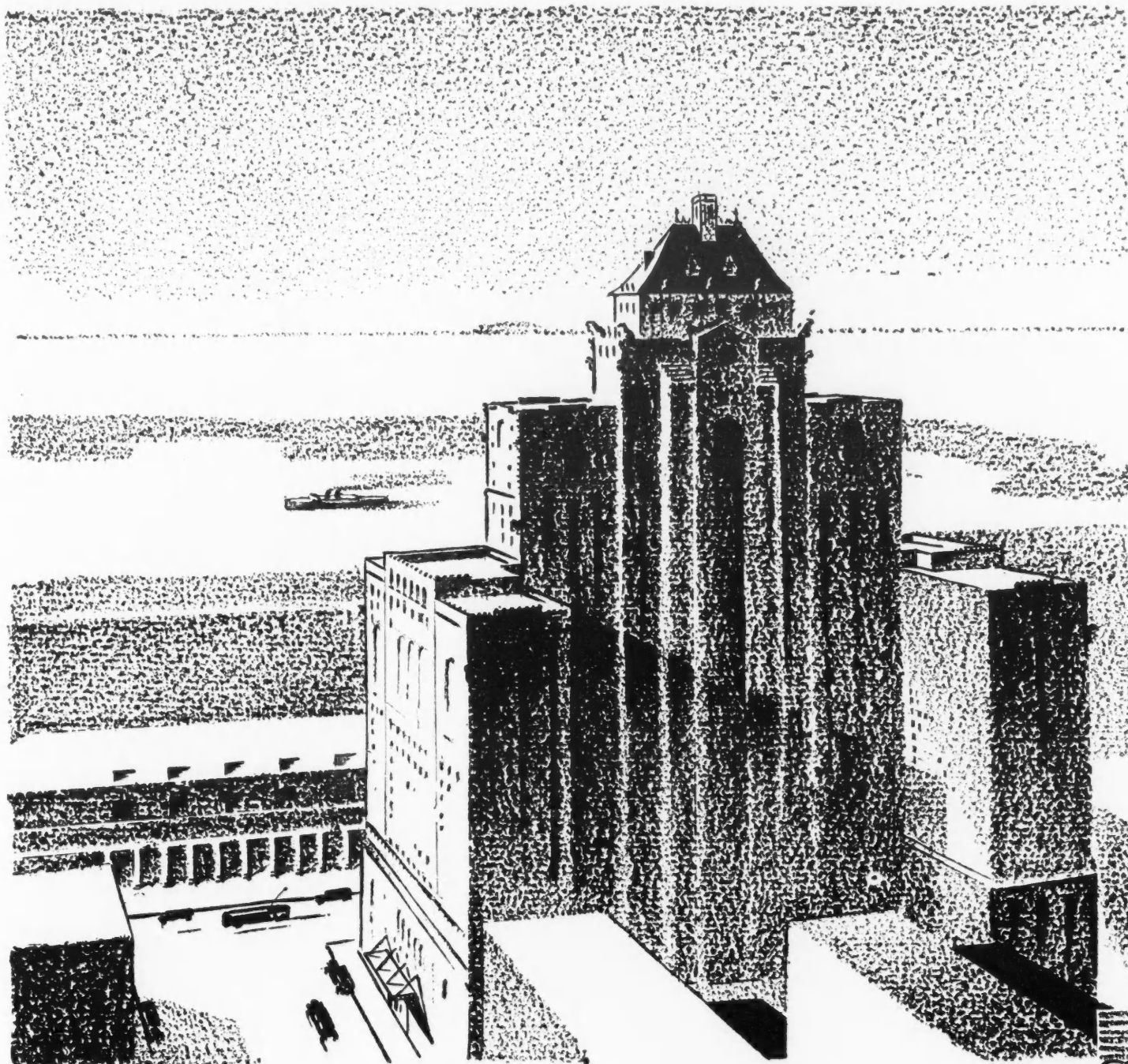
tions of the state, or even the sovereigns or representatives of foreign powers;

3. Which excites in the common people contempt for the law, which runs counter to the patriotic or religious sentiment of the nation, or which might tend to disturb international relations;

4. Which is calculated to injure the standing or prestige of public authority, of the functionaries or agents of the public police, of the militia, of the state's armed forces, or which meddles with the private life of individuals and the principles constitutive of the family;

5. Which makes allusions to scandals that may have excited public interest;

6. Which in any fashion whatsoever, because of particular circumstances of time, place or persons, may be harmful or a public danger.



THE ROYAL YORK TORONTO

SYMBOL of Toronto's growth and power, the magnificent new Royal York will soon open its doors. It will be the largest hotel in the British Empire... a Canadian Pacific hotel, with Canadian Pacific standards of service and cuisine... with more than 1,000 guest-rooms... with five restaurants... with exceptional facilities for private entertaining. The Royal York will be an unchallenged social centre in Toronto... a hotel of exceptional excellence, offering a wide variety of accommodation at moderate rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

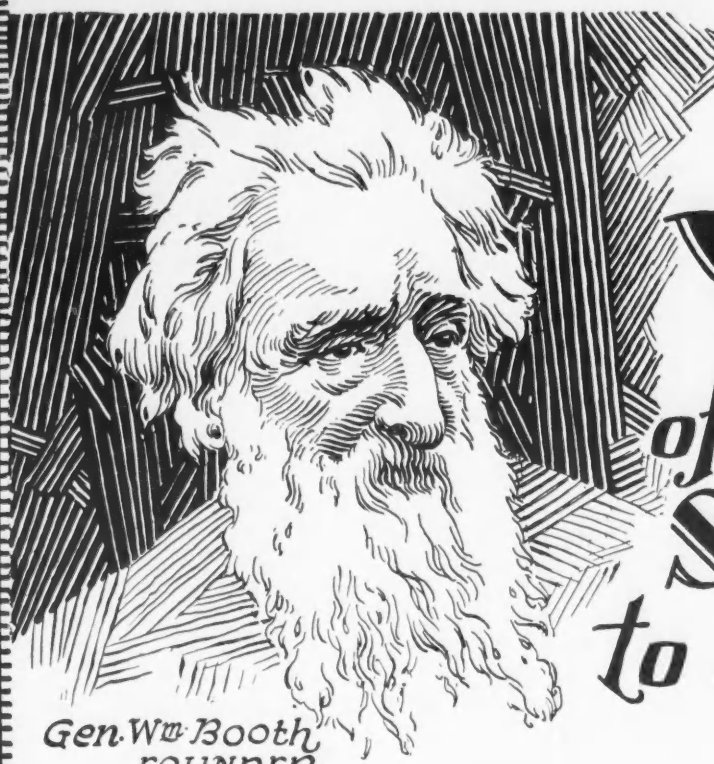
THE ALGONQUIN
St. Andrews, N.B.
McADAM HOTEL
McAdam, N.B.
CHATEAU FRONTENAC
Quebec
PLACE VIGOR HOTEL
Montreal
THE ROYAL YORK
Toronto
THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA
Winnipeg
HOTEL SASKATCHEWAN
Regina

HOTEL PALLISER
Calgary, Alta.
BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL
Banff, Alta.
CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE
Lake Louise, Alta.
EMERALD LAKE CHALET
near Field, B.C.
HOTEL SICAMOUS
Squamish, B.C.
HOTEL VANCOUVER
Vancouver, B.C.
EMPRESS HOTEL
Victoria, B.C.

JUNE 1929

A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

THE SALVATION ARMY

Gen. Wm. Booth
FOUNDER65
YEARS
of SELF-DENYING
SERVICE
to HUMANITY

WHEN you stop to consider the far-reaching effect of this work—the thousands of men and women in the army who invest their whole lives in every corner of the world for the spiritual and social good of humanity, you too, would invest something to help to carry on—

The Salvation Army period of

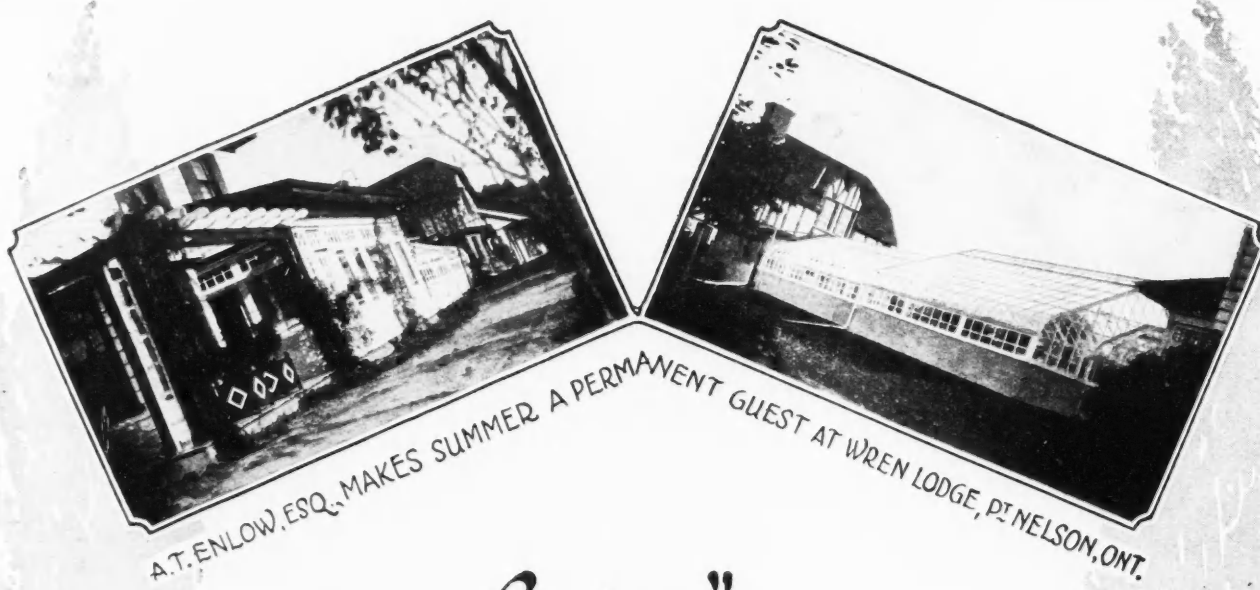
"SELF-DENIAL" is here—

Fall in line with these soldiers of Christ, and deny yourself too, by giving to this worthy cause

Donations

may be sent to Commissioner Wm. Maxwell, 20 Albert Street, Toronto, or to the Local Corps Commander of your own town.

THE SALVATION ARMY



A.T. ENLOW, ESQ., MAKES SUMMER A PERMANENT GUEST AT WREN LODGE, PT. NELSON, ONT.

*"Wren Lodge".....doesn't it
sound like Summer?*

SUMMER remains a welcome guest at "Wren Lodge" the year 'round, serenely flowering on through storm and biting cold—inside the Glass Garden which links Mr. Enlow's residence with the gardener's cottage.

A happy arrangement isn't it? . . . And there are so many other possibilities with Glass Gardens. Very often they are entirely detached from the residence,—in the garden,—against the garage or some other building.

Size and cost are pretty much your choice. You may prefer our wee "Dream Garden", or again, a little "leanto", or something more elaborate . . . one thing is sure, the permanency of the enjoyment afforded by your Glass Garden will far outweigh the cost of it.

We have interesting illustrated booklets. Our Toronto Office will gladly send you one post-paid.

LORD & BURNHAM CO. LIMITED
Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

MAIN SALES OFFICE:
308B HARBOUR COMMISSION BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.
Eastern Sales Office:
920B Castle Bldg., Montreal, Que.
Head Office & Factory:
St. Catharines, Ontario.

MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from Page 7)

from the tree-tops of Schonbergianism. The master's own music itself is hardly ever performed, although, no doubt, often looked at by the curious, and of course discussed at countless café tables up and down Europe.

Stravinsky's is a very different case. This Russian, who lives in France, is the bold, unbiddable child of music; the barbarian, who knows all about civilization, who has mastered all Western tricks and manners, but who remains at heart a barbarian, totally disrespectful of the accumulated lore and labours of the centuries.

He is lionised by this generation, especially in Paris, because of the current disillusionment and unrest. His music seems to Western ears nearly always to mock and parody classical music. He takes the noble and time-honoured orchestral instruments and sets them to play the tunes of a child's toy trumpet—sets them, too, to play villainously out of tune, like a band of drunken villagers.

It is rather easier to be a Stravinsky-an than a Schonbergian. Stravinsky himself is a musician of marvellous accomplishment; but a good many of the Stravinskys strike one as being infantile. The movement has produced quantities of crude and aggressive music. Stravinsky's success has been the warrant for a return to the nursery, to the music of fire-irons, to the roundabouts of the village fair, to the effects of the circus band, to music coloured like a poster, to a spirit of fierce rowdiness—all rather stimulating and fresh to those ultra-civilized persons who want something different from civilization for a change.

WITH the close of the present musical season comes the assurance that the Hart House String Quartet, Canada's most distinctive and successful musical organization, will continue under its existing management and with the same personnel indefinitely. At the end of March, when the Quartet played its last concert of the season, the Hon. Vincent Massey, the Quartet's patron since its formation, renewed the contracts of the artists indefinitely.

Thus the great missionary work the Hart House String Quartet has been carrying on in Canada for the past five years will be continued.

Due in large measure to the activities of the Quartet, the foundation of a taste for music has been laid in this country from coast to coast. Hardly a community in Canada has not had the opportunity, sometime during the last five years, of listening to the Quartet, and every center that has been visited by the Hart House Quartet has expressed eagerness for a repetition of the privilege.

Thousands of people with a genuine but uncultivated taste for the best in music have been unable to hear the best chamber compositions presented by artists of unquestioned merit and enthusiasm, people who, because of their situation in isolated communities, would otherwise have had to be content with mediocre and badly played music.

During the past season the Hart House Quartet blazed trails still further into musical Canada. Raw settlements of the north and bleak centers in the prairies were visited, and in every instance the response was more than gratifying.

There is a vast gulf between successful performances before little-schooled natives on the frontiers of civilization and thunderous ovations from sophisticated concert audiences in cities like New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, but it is a gulf that has time and time again been successfully negotiated by the Hart House String Quartet.

The reception of the Quartet by critics and audiences in recognized centers of musical culture have been more enthusiastic this season than ever before. This is partly due, of course, to the growing interest in chamber music and a re-awakened realization of its possibilities by the cultured music lover. But in the main, it was due to the ever-increasing excellence of the Hart House String Quartet's programs.

When the Flonzaley String Quartette was recently disbanded the Hart House organization became the oldest and most important string quartette in America.

The success of the Quartet in Canada and the United States has inevitably attracted the attention of Europe, and as a result arrangements for a European tour have been made. During the

coming autumn the Quartet will sail for England, where a series of concerts for the British Broadcasting Company will be presented. Upon completion of this series, they will begin the tour. While in England, it is understood, the Quartet will appear before His Majesty, the King.

AN original Musical Comedy was produced last week in St. Patrick's Auditorium by Meta Alpha Beta in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Summer Camp. Here at last is a local show that does not follow any direct rule. There wasn't much plot, or much anything else but Whoopie from beginning to end, with one very beautiful theme song "Voice of a Soul" running throughout and sung by Miss Faye Dawn, an English soprano, who plays the most different sort of a lead than is generally seen. The finest features were the novelties and specialty dances introduced, especially the flashlight song that Mabel Rowe made such a hit. Perhaps the loveliest thing of the evening was Miss Dawn's "Lullaby" with a violin obbligato and ending in the glorious fashion. Revue that rivalled many other shows of this type. The solo dances were good, especially those of "Billie" and "Peggy"; but the chorus dancing weak in spots. The clowning of Jeanne McKerrell and Frank Kelly caused a riot. The music was quite above the average for jazz, being mostly hits of George Gershwin. It was on the whole a very enjoyable show with a cast that were all smiles and pep.

HEADED by the inimitable Harriett Galloway, said to be a second Florence Mills, Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds", Broadway's reigning musical extravaganza success, will begin a week's engagement at the Princess Theatre next Monday evening.

The company includes such well known players as Hamtree Harrington, Beebe Joyner, Clarence Foster, Emmett Anthony, Will Vodery and his plantation Orchestra, Decil Mack and his Blackbirds Choir, Jessie Zackery, Worthing & Thompson, Aarons Palmer and Barrington Guy.

Lew Leslie, who by the way, discovered the late Florence Mills, was the first producer to bring negro talent to Broadway. "Blackbirds" is his own individual conception and he personally directed the entire production and created all the dance numbers in the show.

With lyrics and music by Dorothy Fields, daughter of Lew Fields, veteran producer, and Jimmy McHugh, Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds" is conceded to have the finest musical score of any revue in the legitimate theatre at the present time. "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby", one of the outstanding hits of the nation, was written exclusively for this show. Other song hits from "Blackbirds" that have been popularized include, "Boat The New Low Down", "Dixie", "Bandanna Bables", and "I Must Have That Man".

"Blackbirds" is in two acts and twenty scenes. It is considered the most modern revue ever produced in the way of scenic investiture, costumes and lighting, yet in its portrayal it retains the native folklore and humor of the Ethiopian race. One number, a travesty on "Porgy", the drama produced by the Theatre Guild, emerges as a jazz satire with a "blues" interlude by the Blackbirds Choir. This is considered one of the finest hits in the theatre, if the opinion of the New York dramatic critics serve as a criterion.

(See Also Page 16)

"Man with 10 Wives May Be Insane." MAY Be?—Border Cities Star (Windsor).

It begins to look as if a fortune awaits the man who invents a non-leakable trunk for Congressmen.—Dallas News.

An investment banker says that at the rate things are going, women will have all the national wealth by 2035. Never mind; they'll probably leave it in a taxicab.—The New Yorker.

Secretary Mellon says that I'm Alone was sunk under the Tariff Act. The ultimate consumer will know how she felt.—The New Yorker.



THE LATE MRS. CHARLES O. SHAW, OF HUNTSVILLE
A lady who did a great cultural work in her district and in her youth was regarded as one of the greatest of contralto singers.

Without Examination

healthy men, ages 15 to 45,
may obtain a policy for \$3,000

RATES FOR \$3,000

Age	Rate	Age	Rate
20	\$52.0535	30	\$76.75
25	\$58.1440	35	\$91.35
30	\$66.0045	40	\$110.85

EXCEL

POLICY PROVIDES FOR:
\$3,000 in event of natural death
\$6,000 if accidentally killed
\$30 per month if totally disabled,
as well as \$3,000 at death

Mail this coupon TO-DAY

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Excelsior Life Building, Toronto
Please send me particulars about
your "Excel" Policy.
Name _____ Age _____
Address _____ N

AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND

The new and well appointed passenger
liners sail from Vancouver, B.C., and
Victoria, B.C.
"Aorangi" (22,000 Tons) May 29 Aug. 21
"Niagara" (20,000 Tons) June 26
"Makura" (13,500 Tons) July 24
For fares, etc., apply to all Railway and Steamship
agents or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 599
Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

THE
VANDERBILT
HOTEL

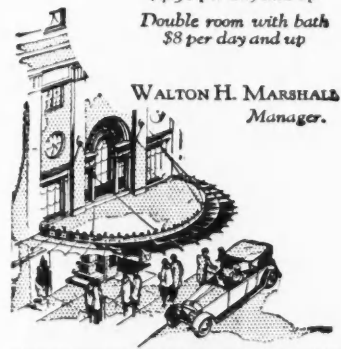
Thirty-fourth Street East
at Park Avenue
NEW YORK

ADIRABLY situated on
the Crest of Murray Hill.
It is convenient to the business,
shopping and theatre centers
and to the Pennsylvania and
New York Central Railway
Terminals. B. & O. Motor
Coaches stop at the entrance.

Its clientele is made up of in-
telligent travellers from all
parts of the World. One finds
in the dining rooms excellent
service and a perfect cuisine.
Every bedroom is an outside
room and each one has its own
private bath.

TARIFF

Single room with bath
\$4.50 per day and up
Double room with bath
\$8 per day and up



WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.



They know that
the rates in most classes are lowest of
the year; that there's a better choice
of accommodation; that they will get
better personal attention; that there
are no crowds; that they will be more
comfortable; that May weather is
ideal for travel and that they get the
most for their travel dollars.

May Sailings

Montreal-Quebec-Belfast-Glasgow-Liverpool
Laurentic May 11
Doric May 18
Regina June 2

Montreal-Quebec-Southampton-Havre
London
Megantic May 16

For complete information, phone, write or
call personally

"On Being Fed Up" is the
title of an interesting little
booklet that we shall be glad
to send to you—just mail a
post card request to this office.

55 King St. E., Toronto
McGill Bldg., Montreal
or Local SS. or Rly. Agents 278

White Star Line
Canadian Service

America's "Highbrow"
Rush

In "The Literary Digest"

AMERICAN "HUSTLE" of the busi-
ness type, the "rush" of a past
generation, is to-day highly intellectu-
alized. This is the phase of American
life which Europe still fails to real-
ize, because it is so new, so recent.
It is not so much a matter of sophisti-
cation. American intellectuality does
not run to the metaphysically ab-
stract. It is "real" or, as the more
philosophically schooled Europeans
say, "objective". All America is still
on the rush, but all America is what
is locally termed "highbrow".

Such are the deductions of a distin-
guished German who toured our coun-
try not many months ago. He prefers
to sign his studies of our people in
the *Frankfurter Zeitung* simply W.
v. D. And his studies point us out to
his countrymen as a people absorbed
in a scramble for the intellectual val-
ues no less intense than our race for
the dollar. Not only do our people
want culture and education and the
arts and the sciences—they want
them swiftly, suddenly, on the run.
Get rich quick? Not necessarily. Get
culture quick? At any cost! This is
the American "tempo" which corre-
sponds to the nervous system of the
modern man far more completely than
the merely European contemplative-
ness. It is the mood of the American
child as well as that of its elders:

"In what European city would an
alien orator who is not exactly a Lloyd
George, a Briand, or a Stresemann
find an audience of several hundred
people? In my own public appear-
ances this was nearly always the case.

"In Jackson, Michigan, a town of a
hundred thousand inhabitants, I had
an audience that exceeded a thousand
in number. In Peoria, where the
speech was delivered in a church, the
pastor made urgent apologies. It was
such unfavorable weather, he urged,
the coldest day of the past thirteen
years. We would have but a slim
attendance.

"The audience numbered more than
five hundred.

"Detroit, whose Orchestra Hall
could accommodate two thousand peo-
ple, was pointed out as an exception-
ally remiss community, because 'only'
five hundred turned out to hear me.

"Now the Americans are certainly a
people who listen to speeches with
pleasure and with interest. Yet even
granting so much, my experience
shows that the interest in topics like
pacifism and the issues it suggests is
at this time very intense....

"A comparison with Germany would
certainly result very badly for our-
selves. To be sure we, too, have all
kinds of organizations that can be
called upon to do their part. But
would they show the same receptivity?
And where among ourselves
would the authorities of high schools
and academies deem it their duty to
have the alien guest address even the
rising generation?

"And would not most of our busi-
ness men in Germany think they were
being stiffly disciplined if during their
brief luncheon hour they were sum-
moned to listen to a foreigner upon
such a theme as world peace?"

The astounding feature of America's
"highbrow" rush, to W. v. D., was the
participation in it of children. "The
most delightful experience of my tour
came when at the Francis W. Parker
School in Chicago I addressed some
four hundred children between the
ages of eight and fourteen. Most agree-
able was it to me, also, when on a
forenoon at Milwaukee—a town
which has lost much of its former
German pre-eminence—I rushed
through three educational institutions
to give half-hour talks in each to half-
grown boys and girls." There were
also the breakfast clubs of grown-up
people. These manifested a toleration
and a sympathy quite beyond anything
normally experienced in Europe.
There personal feeling too often ob-
scures perception and judgment:

"I learned from experience that a
speaker who sticks to reality can say
an amazingly candid thing to the
Americans, many such things.

"Thus my criticism of the long dur-



JEAN WEAVER MARTIN
Ten year old piano student who was
awarded first class honors in the Junior
examinations held recently by the To-
ronto Conservatory of Music. She is a
pupil of Mrs. Adeney, Paris, Ont.

ation of the alien military occupation
of German soil never met with chal-
lenge. Even more controversial mat-
ters could be dealt with. In Detroit,
a peculiarly conservative city, I was
asked about the guilt of the country
responsible for the origin of the world
war. My retort was quite stinging

and yet the audience, fully five hun-
dred in number, applauded.

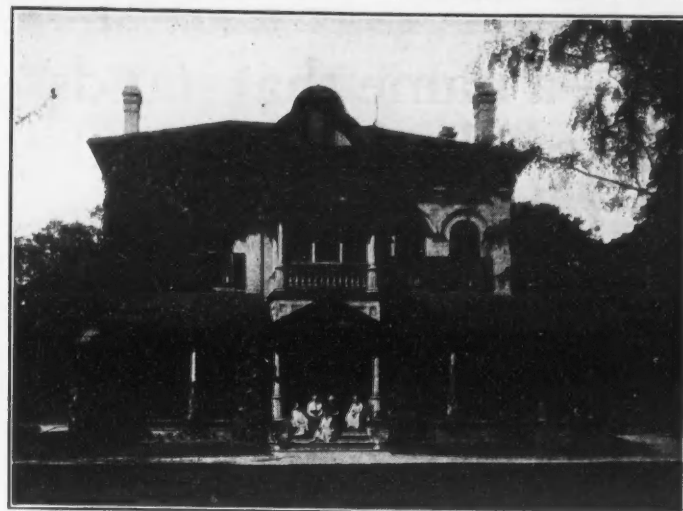
"Indeed, criticism of American con-
ditions and of American blemishes—
for instance, the sensationalism of the
newspapers in the great cities—was
possible. I improved the occasion to
say that what the American people
knew about European events com-
prised mainly only the sensational.
The Americans did not know a thing,
or else they knew very little, about
the great peaceful tasks accomplished
for the restoration and regeneration
of Europe.

"I admitted that we Europeans
heard only the weird and the bizarre
about the United States—the doing of
the Ku Klux Klan and the scandals
arising from efforts to bribe Prohibi-
tion agents and public officials, and
episodes like the Chicago shootings.

"And always and everywhere I re-
tained that impression of America as
a land of intellectualized rush."

The chances seem good for Lloyd
George's holding the balance of power
in the new House of Commons. And
how that man can balance!—*New
York Times.*

The Fiji Islanders own 1,074 auto-
mobiles now. The day will come when
all cannibal tribes will use them in-
stead of spears.—*Kay Features.*



FOR SALE

LARGE TOWN HOUSE

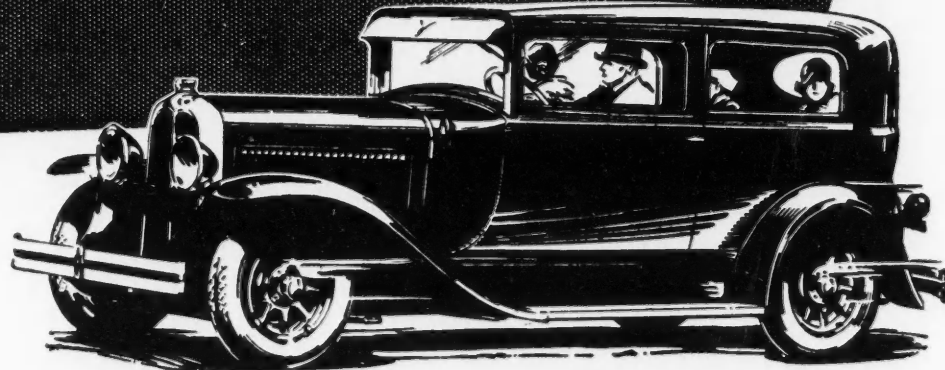
Spacious Grounds, situated in the beautiful
town of Goderich. Close to business section,
Churches and Schools. Can be rented furnished
for Summer Season with option to buy.

For particulars write to

P.O. BOX 338

GODERICH, ONT.

Chosen by
people who used
to pay high prices
for big six
performance



HUNDREDS of motorists who
paid big prices for Big Six per-
formance in the past are turning now
to Pontiac... the car that has intro-
duced a Big Six into the low-priced
field.

Look at it and you'll see it's a Big Six
... with big, beautiful, luxurious
Fisher Bodies. Drive it and you'll
know it's a Big Six... with big high-
compression six-cylinder engine,
accurately balanced. Examine it

closely and you'll find every desir-
able Big Six characteristic... includ-
ing big, new, dirt-and-weather-proof
four-wheel brakes, Lovejoy Hy-
draulic Shock Absorbers, Spring
Covers, Foot-controlled Tilt-ray
Headlights, and dozens of other fea-
tures.

See it now. It's a car to delight the eye
and heart of the man who's been used
to paying high prices for Big Six qual-
ity and performance.

P-4-S-24

PONTIAC big SIX

PONTIAC DIVISION

GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS
OF CANADA, LIMITED

Winnipeg

OSHAWA

Vancouver

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED



FREDERICK PHILIP GROVE
Who has published a book of critical
essays under the title of "It Needs to
be Told" (Macmillan, Toronto).

—a name that stands
for the best in both
tobacco and cigar-
ettes (There's SOMETHING about them you'll like)



**Herbert
Tareyton**

Cigarettes—Plain ends and cork tips
Tobacco—Heavy lead-foil-wrapped pouch package, 25c;
also home tins, \$1.50

Super-Service
for men Elgin 7720

Charges refunded if
not satisfactory

Ontario Laundry
COMPANY LIMITED

HOWARD HOTEL, LONDON

Every Bedroom is
fitted with hot and
cold water, central
heating & telephone.
Many bedrooms with
private bathrooms
and elegant suites.
Bedrooms from 10/6.
Inclusive terms
afforded.



The Restaurant
serves the finest of
foods and wines in
the brightest and
most attractive of
surroundings. The
lounges are spacious
and luxurious. Illus-
trated booklet from
"Saturday Night"
Toronto.

NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.2

MUSIC and DRAMA

Contemporary
Dutch
Composers

With Willem Mengelberg, Julia Culp, Tilly Koenen, Jacques Urius, Cornelis Bronsgeest, Denys, Conrad V. Ios and other present-day interpretative artists filling big international positions, it is somewhat remarkable that the increasing number of contemporary Dutch composers of high talent has not attracted more attention. Just a few of them are known outside their own country, and it must be said that as a rule the best known Dutch composers of today are also the most talented and the most original in their ideas and methods. More of them, however, deserve to be known, while it is pretty certain that with increased recognition there will be a further development of national character, proportionate to the growth of opportunity. Johan Wagenaar and Julius Röntgen among the elders, Cornelis Doppe, Willem Pijper, Alex Voormolen, Bernhard van der Sijsenhorst Meyer, Jan Ingenhousz, Emiel Enthoven, Bernard van Dieren, Daniel Ruymen, Sem Dresden, Dirk Schafer, F. E. A. Koeberg — they are a medley lot, and in the works of many of them there is scarcely a bar that can be described as distinctly Dutch.

It is something, however, that Holland, a country little larger than the State of New York, is producing so many composers of real and individual talent, and we might well be content with the fact that Dutchmen are contributing so much to the music of the world in general. Some of us, chiefly foreigners who have learned to know and love Holland and its people and their art without relinquishing our right to criticize them from an independent viewpoint, think we see something in the works of at least a few of these composers that is essentially national. Not that there is any national group, in the sense that its members follow any single method or study in any particular way the folk music or the art-expression in other directions of the country. Their methods as well as their personalities are entirely different, the one external circumstance which most of them have being that they have practiced their art in the country of their birth.

There is, for example, the genial and witty Johan Wagenaar, a local organist, conductor and pedagogue, whose methods are thoroughly conservative, but who can illustrate a humorous story or describe a pastoral scene in perfect fitting music of a distinctive character. A complete contrast is his pupil, Willem Pijper, a cynical, cere-

bral, with all his technical methods developed from those of Ravel, Stravinsky, Schoenberg, Holst, Bartok and others of the middle generation. He is a Dutch atmosphere partly from his life on the dunes, in the woods and along the canals of Holland and partly from a thorough study of Dutch folk-song and Dutch literature.

Sijsenhorst Meyer, who comes somewhere between the two, having neither the humor of Wagenaar nor the cynicism of Pijper, is quite deliberately and also quite successfully national. There was a time when he considered the question of becoming a pupil of Vincent d'Indy, but when he found he would have to tie himself down for a long period to follow only the methods of that matter, he discarded the idea, fearing it would give too French a character to his compositions. His early attempts at national writing, in which he formed his style, were musical descriptions of the rivers, harbors and ancient castles of Holland and settings of poems (chiefly by Hent van Santen) relating to the dead cities and present-day life, human and otherwise, of his country. He has also given a typical Dutch outlook to some of his sketches of the East, but lately has turned to more abstract music and accepted the influence of Sweelinck and his contemporaries.

The influence of Alphons Diepenbroek, the man who first showed the way for modern Dutch music, is not particularly marked in the work of these three (Wagenaar is an exact contemporary of Diepenbroek), though one does find it in some of their songs and Chamber music. It is to be found more notably in the religious music of some of the younger men, and it is beyond question his music for the Catholic Church, his Mass for male voices and organ and his great Te Deum that have most moved his fellow countrymen. Willem and Kees Andriessen, Willem van Kalmthout, Philip Loois, who died before the full promise of his early work was fulfilled, Willem Heydt, Lou Lichtveld, and to a less extent the popular Hubert Cuyper, are the chief followers of Diepenbroek. There is scarcely one of them who seems likely to rise to the greatest heights, but equally there is not one who fails to produce works of real and distinctive beauty and expressiveness, and without exception they all give to such works something of a national character, a sense of color nuance that relates them to the great pictorial artists, from Rembrandt to Toorop.

Alex Voormolen, one of the most

active and gifted of the non-religious composers, is also influenced to a certain extent by Diepenbroek, but still more by his French contemporaries. In spite of this, however, he has been very successful in his settings of the poems and plays of P. C. Boutens, who is generally recognized as one of the two leading living Dutch poets. He, with Pijper and Cornelis Doppe, Willem Mengelberg's chief assistant, is the one who more than others works in the bigger forms, and he has a couple of operas and some very interesting orchestral works to his credit. Willem Landré is also an opera composer, but in his works it is the orchestral background which is the most effective feature. Koeberg has elevated the popular idiom to an art expression and his incidental music to al fresco plays is the work not only of a man who knows his craft through and through, but of a truly national genius. With all his talent his work often lacks the refinement and finish that would give it real distinction, otherwise he would easily take a position second to none. J. J. Wierts has also worked in the same medium of "folk art," his arrangements of popular melodies and his original part-songs in popular style having won well deserved success.

Holland has a number of talented women composers, the best known of whom is Catherina Rennes, the possessor of a delicate lyrical muse. She is known chiefly as a composer of songs and cantatas for children's voices, but her best work is in simple songs of a higher artistic aim, which in style come somewhere between those of Schubert and those of the best English composers of the last century. Henrietta Bosmans, the daughter of two famous executants, shows ability in handling modern idioms in Chamber music, though she has written little that can be described as particularly Dutch in character. Dina Appeldoorn, on the other hand, is quite national — including in her make-up the national failing of lack of refinement and finish in her work. When more of the Dutch composers overcome this failing, following the example of Wagenaar, Pijper, Voormolen, Sijsenhorst Meyer and Henrietta Bosmans, a national school will be already in bloom and lack only the unifying influence of a great leader. It is even possible that such a leader is already among them, though with all my admiration for their many talents I have not yet seen signs of his arrival.

Metal
Age in
Stage

Continental Europe
is so far behind this
country in musical
comedy presentation
that there is hardly

a basis for comparison. The future of the French revue is less hopeful than that of any other country. In Paris they are still using the old-fashioned art nouveau scenery of the 90s, yet right around the corner are art exhibitions where innovations are displayed, which would lend themselves very well to stage use.

The shops on the Rue de la Paix have lovely silvery modernistic fronts, but the windows are poorly dressed. This silvery effect is achieved by using a thin, rolled metal. I believe this holds the germ of what will be our revue settings of the near future. Already artisans are working out a method of making curtains of this metal which will not be too cumbersome for stage use. In "Pleasure Bound", at the Majestic Theater, we are already using a metal-covered back wall in the first act. It gives an effect which cannot be imitated with a painted drop. When a method is found to make travelers and roll curtains of this metal, revue audiences will see tableaux yet undreamed of. The Parisian commercial artists are even now making excellent furniture, jewelry and curtains of metal, done in futuristic designs, though none is too extreme. Why they don't apply these ideas to the stage is a mystery.

In Vienna the revues are much better dressed and managed than those in the French capital, and while they cannot approach the New York productions, the gowns are fresh and new, and the performances go off with a great deal of precision indicative of good stage management. However, their settings, too, lack imagination. It seems that we Americans order these matters better and take the question of designing them much more seriously. In the French plays with music the settings have a certain charm, but most of these productions are impossible for our theater, first because their plots depend too much upon risqué situations, and secondly because their stories are too involved.

An anomaly in the French revues is the fact that their costumes appear so poorly made and designed, and this in the very city which is filled with couturiers who create gowns for fashionable women the world over. They run to girls dressed as airplanes, this being indicated by small cotton wings, or they make them up as clocks by placing large numbers on their heads. The entire effect is that of a poorly equipped Coney Island.

Occasionally one of their revues shows a setting which indicates good taste and artistic value. When Erte or one of the other well known artists designs something for them it is conspicuous by comparison with the rest of the production.

Today the American producer uses silks, satins and velvets in the manufacture of settings, but I believe these materials will eventually be discarded for plain muslin, the value of which will lie in the actual painting done upon it, rather than in its intrinsic market worth. These and the new metal sets will undoubtedly constitute the stage effects of the near future.

In 1918 painted drops and borders were the vogue here, but these are now entirely missing. Yet they are popular in Paris today. Perhaps our revue audiences are more critical than theirs, a possibility which presents another unusual state of affairs. While I have no wish to enlarge upon the respective artistic discrimination of the French and American publics, one cannot with truth say they are as far behind the procession as their revues would indicate, if at all. Nor can it be said that their revues are patronized only by Americans and other visitors. I have been in Paris at every season of the year, and while this may be true to a great extent in summer, the audiences are nine-tenths French at other times of the year.

Last month a Parisian friend of mine was visiting here, and I took him to see

... the
standard
of hotel
service is

**STATLER
SERVICE**

and the
last word
in hotel
equipment
is ...

**radio
in every
room**

You get better val-
ues at a Statler:

private bath, morn-
ing paper, bed-head

reading lamp, excel-
lent library, variety

of restaurants (from
lunch-counter or

cafeteria to formal
service) — all the

Statler comforts,
plus Statler Service.

And fixed rates are
posted in every

Statler room.

The organization of
Statler

**HOTELS
STATLER**

Boston

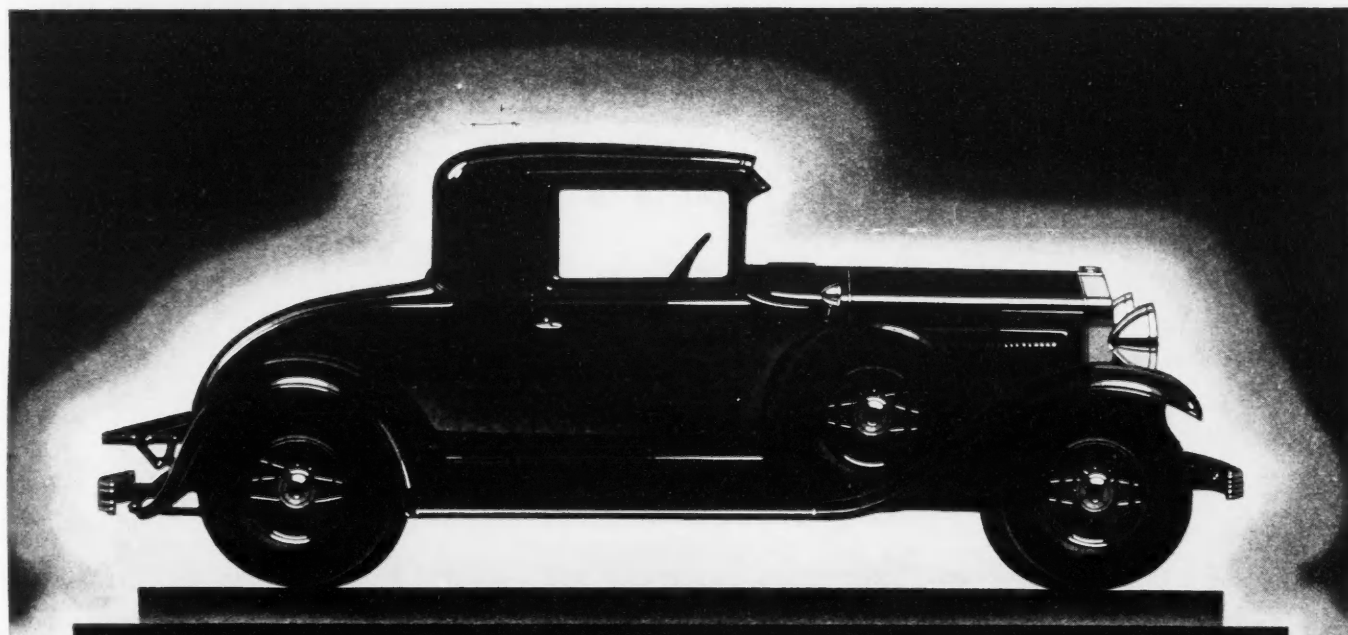
Buffalo

Cleveland

Detroit

St. Louis

**New York
Hotel Pennsylvania**



Designed by the Industry's Foremost Style Specialists

The masterful design, the beauty of line and color of the new-style Willys-Knight "70B" distinguish this attractive car as the outstanding creation of the country's leading style specialists.

Only among the costliest custom-built cars can you find adequate comparison with the artistry of finish and perfection of appointment which characterize this new and inexpensive Willys-Knight Six.

"Finger-tip Control" — the greatest advance in driving convenience since the self-starter, is an outstanding feature of this new "70B".

There are thousands who have always desired a Knight-motored car but until now have been restrained by the necessarily higher cost of the patented double sleeve-valve engine.

By them, this distinctive new Six will be welcomed as the industry's finest example of costly-car style at average-car prices.

Willys-Knight 70-B Coupe \$1420, Coach \$1420, Roadster \$1420, Sedan \$1545, Touring \$1325, Willys-Knight 56-A Coach \$1220, Sedan \$1345. Prices F.O.B. Factory, Toronto, taxes extra. Willys-Overland Sales Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Branches: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.



WILLYS · KNIGHT



CAPTAIN ARTHUR PREVOST
Director of the Royal Belgian Band which created a great impression in Toronto recently. It is understood the band will return shortly for another concert.

"Pleasure Bound", for which I designed the settings. He promptly accused me of borrowing the metal idea from the store fronts of his native city. I admitted having received the inspiration there, adding that it might not be a bad idea for the producers in France to try them. He merely shrugged his shoulders, which probably is a national attitude about musical shows, and which may explain why their productions are about the same now as they were ten years ago.

Recent Productions in Paris

The Grand Guignol and its newly built rival, the Théâtre Saint-Georges, have both renewed their programs. At both of them we are given the same mixture as before—that is to say, short plays which are designed alternately to make our hair stand on end and to make us roar with laughter. The formula is theatrically such a good one (you will remember that Shakespeare uses it in "Macbeth" by making the scene of the drunken porter follow immediately on the murder) that it can be stereotyped and repeated and still remain effective without the plays themselves having any other originality or merit than that of taking their places in the contrast. Most of the plays now given at the two theatres have no more than this merit. The comic pieces follow the tradition which Max Maurey set up when he founded the Grand Guignol in his youth, of what I have already called homely improbity; and the blood-curdling ones follow the tradition, which he also set up, of conforming to half of the Aristotelian definition of tragedy by arousing terror without pity, and also provoking a fundamentally quite inartistic physical revulsion, which calls for the ministrations of the theatre doctor instead of exalting the imaginative faculties.

Such a play is "Le Jardin des Supplices," a rather long drawn out horror in five scenes, which is the principal item in the new program at the Théâtre Saint-Georges. It is adapted from Octave Mirbeau's novel of the same name, and its background of tropical heat, European vice and Chinese cruelty and mystery is a quite appropriate introduction to the scene of torture which is designed to make our flesh creep. The effect, however, would be more complete if the spectator were not constantly reminded of this design, both by the author and the actors. That is usually the trouble about these terrifying plays that have no sincere appeal to the imagination, and it is the trouble once more in this case.

The whole program would hardly be worth serious notice if it were not for the excellence of a little one-act comedy called "Printemps" by Bernard Zimmer. It would hardly be possible to find anything to which the definition of homely improbity better applied. The scene is the waiting room of one of those establishments which exist in every provincial French town, but whose existence is never mentioned in polite conversation, and the principal character is a lady of the easiest virtue. And yet, although the language is outspoken, though a spade is perpetually called by its coarser name, there is never for a moment anything to excite, to deprave or even, for any sensible person, to shock. I do not say that the play could be performed in England or America, where the tradition is to pretend that vice does not exist instead of laughing about it; but I do say that hundreds of perfectly respectable and faithful French husbands and wives, most of whom have never passed the doors of such an establishment, will be frankly and quite wholesomely amused at this performance.

The two chief characters are a very innocent young man, whose desire is to gain experience, and a by no means innocent and not very young woman, whose varied experience has not destroyed either her homely common sense, her homely humor or her comfortably animal satisfaction with life. The result of this healthy atmosphere in unhealthy surroundings is that the young man hurries out to enlist in the regiment which is marching past the window instead of waiting to complete his education.

Good plays make good acting, but this one gains something more than usual from its interpretation by Marguerite Louvain as the lady who is no lady and Guy Sloux as the boy.

As the Comédie-Française is a na-

tional institution, any Frenchman who has a theory about its management considers that he has a right to say his word. Consequently the theatre will no doubt be in a ferment of perpetual conflict until the ends of its days. Now that the government subsidy has been increased and the Français is no longer in the absurd position of receiving less from the State in the way of subvention than it paid to the State in entertainment tax, there is a new agitation. This is for the abolition of the rule which prevents the theatre adding to its repertory a play which has been produced elsewhere until fifteen years have elapsed since the date of the first production. The rule was made to prevent the Français from being carried on the wave of a merely temporary popular success; but it is pointed out that to make the delay as long as fifteen years is sometimes to lose plays, such as those of Rostand, which might have been obtained early in their career.

when the author would have been proud to see them transferred to the Comédie, but which afterward became a vested interest in some private theatre which will now not let them go.

Imperial Air Routes

THE opening of the air service from England to India is a notable event in civil aviation, but the Air Ministry will not be satisfied until something better can be done about the European section of the route. International difficulties in the past fortnight that almost led to a postponement emphasize the disadvantage of an Imperial line dependent on intermediate stopping-places on foreign soil. There will have to be great strides in the technical development of aircraft before the geographical handicap of the British Isles can be neutralized. Already, however, experts who, in air matters, are notoriously cautious, are ready to prophesy a time when the air services to the East and to South Africa will be wholly under British control. The desirability of such a development explains the attention devoted to long-distance air-craft in this country. The machine now waiting at Cranwell to "take off" on an attempted non-stop flight to the Cape is a full-scale experiment. If a machine carrying only the necessary crew and fuel for a 6,000 mile flight can be built to-day, it cannot be beyond the realms of possibility to design another capable of carrying a commercial load as well for the much shorter distances of an "all-red" route. Two air routes might be chosen. By way of Gibraltar and Malta two flights of 1,200 miles each would be necessary for complete independence. The more direct route, straight across the Continent to Malta, is also about 1,200 miles. A suitable machine having, say, a range of about 2,000 miles, could operate either route as circumstances required. There is, of course much more to consider than mere mileage suggests, but the ambition may be realized sooner than many people expect.

According to a contemporary, pedestrians in New York are in the habit of loitering about in the subways. This rather suggests that sporting motorists in that city will have to resort to ferrets.—Punch.

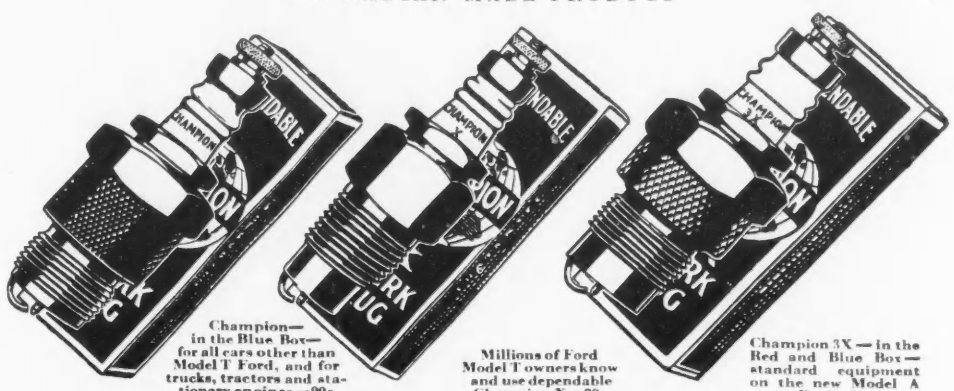
CHAMPION National Change Week MAY 5th to 11th Install NEW IMPROVED CHAMPIONS

Save the Price of New Spark Plugs now!

Champion National Change Week was established to bring forcibly to the minds of the motorists of the country the advisability and economy of installing new spark plugs every 10,000 miles. All car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every year to insure better and more economical car operation. Now, more than ever before, Champion recommends the installation of a complete new set of im-

proved Champions. The time-tested and exclusive superiorities with which Champion excels and outsells throughout the world have been greatly improved to meet all conditions of the most advanced engineering. No matter what spark plug you may now be using, the new improved Champions will improve power and speed, and save their cost many times over in less gas and oil used. Make Champion National Change Week your yearly reminder to install a complete new set of improved Champions. Any one of 12,000 dealers will be glad to serve you.

CHAMPION SPARK PLUG CO. OF CANADA LIMITED • WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A CANADIAN MADE PRODUCT



Any Champion dealer will gladly render FREE Spark Plug Inspection Service during Champion National Change Week

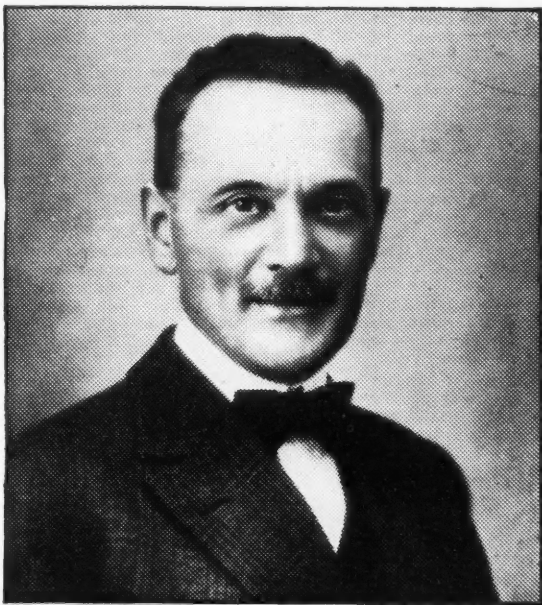


Photo Nudar, reprinted from "La Clinique"

DR. VICTOR PAUCHET, of Paris, eminent surgeon of the Hospital of St. Michel, is the author of "La Constipation" and "Le Chemin du Bonheur" (The Road to Health), the latter soon to be published here in English. He says: "Unfortunately constipation is generally treated with medications which irritate the intestine, poison the organism. Yeast, however, is a safe remedy. It stimulates the intestine and can be eaten without harm."

"It is
unfortunate that
constipation
is often treated
with irritating
medications"



Photo by Henri Manuel

DR. GEORGES CAUSSADE, Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and past-president of the Paris Therapeutic Society, is physician of the famous hospital, "Hotel Dieu." "Yeast," he declares, "is of the highest importance for the 'run down,' the undernourished and those recovering from illness... It has a real action not only on intestinal dissection and constipation, but also on nutrition generally."

High French Medical Authorities call Yeast safe, convenient corrective

IN warning against harsh cathartics—in urging yeast as a "safe" corrective for constipation—Dr. Pauchet, the noted French authority on the intestinal tract, summarizes the view of leading medical men on both sides of the Atlantic. In a recent survey throughout America, half the doctors reporting said they prescribed fresh yeast for constipation and related ills.

Dr. Pauchet's distinguished colleagues, who here stress the "disinfecting" or purifying power of yeast, realize how closely health depends on a clean and active digestive and intestinal tract.

Fleischmann's Yeast—a fresh food—unlike dried or "killed" yeast contains millions of living, active yeast plants. As these pass through your intestines daily they combat harmful poisons, purify your whole system. Your complexion



clears, indigestion and headaches go when constipation disappears.

Start now! Eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast daily, one cake before each meal or between meals, plain or dissolved in water either cold or hot (not hotter than you can drink). For full benefit you must eat it regularly and over a sufficient period. At all grocers and many leading cafeterias, lunch counters, and soda fountains. Buy two or three days' supply at a time and keep in any cool, dry place.

(LEFT)

DR. GASTON LYON, outstanding figure in French medical circles and medical author of distinction, is Laureate of the Academy of Medicine and former chief of the Medical Clinic of the Faculty of Paris. "Yeast," he says, "is especially used in disorders of the skin, but should not be limited to skin troubles. It modifies nutrition, reduces intestinal fermentation and regulates the functioning of the intestine. Its use is unattended with any inconvenience."

Made in Canada by Canadians



MOTOR TOURS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE

OUR attractive itineraries include Devon, Cornwall, The Lake District, Shropshire, the Cotswolds, The Cathedrals, Yorkshire Moors, The Peak of Derbyshire, North Wales, Highlands of Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, France, Dolomites, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Normandy and Brittany.

Three types of cars are used for these tours—Private Automobile—Observation Coach de Luxe—Holiday Motor Coach.

Write for Programme 44.

THOS. COOK & SON 65 Yonge St., Toronto
Steamship Passages Arranged by All Lines.

Wonderful Days in the GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

CRUISE the beautiful Gulf this summer. Sunshine! Cool breezes! The tang of the salt! Something different, delightful, in the way of holiday cruises. Lands of great charm and beauty. Scenes of rare interest. 3½ to 11-day cruises from Montreal and Quebec.

The palatial S.S. New Northland, fine as an ocean liner, serves Gaspe, Newfoundland, the Saguenay. Other vessels for Canadian Labrador and Newfoundland along the north shore of the Gulf.

Ask any travel Agent, phone or send coupon



Uptown 5037

CLARKE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

103 Drummond Building Montreal, P.Q.

Please send full details of your cruises.

Name..... Address.....

We Specialize in ALL HIGH GRADE FUELS

Semet-Solvay Coke

American Anthracite

Welsh Anthracite

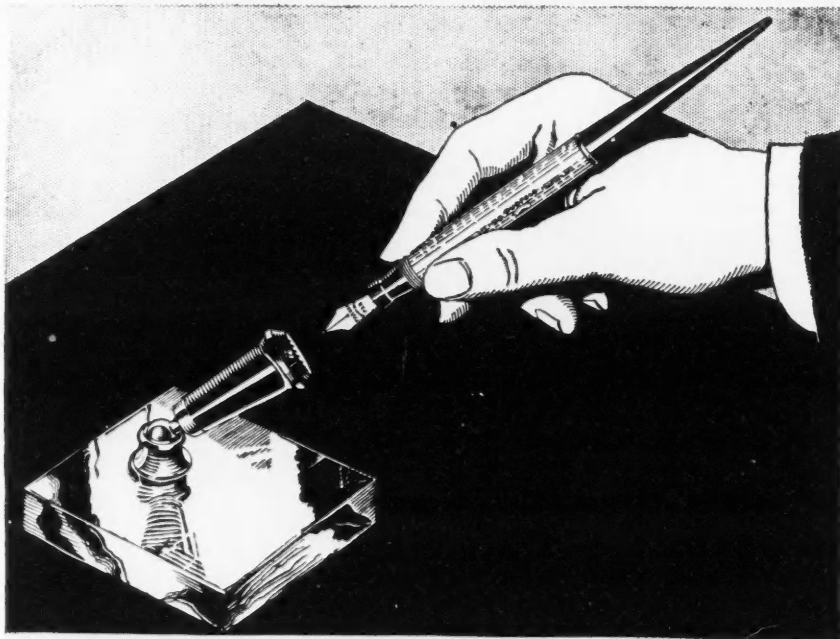
Cannel for Fireplaces

Fuel Oil (Meter Measured)

The STANDARD FUEL Company
of Toronto, Limited

ELgin 7151 or our yards

K. R. MARSHALL, President



Modern Efficiency ...plus Pressureless Touch

Pen is always there in the holder, ready for Parker Pressureless Writing. Ink in the pen. No dipping.

All up-to-date hotels now register their guests in this modern way.

Great corporations, banks and others, are also fast changing from old-style ink wells to these modern Parker Desk Sets. Bases of colourful Onyx, Marble, Glass and Porcelain, equipped with Parker's Ball and Socket Holder.

Here is Efficiency—Scientific Saving of time, nerve-strain and fatigue! Here are pens that hold 24% more ink, size for size, than average fountain pens.

A Parker Duofold Senior, in an independent laboratory test, wrote 6,112 words on a single filling, 478 words more than the next longest writer.

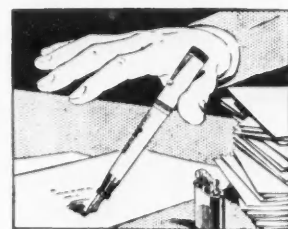
Parker Duofold is also the only pen that you, yourself, can change in a jiffy from a desk-set to pocket use. Let a pen dealer demonstrate.

Try Parker Pressureless Touch with these famous Non-Breakable pens. See below how we guarantee the Duofold against all defects.

See this: "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD" to be sure of genuine.

*The Parker Duofold Fountain Pen is made to give lifelong satisfaction. Any defective parts will be replaced without charge, provided complete pen is sent to the factory with 12c for return postage and registration.

The Parker Fountain Pen Company, Limited, Toronto 3, Ontario



This illustrates Parker Pressureless Touch. Test a Parker Duofold yourself in this way at any nearby pen counter.

Parker Duofold Desk Sets

From \$6.75 to \$100.00

MUSIC and DRAMA

Works of American Composers

The concert of orchestral compositions by American composers given under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Letters recently in Carnegie Hall, New York, was useful and illuminating for students and composers of American music in that, if it accomplished nothing more, it showed us the distance we had travelled and some of the trials we had undergone. There was not a really new piece of music on the program — using "new" in the sense of something unprecedented and original. Nearly everything looked to the past for ideas, models, methods. For this writer the most interesting, vital and indigenous composition was John Powell's atmospheric and exciting "Negro Rhapsody", played by the pianist-composer with Henry Hadley conducting. This music had color and authenticity, whatever else it had not, and in such respects stood out from nearly everything else that was heard. Deems Taylor's "Looking Glass" suite, at least in some of its parts, had a pleasant wit and fancy, though it said nothing new or particularly important as regarded harmony or ideas. The war dance from MacDowell's "Indian" suite, which is by no means the best part of that work, was entirely unconvincing as a portrayal of wild or stark aboriginal life, and was redolent of Liszt and Raff in their more outmoded appearances. George W. Chadwick's "Jubilee" from his symphonic sketches was frankly, convincingly expressive of a past period. It was characterized by Mr. Chadwick's geniality and engaging humor and his fine technical mastery. But with this summary the account of what was significant to the present generation in the music performed stops.

Only Mr. Powell stepped out of the Academicians' frame. The rest, the quick and the dead among them, were hung before the eyes of the audience, framed and placed for good in the honorable company of the past. He was a picture in the sentimental vein of certain compositions of the seventies or eighties in Europe. By its side a piece in the Straussian, Dukasian, Rimsky-Korsakovian vein, all brilliant yellows and reds and blues, and already as out of date as grandmother's hat. Then the early American school of romantic and Celtic influences. And now this and now that. Why particularize? The pictures hung in the row, solemnly approved and anointed, and not one of them destined to offset the periods present and in front of us. Before there is an American school of importance, all these things, outside of the records and history books, will have been forgotten. This does not mean that they have been wasted or failed us in their time. But a greater and richer future than that dreamed of by those philosophers will come to us some day.

These exhibits, however, afforded some sudden and illuminating perspectives. They showed that the music of a Chadwick, dating before MacDowell, nevertheless bridges successfully several periods in American compositions, and stands solidly on its feet, for what it is today, "Jubilee" was much younger than "The Culpit Fay", for example. Piece for piece, as they happened to be represented on this program, Chadwick was younger than MacDowell. In musical texture he was not a day older than Taylor. Taylor explored no new territory, but expressed felicitously some charming ideas. Powell's piece seemed the most vigorous and potent—yes, it may be asked, however, how it will sound in twenty years. Chadwick's "Melpomene" overture, for example, when last we heard it, thrilled and stirred us as none of the music played in this concert, and the piece is nearly forty years old. Mr. Chadwick has written other music superior to his "Jubilee", then performed. The compositions heard last Wednesday date from 1896 to 1921. It is too soon to evaluate what the young men are doing today, but pose back of them a George Gershwin, on the one hand, does rhythmic and harmonic things with jazz motives which a Gilbert only hinted at. A John Alden Carpenter approaches the jazz material with a magnificent technique of European derivation to build with, and a very fine taste which is his own birthright, though less creative and virile in its results than Gilbert in his stronger moods. In the case of this composer we have a neglected American artist who saw a certain truth before any of his fellows and dared to act upon it, with temporary disaster to his career and his fortunes. He should have been heard on the occasion in question. When his piece "The Dance in Place Congo" was played at the festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music in July, 1927, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, it was scoffed at by the sophisticated because of its crudeness and its clumsy harmonizations. And by the side of the young men of today, in America and elsewhere, the exterior of Gilbert's music is rough, uneven, lumpy and badly-mannered. But in a day to come, when the dust of this period has settled down, the sincerity, the poetic feeling and the instinct for strong, clear beauty and human truthfulness which characterized him, will be fairly certain to result in some fresh study and revaluation of one of the most courageous, honest and creative of all American composers of his period.

Certainly the recent concert emphasized the accumulating evidence that the basic elements of Gilbert's musical creed are finding support in the present developments of our music. The first groups of serious American composers, some of whom were heard on this concert, did their pioneer work in worshipful emulation of foreign models. Have their descendants materially changed? As a matter of fact, the younger American generation, with very few exceptions, is doing the same, and so long as we look with mouth agape and ears cocked for European precedent in composing, we cannot hope to say anything of importance in a tone of our own. We are still looking around instead of inside ourselves. Our music has changed with fashions abroad. Where we formerly imitated Wagner we now imitate Stravinsky. We duly suffered from Debussism, as children suffer from

the measles and mumps. We have not yet profited by the example of a composer born before his time, who tried to feel and express himself as honestly, if not as grandly, as a Whitman.

Gilbert, with all his ruggedness and uncouthness, had a harmonic idea far more advanced than that of either a Hadley, Taylor, or Powell. He had tired of European formulas before most of his contemporaries had dreamed of mistrusting them. He suffered the fate of the man who conforms to no period or time, and who is out of joint with both the past and the future. But if that man has his courage and sincerity with him, and maintains them steadily in the face of everything, the time comes when periods take notice of him. There has yet to be settled the account with posterity of Henry Gilbert.

IN the recent death of Mrs. Charles O. Shaw of Huntsville, Ont., the musical life of Ontario suffered a distinct loss. She was the wife of the head of the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company of Huntsville and Bracebridge, and it was the musical enthusiasm of her husband and herself which resulted in the foundation of the Anglo-Canadian Concert Band of Huntsville, internationally known as one of the finest organizations of its kind on this continent. Its concerts at the Canadian National Exhibition and at the Bigwin Inn were for a number of years a distinctive feature of Canadian musical life, and in conjunction with it, musical education was carried on in the winter months throughout the Muskoka district. She was also very active in promoting literary interests. The late Mrs. Shaw was a native of the United States and was born in June 1862 at Dexter, Maine, her maiden name being Jennie Lavinia Abbott. In 1886 she married Charles O. Shaw. Their early married life was spent in Boston and Cheboygan, Michigan. In 1898 they moved to Huntsville where Mr. Shaw established the great industry with which his name is associated. In girlhood Mrs. Shaw revealed a contralto voice of remarkable sweetness and quality, and while resident in Boston studied with Charles Adams, the noted singing teacher who asserted that she was the logical successor to Annie Louise Cary, also a Maine girl, who during the seventies and eighties was recognized as one of the greatest living contraltos. Though Mrs. Shaw never sought the rewards that a professional career would assuredly have brought her, she kept up her musical studies, and after becoming a resident of Canada coached with Mrs. Ryan-Burke at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. For twenty years she sang in the choir of her church in Huntsville from sheer enthusiasm for music. The Huntsville Literary Club established by her in 1903 had for a quarter of a century been a great stimulus to the cultural life of the district; and her death in her 67th year was lamented by every class of the community.

AN INTERESTING recital was given at the Toronto Heliconian Club last week by Maye Reneau, soprano, and Howard P. Heritage, tenor. Mr. Heritage's opening group of lieder included works by Strauss and Brahms and despite the handicap of a cold these were sung with excellent phrasing and understanding. Strauss's "Zueignung" was rendered with particular impressiveness. Mr. Heritage's second group included Flotow's "Ah, So Pure" ("Martha") and Puccini's "E Lucevan Le Stelle" ("Tosca") both of which were excellent dramatically and vocally. Maye Reneau's voice has gained in color and size and in the Schumann number of her first group, "I Childen Three No!" showed also a developed dramatic instinct. Henschel's "Morning Hymn" was sung with a fine broad effect. In her second group she displayed excellent control especially in her piano singing, an unusual feat in so big a voice. Catalini's Romanza "La Wally" and Jensen's "Oh, Lay Thy Cheek" were exquisitely rendered in this group.

"How is it none of the boys can make time with Willow Plume, that pretty Indian maiden, Toofus?" asked his friend, the post trader.

"She was once hugged by a bear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He—"Darling, is it yet the psychological moment to ask your crabbed old dad for your hand?"

She—"It is, my hero—he is sitting in his stocking feet."—Florida Times-Union.



PRINCE GEORGE AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. Picture shows Prince George leaving the Foreign Office where he began work recently.

ALGONQUIN PARK

For May Fishing
The starting point for all Trips is at

Hotel Algonquin

On Joe Lake.
Complete Outfitting Store and Canoe Livery.

Write for Booklet.

J. E. COLSON, Prop.
CANOE LAKE P.O., ONT.

MUSKOKA

FOR SALE—Very desirable property, suitable for summer home for large family. Now used as popular summer boarding house. Water front. Fully equipped. Accessible by motor. All conveniences. Price low to close estate.

For full particulars apply
S. A. MINETT, Minett P.O., Ont.

22-DAY TOUR

TORONTO

TO THE

PACIFIC COAST

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED

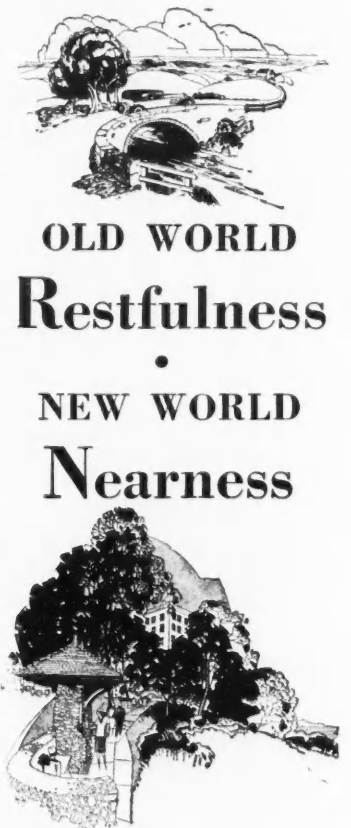
By
DR. W. E. HUME

JULY 11th - AUGUST 2nd

For reservations and descriptive folder write

TRANS-CANADA TOUR

Room 100, 6 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.



and magic healing waters while you watch the Spring come in!

SEVEN hours from Toronto—and you can watch Spring's first lovely flowering on pine-fragrant hillsides... enjoy a matchless cuisine, a social life distinguished yet restful... above all, drink the radio-active waters, bathe in the Nauheim baths famous on two continents today.

Ask your own physician about the Glen Springs... about the amazing effects of its baths and mineral waters on heart, circulatory, kidney disorders; on rheumatism, gout, and obesity. Then pack your wolf sticks and come!

Illustrated literature and rates from William M. Leffingwell, President, Watkins Glen, N. Y.

GLEN SPRINGS



THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

Eggwirt—"At last I've discovered what they do with the holes in doughnuts."

Oscar—"What?"

Eggwirt—"They use them to stuff macaroni with."—Jester.



Service!

BRITISH AMERICAN service to car owners begins in the laboratory, carries through from refinery to filling station and reaches its climax when your car—fuelled and lubricated with British American products—begins to move.

Once your engine has tasted a diet of Peerless or Super-Power Gasolene, and one of the five grades of Autolene Oil, you will appreciate why hundreds of thousands of motorists prefer to use these uniformly excellent products.

Twenty-three years in business . . . eternal vigilance at the refinery . . . intelligent, courteous attention at the service station, a ceaseless flow of smooth, irresistible power on the road—such is British American service.

Look for the British American Sign.

The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO., LIMITED

Peerless, Super-Power and B.A. Ethyl Gasolenes—Autolene Oils

IMPORTANT INFORMATION: We have entered into contract with the Ethyl Gasolene Corporation of New York for our requirements of Tetraethyl of Lead and now have available: **BRITISH AMERICAN ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLENE** for use in high compression engines.

2F

5 GRADES
LIGHT
MEDIUM
HEAVY
SPECIAL HEAVY
EXTRA HEAVY

An Instant and Continued Success



O'Keefe's Stone Ginger first appeared in Toronto, but its fame quickly spread to all parts of Canada and the United States.

In O'Keefe's Stone Ginger—brewed from a valuable and exclusive Old English formula—we have all the sparkling purity and spicy flavour of the famous Old English beverage.

It is really wonderful alone or with other beverages.

O'KEEFE'S STONE GINGER

O'KEEFE'S BEVERAGES LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO
Makers of Fine Beverages Since 1846



VETERAN PORTRAIT PAINTER BACK FROM WORLD CRUISE
J. W. L. Forster, of Toronto, who has painted more celebrities than any living artist in America, has returned to Canada after a four months' world cruise with Mrs. Forster on board the Empress of Australia. Mr. Forster celebrated his 78th birthday at sea on Dec. 31st last.

More Dewarisms

MORE "Dewarisms" delighted the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours when Lord Dewar spoke at the annual dinner in London. Some of them were:

A candidate seeking parliamentary honours was addressing a large audience. He began by saying, "I am delighted to see so many bright and shining faces before me to-night," and before he had finished his next sentence 65 powder-puffs were at play.

Some men are born great; others have competency thrust upon them.

An apple a day may keep the doctor away, but it was an apple in the Garden of Eden that started dress-makers in business.

If I were asked to contribute to that inquisitorial questionnaire column in the Press headed, "How much do you know?" I should enshrine my queries in simplicity. Some might be:

Who was the first to make the little paper trousers worn by lamb chops?

Why is it that no man is a hero to his own mother-in-law?

Why is a one-way street like a Scotsman's pocket?

Secret History in Cash Book

THE British Museum has received a commercial cash book which holds in its undistinguished pages secrets of a very dramatic incident in Empire history.

The cash book records the financial transactions of the famous Jameson Raid in South Africa in December, 1895, and it has been given to the Museum by Mr. James Hall, of Madison Avenue, New York, a partner in the American firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.

It was left with Mr. Hall by the clerk who was cashier to the insurgents' "Reform Committee" in Johannesburg. The Jameson Raid was an attempt organized by Dr. Leander Starr Jameson with the connivance of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, then Prime Minister of Cape Colony, to restore British rule in the Transvaal, which was then an independent Boer State.

The British in Johannesburg, the Transvaal capital, were to rise when Jameson crossed the Bechuanaland border with an armed force. The Johannesburg plans miscarried, but Jameson insisted on invading the Transvaal. On January 2, 1896, his troop was surrounded and starved into surrender.

A parliamentary inquiry followed the handing over of the prisoners to the British authorities. At this inquiry the cash book was called for, but it could not be found. Cecil Rhodes was severely censured and resigned his Premiership. Jameson, who had already been imprisoned for invading a friendly State, was released because of ill-health.

He lived to become Prime Minister of South Africa and to receive a baronetcy.

The cash book, which was lost to official eyes for 33 years, is a quarto-size book of the usual commercial type, containing 149 folio pages. Twenty-seven of these pages record the transactions of the Reform Committee.

Approximately £50,000 was subscribed by different Johannesburg companies and individuals between December 31, 1895, and January 3, 1896, and the disbursements, which consisted principally of "Relief" and "Commissariat," amounted to £47,565 2s. 9d.

Among the latter was "£1,343 10s. to A. Trimble—Detective Agency."

From the document addressed to the British Museum by the donor, it ap-

pears that the name of the Reform Committee cashier was McClelland, who took part in the Jameson Raid.

Mr. James Hall was once a colleague of his in a firm of chartered accountants in Glasgow. McClelland disappeared, and meanwhile the cash book had been lent to a Mr. James Tennant, of Marchmont Road, Ayr, in whose possession it has remained for nearly 30 years.

It was on the advice of Professor Norman Kemp Smith, of the Chair of Logic, Edinburgh University, that Mr. Hall decided to present the book to the British Museum.

An official of the Manuscript Department at the British Museum said:

We have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the book, although we were somewhat surprised when we first inspected it to find that most of the horses and stores were bought while the Raid was actually in progress.

A New Greek Weaving Centre

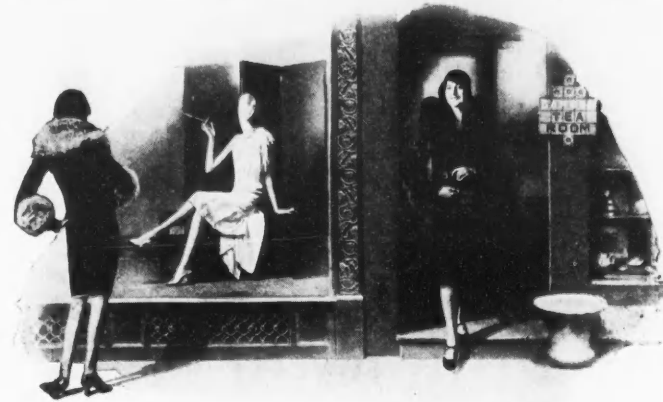
NEW Phalerum, Greece, has been growing in prominence since the arrival of the Christian Refugees from Asia Minor, when, it will be recalled, in 1922 massacres that beggar description were perpetrated by the Turks. New Phalerum lies between Athens and Piraeus, the latter being the chief shipping port of Greece. The route of this Grecian port is usually made from Brindisi in Southern Italy through the Corinth Canal. One visiting this Port is made to realize the effect of the Great War by the idle shipping that lies in its wharves and quays.

New Phalerum being really the nearest harbor of refuge to the suffering mass of humanity that was driven from Asia Minor in the catastrophe of 1922. The boats on which they were loaded made for the nearest Christian spot, namely Piraeus. They were immediately received by the open arms of the authorities there, who were greatly assisted by the British and American Red Cross Societies. These Societies have done remarkable work, and in co-operation with the Grecian authorities a complete settlement was established in New Phalerum, and these refugees were housed and taken care of through the course of time.

It can be easily understood that such an immediate change in their methods of living created suffering, and no one can tell but perhaps this change was responsible for the plague of Dabka fever that swept the country last year, which was directly the cause of a complete standstill in all channels of activity.

It may here be mentioned the refugees being mostly rug-weavers from the interior of Asia Minor, the Oriental Carpet Manufacturers Limited, a firm of rug dealers of international repute, contributed greatly to the alleviation of much pain and suffering, by installing and promoting the re-establishment of this industry at New Phalerum. The number of looms on which these carpets are being woven total in the neighborhood of nearly two thousand in this district alone, so one can well understand the value of the assistance this must have meant to these derelicts of religious animosity. Today may be seen the mother and perhaps five or six little children side by side on one bench, weaving rugs in peaceful security.

Thus has one of the ancient arts been rescued from destruction, as amongst these weavers may be found master-minds in this art, employing the same wool, the same dye, the same designs as have been employed for centuries.



Stimulants, Sedatives or Food

from a Health Standpoint

THE desire for extreme slenderness is bringing serious consequences. When stimulants, sedatives or drugs are substituted for the food needed to build health and strength, the penalty is certain and severe—frequently broken health and sometimes death.

Half-truths are often more dangerous than falsehoods. While it is true that an excess of fat is undesirable and frequently dangerous in the later years of life, it is not true that young people—under thirty years of age—can ordinarily expect to have good health if they avoid wholesome body-building foods and persist in a rigid "reducing" diet. There are certainly more cases of tuberculosis among young "underweights" than there are among those of normal weight.

During childhood and the early adult years, Nature demands a bodily reserve upon which she can draw in time of need to fight disease. In youth a few pounds of excess weight are a valuable protection against physical breakdown. The sacrifice of this needed tissue may result in permanent injury, although the accounting may not come until years later.

Despite the claims of faddists and selfish interests, there is no mystery today in what constitutes an intelligent diet. The doctor who would not hesitate to prescribe a stimulant or a sedative in case of emergency, would forbid their use in place of needed foods.

A famous health expert was asked bluntly, "Do you think stimulants are harmful to everybody, no matter

in what degree the stimulants are used?" He said, "Not always, but everyone should try to put himself in such fit physical condition that he will not need or desire artificial stimulation. The hunger for stimulants is an indication of weakness and evidence of improper diet or other incorrect living habits."

Certain practices trick the appetite and dull the desire for nourishing food. When the demands of a normal appetite are too frequently denied, the appetite may be lost and food be made repugnant.

Perhaps it is too late to talk to older people stubbornly set in wrong habits, but if the fathers and mothers of to-morrow will eat properly, exercise properly, work properly, sleep, breathe, stand, walk—yes—and think properly, they and their children will have better health and longer lives.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has the privilege of consulting the world's most famous specialists on important questions of health. While the Metropolitan wishes to point out most emphatically the danger of too strenuous dieting at the earlier ages, it also wishes to stress, no less emphatically, the danger of overweight at the older ages.

Our booklet, "Overweight," tells the best methods to control these evils. It also tells what you should weigh considering your age and height. Ask for Booklet 5-T-9 which will be mailed free. Address: Publicity Division, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Ottawa, Ont.



Published by
METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE OTTAWA

Trans-Canada Limited

In Service
May 12th to Sept 28th
TORONTO to VANCOUVER

NEW SOLARIUM-LOUNGE CAR
with health-giving vita glass Sun
Parlors, Observation Lounge, Shower
Baths, Ladies Lounge, Card Smoking Rooms

NEW SLEEPING CARS,
designed for greater comfort by day
and peaceful slumber by night

NEW DINING CARS
superbly appointed and staffed by
renowned Canadian Pacific chefs.

ROCKIES by DAYLIGHT

Leave TORONTO
daily at 11:00 pm
arriving
WINNIPEG 10:15 am
CALGARY 8:05 am
VANCOUVER 8:30 am

Canadian Pacific

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
City Ticket Office, C. P. R. Bldg., King and Yonge
Sts., Phone EL 1261, Union Depot Ticket Office,
Phone EL 8231.



LANGHAM HOTEL
PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON

In the most central position of the West End.



IMPORTED FROM LONDON. 2 OZS. 50c. 4 OZS. \$1.00



SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 4, 1929



Vignettes of Manhattan by Hector Charlesworth

AT THE beginning of the year the news was current of the darkest year in the modern history of the New York theatre; most of the new plays had been "Rops"; nearly half the theatres were closed; road activities had been much curtailed; altogether a tale of depression. But it is singular how swiftly matters readjust themselves, for by Easter week most of the theatres were open again and the number of interesting plays was beyond the average of recent seasons. Moreover talk about the demoralization of the theatre, so frequent during the last few seasons had entirely ceased, and the plays which were enjoying the greatest vogue were clean as a whistle in a sexual sense.

To some extent it has been a case of "Britain to the Rescue"; for many of the most decisive successes come from London. The greatest furore of all is with regard to the war play "Journey's End" transferred, cast and all, across the sea; and the same is true of John Drinkwater's new comedy "Bird in Hand". Other English successes are "The Perfect Alibi" by A. A. Milne in which the distinctive "Prince" by the same author, in which Mary Ellis is quipped comedian Richie Ling is accurately described as "The most gentlemanly assassin on Broadway"; and "Meet Captivating and Basil Sydney also attractive. Looking over the long list of productions one could not help noting the swift decline of the star system. Very few announcements placed the star before the play, and in such instances they were usually women who were noted stars two decades ago and have managed to retain their hold on public support. Here was Mrs. Fiske as sprightly and satirical as of yore drawing large audiences in a revival of "Mrs. Bumpstead Leigh" which she first produced two or three seasons before the Great War. Ethel Barrymore was rehearsing a new emotional play; Margaret Anglin had been trying a play called "Security" which failed because it was too weak for good acting to save it. So far as I noticed there were but few of the younger stars appealing to Broadway. Jane Cowl, Alice Brady and Katherine Cornell, all artistes of authentic eminence. In all the list I noticed but one male star of sufficient weight to justify the title: Walter Hampden, who can always hold his public by reviving "Cyrano". Despite the paucity of stars there was good acting to be seen on all sides. The public of Broadway has apparently learned to prefer the finished all-round cast to special personalities. And for flawless acting there is nothing to be seen in New York to equal the cast brought from London by Gilbert Miller to present "Journey's End".

DRAMA WITHOUT A WOMAN.

"Journey's End" is unique in many respects, but chiefly in the fact that it is the only successful drama ever produced so far as I am aware, that does not contain a feminine character. Its success is the more extraordinary, because, superficially, it is a type of drama of which both England and America had grown utterly tired; a war play with its scenes laid in the trenches. It was originally written by an amateur playwright for performance by an amateur dramatic society. In fact "Journey's End" started with every handicap which might induce a hard-boiled producing manager to refuse to look at it. But once you see it, the reasons for its success become apparent. It is the most sincere and convincing war play that has yet been written. It is profound in its simplicity and puts over the footlights the indescribable intensity which must have characterized life in the front line trenches in the most strenuous days of the Great War. It does so without emphasizing, but rather by subduing sensationalism. It lacks any meretricious appeal in the way of violence of language. Often it grips one by its intense quietude. The power and directness of its characterization is such that after two hours you know nearly everyone of the ten men who constitute its personnel almost as well as though each was your own brother. In this respect at least its author R. C. Sheriff partakes of the power of Shakespeare. Mr. Sheriff was, and perhaps still is, a fire insurance adjuster who dabbled in amateur theatricals, and one day took it into his head to write a drama for his friends. I don't know how "Journey's End" found its way to the professional theatre of London, or who had the honor of "discovering" Mr. Sheriff, but to-day he is recognized as one of the most gifted technicians of the modern theatre, unsurpassed as an exponent of the higher order of naturalism.

The scene is laid in an officer's dug out in the British trenches before St. Quentin in March, 1918, just prior to the last great German drive. At this point the British and German lines were but 70 yards apart; and expectancy of a coming offensive influences the action and intensifies the atmosphere of the play. By that time caste distinctions had been pretty well wiped out in the army, and every type of Britisher capable of service was at the front. At first we see the whole situation through the eyes of a newly arrived subaltern just out of school, thrown in with seniors some of whom have been in the war almost from the beginning. The reactions of the conflict on several different types of character are portrayed with such veracity as to make "Journey's End" a most remarkable human document. The subaltern whose fate is early death is played with rare insight by a gifted young Englishman, Derek Williams, but the most wonderful characterization is that of Colin Keith-Johnston as a chivalrous young captain known as "The Skipper", who though of the highest talent and ability, carries on only by soaking himself in alcohol, and as a result is subject to hysterical reactions. Colin Keith-Johnston is the young actor whose brilliant rendering of Hamlet in modern garb caused a sensation in London two or three years ago, and produced an evil heritage of imitators. There is one very beautiful character; a middle aged schoolmaster, who at the call of his country is serving as a lieutenant under a youth half his age, and who exercises a benign influence on those around him. This role is played

with gentle and noble feeling by the veteran and versatile Leon Quartermaine. Another veteran, Henry Wenman, who in days gone by used to be a member of the company of Richard Mansfield, but afterwards returned to London, plays a big genial cockney who has been promoted from the ranks for bravery; and is accepted on an equal footing by men of entirely different social origins. There is also a unique study by Jack Hawkins of a coward who has to be forced to his duty at the pistol point. Altogether the acting is flawless in quality, without the slightest shadow of exaggeration. The only criticism of war is contained in a passage of dialogue when the new subaltern and the middle aged schoolmaster are about to start on a mission that means certain death for one or both: "It seems rather a silly business," says the boy. "It does rather," says the elder man gently. But in the circumstances this seems a more terrific indictment than a volume of anti-militarist polemic.

JOHN DRINKWATER'S NEW COMEDY.

Another London production brought over intact which is a decisive hit is John Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand". It also depends on verisimilitude of character, and naturalness of dialogue; but is much more cheerful and loquacious than "Journey's End". Drinkwater after many ex-



JANE COWL AS FRANCESCA.
The famous poetic actress who has revived Stephen Phillips tragedy "Paolo and Francesca" with unexpected success.

periments in historical drama of which "Abraham Lincoln" was the only decisive success, though a splendid one, has revived the "neighborhood drama" which was flourishing when he (like Mr. Sheriff) left an insurance office to become a playwright. "Bird in Hand" is of the same type as Harold Brighouse's "Hobson's Choice" and Stanley Houghton's "Hindle Wakes". It is indeed reminiscent of both. Drinkwater has chosen for his environment an old inn, little more than an ale-house, that lies off the Oxford Road, in a backwash of England so untouched by modernity that a motor car is almost a novelty. For three hundred years the family of Thomas Greenleaf, the inn-keeper, has stood in the relation of sturdy and independent henchmen towards the Arnwood family, the local territorial aristocrats. Consequently when young Arnwood, under the influence of post-war levelling ideas, falls in love with the daughter, Joan Greenleaf, the inn-keeper, is appalled. No good can come of the mixing of classes in his creed. Arnwoods are Arnwoods and Greenleafs, Greenleafs, designed by Providence to follow their different stations in life in mutual respect, — no more. At first he is convinced that the youth intends the ruin of his daughter; but when provided with proof of honorable intentions it makes the situation all the more impossible in his eyes. A happy ending is induced through the arrival at this crisis of three figures from the outer world, a little cockney salesman for a new brand of sardines, who has opinions on many subjects; an eminent King's counsel whose car has broken down; and the insouciant son of a commercial baronet who has wandered into the district to purchase an old manor house for his father. There is much wealth of comic incident. All three visitors help the young lovers in their several ways, but cannot break down the stubborn convictions of Greenleaf. That is only accomplished when Sir Robert Arnwood, Bart., a charming old dandy, makes it clear to Greenleaf that he would much rather his boy should marry a sound English lass like Joan, than some of the "sells" he encounters in Mayfair. The play is extremely talky but every word of dialogue is in character, and each character is so vital that New York audiences though entirely unfamiliar with the types have taken them to their hearts. The success of "Bird in Hand" is due in part to the acting of a remarkable English character actor Herbert Lomas as the stubborn Greenleaf. The role is of a kind ordinarily known as "unsympathetic", yet so wonderfully does Lomas suggest the sincerity of the old man's convictions and his desire for his daughter's happiness that he sometimes brings listeners to the verge of tears. The role of the daughter is delightfully played by Jill Esmond Moore, exquisite offspring of two noted London favorites, the late H. V. Esmond and Eva Moore. Of the several charming comic performances that of Ivor Barnard, who plays the cockney sardine salesman with gentle, unexaggerated humor, is most captivating.

"PAOLO AND FRANCESCA".

Older persons of literary inclinations will recall the furore that arose over the English poet Stephen Phillips at the beginning of this century. Phillips who was born in 1868 and died in 1915 was in early life an actor in the company of Sir Frank Benson, in the late nineties gave up the stage for literature. When in 1899 he published in book form his poetic drama "Paolo and Francesca", on the subject of the ill-fated Francesca da Rimini, whose story is the best known episode in Dante's "Inferno", many critics, headed by the redoubtable William Archer proclaimed that a genius had arisen destined to revive the glories of the English poetic drama, — a task in which great Victorians like Browning, Tennyson and Swinburne had failed. "Paolo and Francesca" was finally produced on the stage by Sir George Alexander in 1902, and in 1906 was brought to America by the late H. B. Irving. In neither case did the drama enjoy more than a success of esteem. Though he wrote several other poetic plays for eminent actor-managers Phillips was half forgotten when he died in 1915. This season Jane Cowl in search of a vehicle after the failure of her play "Jealous Moon" revived it, and in several cities it has enjoyed much favor. I saw it at the Forrest Theatre, the most beautiful of the smaller New York playhouses when it was playing a fortnight engagement with nine performances a week.

"Paolo and Francesca" though replete with exquisite lyrical lines is not a good play. Its characters are by no means convincing and some of its episodes are even jejune. But Phillips had begun life as an actor and had a good deal of theatrical instinct. Jane Cowl, who is as intelligent as she is charming, has overcome the artificiality of the play by investing it with the illusion of a dream, with an underlying suggestion of sombre fate. Thus the performance taken as a whole exercises a spell of tender and memorable beauty. In the interpretation great attention has been paid to the diction so that the cardinal faculty of the poet, his ability to pen lines of haunting beauty, is according the fullest possible expression. The quality of these lines is illustrated in such random excerpts as these:

"So still it is that we might almost hear

The sigh of all the sleepers in the world".

"I did not know the dead could have such hair.

Hide them. They look like children fast asleep".

In Juliet, Miss Cowl proved her ability to thrill the heart by the cadences of her voice and her taste in emphasis, and the same great gift is apparent in her Francesca. The exigencies of the text compel her to wear a golden wig, and the contrast with her lustrous dark eyes is wonderfully picturesque. But the music of her voice and simplicity of her personality are her greatest assets. She has a coadjutor with rare gifts of poetic expression in Philip Merivale, who plays Paolo. As conceived by the dramatist this youth is in a constant state of gloom and apprehension, except when passion for Francesca lifts the pall above all worldly discretion. I have seldom heard anything so lovely as the lyrical dialogue between the lovers when they meet by chance at dawn and read the tale of Lancelot and Guinevere, until the influence of the tale overwhelms them and they melt into each other's arms. There are three fine performances of sinister roles. Guy Standing is moving and impressive as the wronged brother and husband, Malatesta. Katherine Emmett is powerful in the rather fantastic role of a woman whom lack of offspring has turned into a relentless old devil; and Jessie Ralph is impressive as a blind nurse whose misfortune has conferred on her the gift of second-sight, — another of Phillips' obsolete conceits. The taste and dignity of the Renaissance settings add much to the illusion and beauty of the production.

GIFTED AMERICAN ACTRESSES.

Another example of the talent of an actress making up for the deficiencies of a play is that of Alice Brady, in a comedy depicting hectic phases of New York social life, entitled "A Most Immoral Lady". The title is misleading because the heroine, in a sexual sense at least, is immoral by reputation only. She is reckless of her good name rather than her virtue. The author, Townsend Martin, has written two extremely interesting acts, and then as many playwrights are apt to do, lets his story down with a sickening thud, seemingly because he does not know what to do with his heroine. Miss Brady plays a clever, fascinating and extravagant woman married to a well-groomed rotter and financial parasite. He does not shrink from using his wife's powers of attraction to prey upon tired business men looking for excitement. The wife, who is a good sort at heart, has grown sick of the game and formed an attachment for an attractive youth of her own age. By the end of the second act, neatly devised situations have brought the action to a point where this youth thinks the woman, with some justification, as little better than a veneered street walker. This is too much for her and she abandons her spouse to earn a decent living as a virtuous dress designer; and the finish is trivial. Without Alice Brady the play would be tawdry indeed, but her remarkably developed technical gifts, sureness of touch and fascinating personality lift it to the plane of high emotional comedy. In fact I am inclined to think that in ease, skill and resource she has most of the younger actresses of to-day wiped off the slate. She brings to this rather shabby adventuresome nuances of humor and pathos and subtle fascinations that make her a captivating creation; and in elements like vocal inflection, glance and gesture she seems almost as well equipped as that doyen of comedienne, Marie Tempest. Let us all pray that some day Alice Brady will get hold of a really fine play.

The best and most original American play produced this past season is "Street Scene" by a brilliant New York lawyer, who uses the pen-name "Elmer Rice", and has a most remarkable grasp of stage technique. A decade or so ago he leaped into fame with the melodrama "On Trial" in which he adapted the new motion picture technique to spoken drama. In "Street Scene" he is even more enterprising, for he has adapted the form of Greek tragedy to modern realistic uses. The scene of a Greek tragedy was usually laid in front of a palace or a temple and sensational events took place within, which had their reactions on the performers without. Mr. Rice has followed the same plan. The entire play is laid on the sidewalk in front of a once impressive New York residence which has degenerated into the shabbier order of apartment house, a scene typical of many of the older streets of the great city. The action takes place on a hot night in June, and on the morning and afternoon of the following

day. There are more than forty characters of various nationalities, all typical of their environment. The great issues of existence are called to this sordid spot. Among the incidents is the birth of a child; and the climax is reached when a stage hand inflamed with liquor surprises his wife with a milk collector, and kills the pair. The suspense is nerve racking as one sees the husband rush in the house with his pistol in his hand and hears the neighbors shrieking to warn the woman, whose good-heartedness excuses her frailty. Never has "atmosphere" been more successfully created behind the footlights. In a large and able cast the honors go to Mary Servoss, who plays the murdered woman. Torontonians will recall her delightful impersonation of the fascinating English schoolmaster's wife in "Young Woodley". Before that she had won distinction as Portia in Belasco's production of "The Merchant of Venice". In "Street Scene" with comparatively few lines to say she gives a most complete characterization of a weak, common, kindly little woman, fond of finery and amusement, whose philosophy is expressed in her flatly uttered words, "One ought to get something out of life". In her listless accents and even in the way she lets her mouth hang in a flaccid perpetual smile Miss Servoss expresses character infinitely.

The brilliant Lynne Fontanne, the most notable artist in the Theatre Guild forces has a good opportunity in "Caprice" a very slender comedy of a rising young Viennese playwright, G. Sil-Vara, adapted into English by Philip Moeller. The surroundings of the Guild Theatre are distinguished and sumptuous, and compensate in a measure for the fact that "Caprice" does not run more than an hour of actual time, and was obviously not intended as a full evening's entertainment. The intrigue is typically Viennese. A gay Counsellor at law decides to bring to live with him his sixteen year old son, illegitimate offspring of a governess he has seduced in his youth, and whom he has treated well financially. This (he finds) means bringing back the boy's mother too, and ousting a charming mistress, a woman of social rank. In the end the latter lady by her infinite variety and feminine wiles regains her place, and mother and boy find that their own happiness will best be served by living elsewhere. The stately beauty and fascinating humor of Miss Fontanne make the power of the unimpaired Lisa very convincing, and Alfred Lunt is excellent as the perturbed father. The production is rather marred by an incompetent impersonation of the son, presented as a veritable moon-calf that only a mother could love.

Comedy of small town society in which the young folks dominate the elders, originated by Booth Tarkington finds a new development in "Jonesy" adapted by Anne Morrison and John Peter Tooley from certain amusing short stories of Mr. Tooley's that appeared in "The Pictorial Review". I was at the first night and encountered the two chief celebrities of New York theatrical criticism, Percy Hammond and George Jean Nathan. Both are middle westerners, and the personality of neither suggests the acid things such sometimes writes. Mr. Hammond is a genial, robust Ohio man who got his training in Chicago. When you meet a New York writer it is always 50-50 whether or not he comes from Indiana, and in Mr. Nathan's case Indiana wins. He is a physical contrast, small, neat and alert as the real Charlie Chaplin. I gathered that both were rather fed up with small town humor. Nevertheless "Jonesy" is good fun and conforms to the bride's formula:

"Something old and something new
Something borrowed and something blue!"

The cast was excellent and included Donald Meek who won fame some years ago as Mr. Potter, and a very deft and charming comedienne, Spring Byington, the successor by right of humor, refinement and skill, to Laura Hope Crewes, in roles illustrating feminine ineptitude.

One cannot see everything, and though it is supposed to be indicative of a declining vitality when one brings back from New York no news of the many musical comedies and revues, I must plead guilty to having visited but one, a handsome and tasteful musicalization of Stanley Weyman's novel "Under the Red Robe". Jean Gilbert has written a tuneful score, and the veteran Harry B. Smith added comic relief, by drawing some of his most trustworthy laugh getting situations out of their pigeon holes. Walter Woolf makes an heroic and vivacious figure as the baritone swordsman Gil de Beraut, and Helen Gilliland, an English soprano, formerly of the D'Oyly Carte forces, is a girl of dove-like loveliness.



ALICE BRADY
The most charming and brilliant of the younger comedienne on the American stage.

The Onlooker in London

The King's Piper

PIPE-MAJOR HARRY FORSYTH, who is piper to the King, is at present learning some of the old Scottish dances in the leisure time afforded by the fact that his Majesty is not in residence at Buckingham Palace. In the ordinary course Pipe-Major Forsyth plays the pipes every morning in the Courtyard at Buckingham Palace, and he has always been the first to greet his Majesty leaving for his early ride in Rotten Row.

Pipe-Major Forsyth's other duties at the Palace include the teaching of Highland dancing to members of the Royal Family. He has taught the Queen, Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York all the Scottish dances in the course of his 20 years' service with his Majesty. Pipe-Major Forsyth hails originally from Edinburgh, and gives of his experienced services freely and voluntarily to the London Scottish Territorials and the Gaelic Society of London.

A General Booth Anecdote

THE fact that tribute is being paid on the occasion of his birth centenary to the work of General William Booth by leaders of many denominations recalls a story the General himself was rather fond of telling. A high dignitary of the Church of England was asked one day what he thought of the Salvation Army. "Well, to tell the truth," said he, "I do not like it, but, to be perfectly candid, I believe God Almighty does."

A Show for Funny Dogs

THE King has lent the Royal Paddock, Hampton Court, for the annual horse parade and pet show of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to take place on Whit Monday. The classes for dogs—thoroughbred and cross-bred—will in-



RACING AT "THE ROCK"

There are few facilities for sport except tennis at Gibraltar, so that there is always a good attendance at the meeting at the Gibraltar Jockey Club, although the weather sometimes leaves much to be desired. The picture shows the start of a race during the recent Spring meeting. "The Rock" towers in the background.

An English Grand Vizier

MEMBERS of the Royal Geographical Society recently had the unusual experience of a lecture on unknown Arabia by the Grand Vizier to the Sultan of Muscat. The Grand

least resemblance to any known breed (best mongrel), the best spotted dog, the fastest and slowest dog, the dog with the most beautiful eyes, the best hand shaking dog, and the best begging dog.

Vizier is one of the "Mystery Men" of Arabia—a young Englishman named Mr. Bertram Thomas, who went East during the War to fight and decided to stay there for fun. He became a political officer in the Euphrates district, the Finance Minister to the Sultan of Muscat, and then his Prime Minister. Mr. Thomas's hobby is exploration, and that night he gave an account of how last year he crossed 500 miles of desert country renowned for its barbarism, and hitherto untrodden by European. The region he crossed was the hinterland of the South-Eastern end of the Arabian Peninsula, from South of Muscat to Dufar, on the Indian Ocean. This is part of the "empty quarter" of Arabia, a place which is a name of terror throughout the peninsula. The Admiralty, as Mr. Thomas recalled, warn mariners against the coast because of its "barbarism". The explorer himself discovered that every man in the region goes about armed to the teeth. Nevertheless, he travelled across it as a simple Bedouin, wearing the costume and speaking the language of the people. Not once, however, did he disguise the fact that he was a Christian.

Mr. Thomas had a preliminary adventure by going to see the Amir at Bani Bu Ali, where no European had been for nearly 100 years. The Amir was friendly, but was very loathe to allow him to gather together a party of Arabs and camels to cross the desert. It took a week of argument to get his consent. The Amir's estimate of the dangers proved correct. At various stages the bullets of desert peoples whizzed over the heads of the expedition. They were tracked from place to place, and in semi-barbarous communities the production of scientific instruments for observations aroused acute hostility. At the outset of the journey a community of camel breeders was found. They lived in dwellings of acacia thatch scarcely deserving the name of huts, with a few water skins hung on tree branches and baskets of dates higher up out of reach of the camels. Another community discovered lived on the hammer-headed shark. The explorer saw

men floating on inflated skins calmly laying nets for the fish which swarmed in the sea. Young girls with catapults protected the landed harvest from sea birds. The sharks' heads and tails were exported to China to command a high price for soup making.

Yet another community in the "empty quarter" lived by gathering frankincense, a resinous substance, very fragrant, secured from a bushy tree. The expedition came across a magnificent natural orchard of frankincense trees four miles square in the heart of a country stony with black patches of lava. Lastly, just before reaching the end of the journey Mr. Thomas struck the place believed to be the original abyss—the Abyssopolis of Ptolemy. "Descending steeply," he said, "we halted 300 ft. above the gorge of Darbat, here a potential stream. The spectacle is of great beauty. In every direction are mountain slopes thickly wooded, and below the stream flows to the abyss. We clambered down the hillside to this stream. . . . Thence I crawled to the edge of the abyss, and peered down its precipitous face 500 ft. below." As a result of the adventure the world possesses a map of South-Eastern Arabia, the dialects of two hitherto unknown tribes, vocabularies for four others, and valuable archaeological knowledge. The British Museum experts are examining the archaeological results.

The Prince and Canada

THERE have been rumours recently that the Prince of Wales would visit Canada this year, but there is no prospect of his making such a trip. The King has made wonderful progress towards health, but much further time is needed for his complete recovery, and the Prince appreciated the constitutional necessity for his refusing all invitations to leave the home country before his father is quite well again. Had the King not fallen ill the Prince would probably have gone to his Alberta ranch about the time the Duke of Gloucester reaches there on his way back from Japan. The Duke is expected at Vancouver about the beginning of July, and on his way eastward will spend a few days at the ranch, which he has not yet seen.

"The Doctor's Secret"

AN EXCELLENT example of how much slower than a play a talk-film tends to be, but how it can none the less extend a "thrill" quite remarkably, was afforded at the Plaza this week in a private viewing of "The Doctor's Secret". Sir James Barrie has himself seen and heard the film, which is based by William C. de Mille on "Half an Hour", and has given it his hearty approval. The original play at the Hippodrome, sixteen years ago, was true to its name and took almost exactly half-an-hour. The film takes well over an hour. Every word is spoken deliberately, with pauses before and after almost every sentence, so that the larger-than-life, close-up, figures on the screen can "get over" as much expression as is possible facially as well as vocally. Although everything is supposed to happen in London, and at least two of the actors are English, the consensus of accents is as American as could be.

None the less it is all so admirably done, and the tensely and cleverness

of Sir James's psychological game happen to be so excellently suited to the film that "The Doctor's Secret" is undoubtedly a talk film that would be worth seeing and hearing even without the cachet of Sir James's name (writes a Film Critic). This acting of Miss Ruth Chatterton, in Miss Irene Vanburgh's old part, is exceedingly intelligent. Our own Mr. H. B. Warner, as the wholly unpleasant husband, has a part that makes it difficult to believe he is the same man who appeared in "The King of Kings". He plays it in remorseless American, with Mr. John Loder, another young English actor, as the lover, and Mr. Robert Edeson giving the finest performance in the whole cast as the Doctor. Of course, there is a point of view of which Sir James Barrie himself would probably be most conscious, and by which the whole thing is only slightly removed from burlesque. But that was so in the play itself—it is Sir James Barrie's "secret".

Looking After Our Youths

A MILLION boys up and down England and Wales find themselves every evening without interest or occupation owing to the lack of clubs," said Prince Arthur of Connaught at a luncheon given at the House of Commons to launch the appeal for £50,000 for the development of a central organization to set up new boys' clubs throughout the country, and to assist those already in existence. It is a scheme, as Mr. Jeffery Farnol has written, to develop a great national treasure, the assets of the company—boys, and the name of the company "Boys' United." A company in which all can buy shares, whose raw material is neglected boys, and whose finished product is character. The association has been in existence hardly three years, but already there are 750 clubs affiliated and fourteen federations, including the South Wales Miners' Boys' Federation, representing well over 200,000 working boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen. The association was formed with the primary objects of uniting all existing federations and clubs throughout the country in a common cause and co-ordinating their efforts to accomplish a national purpose; of extending the movement by the creation of new federations and clubs in cities, towns, and villages where they were required, and of co-operating with other boys' organizations, such as Boy Scouts, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads' Brigades, cadets, etc. Within one year of its existence there were 297 clubs in the association, and at the end of the second year there were 493, while of the 2,000,000 wage-earners between the ages of fourteen and eighteen nearly 100,000 are now members of the association. The appeal was only launched last week, but £4,300 has been already received, and many voluntary workers have offered their services to deal with the big amount of correspondence.

Borrowing is like drink. You cannot go on for ever, and the headache is inevitable sooner or later.—Stanley Baldwin.

I know of at least a dozen posts open to Britishers on the Continent if they knew French and German.—Sir Robert Thomas.

Give Her a Kelvinator — the Gift She will Appreciate

AFTER the Wedding March—the congratulations—the "going away," there confronts the bride a routine of household duties in which the problem of meals looms large.

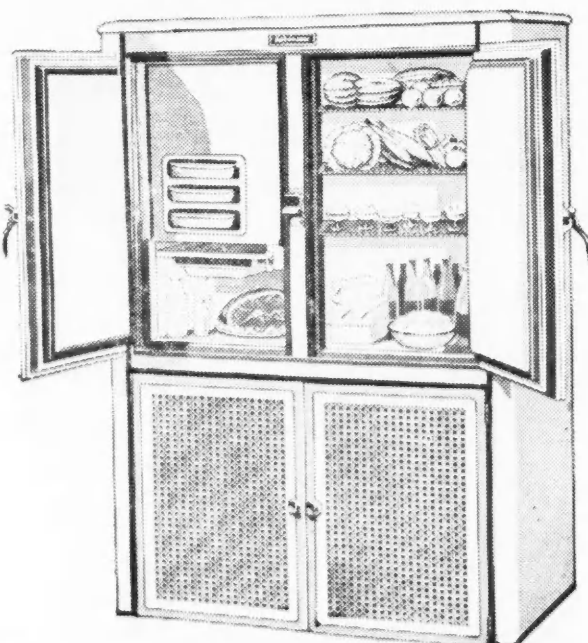
Now, she is a caterer, with a patronage of one and occasionally a dinner party.

If someone has been thoughtful enough to present her with a Kelvinator, that person has given her THE gift that will do most to ensure happiness for two.

Her meals will all taste better, her problem of avoiding waste will vanish, her work will be lessened, her home will be modernized by this wizard of food conservation, all for less than the cost of a good radio set or a piano.

Be unique in your present—give her a Kelvinator—the Gift She will Appreciate.

Kelvinator of Canada, Limited
LONDON — ONTARIO



Kelvinator

First in the Field — Foremost to day



GIRL M.P. TAKES HER SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
Miss Jenny Lee, the new Socialist M.P. for North Lanark, Scotland, photographed on her arrival at the House of Commons on March 26th, to take her seat. Miss Lee is twenty-four years of age and is the daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of miners. She is a school teacher by profession.

AT FIVE
O'CLOCKwith
Jean Graham

YES, it was a wonderful banquet—a fairy-tale, picture book banquet, when the crystal ball-room of the King Edward Hotel looked like an apartment in Aladdin's Palace. Was it not the annual banquet of the Navy League, commemorating Zeebrugge Day, when the Ontario Division held high revel in memory of one of the most gallant and notable events in the stirring story of the British Navy? The decorations were such as gladdened the patriotic heart, with the Union Jack, portraits of His Majesty, King George, and of Queen Mary, and

Taylor, D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, gave the speech of the evening, a stirring address on "The Lure of the Sea". It is not easy to make a comfortable and light-hearted audience in a crystal ball-room realize the hardships, perils and high romance of a sailor's life, but the speaker thrilled all hearers with stories of a life on the ocean deep and the part that British adventurers have played therein. A lifetime of change seems to have flowed between the night of the Zeebrugge raid in the springtime of 1918, and the busy com-

daily and weekly observances of respect and affection mean more than this springtime flowering of filial sentiment which is but for a day. Also, this singling out of the mother for such a display is not regarded with enthusiasm by the mothers themselves. As a former editor of this journal once asked: "If mother is to have a day, why shouldn't father have a night?"

The attempt to commercialize a sentiment such as our natural love for home and mother and to make a melodramatic occasion of our day of worship tends to cheapen what should be beautiful and spontaneous. Surely, we do not need a certain Sunday in the year to enforce upon us the fact that our homes are dear to us. Flowers, as a gift, are the most welcome of all; but we prefer to bestow them whenever we please, not when a self-constituted committee on domestic relations declares that we should do so. It is worthy of notice that most of these citizens who are so insistent on the observance of the so-called Mother's Day are not remarkable for their filial piety on other Sundays of the year. The regular letter home and the faithful call are worth far more than this spasmodic tribute of flowers.

It is possible to spoil anything, even the love that hallows the home. Most of us are of the opinion that reticence and dignity should mark its expression—not the beating of a drum.

Beauty and the Surgeon

A WELL-KNOWN Paris surgeon has just had to pay heavy damages for having tried and failed to make a lady more beautiful. Before her marriage his patient wanted to give a more graceful line to her leg, and in the end she had to have it cut off altogether to save her life. The importance of the legal decision lies in the fact that it did not condemn the surgeon for incompetence, but for trying to carry out that kind of operation at all, though in this particular case he has asked no fee for doing it. All sorts of distinguished surgeons have since been giving their opinions on the iniquity of the decisions, which, they say, will send a very lucrative part of their practice to England and Germany, and have quoted many cases in which operations of this kind have saved actresses from having to give up their profession, other women from unhappiness, and even from insanity, and men from ridicule. One of the latter was a Lycée professor, who had found a caricature of his large nose on the blackboard every day for years when he arrived to begin his lesson, but since his operation can teach in peace and with authority and dignity.

The lady who lost her leg might have saved herself much pain and the surgical profession much anxiety if she had waited for the change of fashion; for I am assured, on good authority, that women are to become plump again. At last eating and drinking as much as they need will become not only a permitted joy, but an actual duty. The long slim figure, which has been "in" for twenty years, is now going out, and the well-developed woman, who had been the right thing ever since the Renaissance, and was only driven out by the Romantic movement—perhaps as a reaction against Napoleon's preference for the full-bodied figure—is to be the right thing once more.

It is the glory of our merchant navy that (in the Great War) they faced without hesitation the tremendous odds and the frequent hazard of death, undaunted in spirit to the bitter end.—The Prince of Wales.



ANNE TERESA
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gilchrist, of Moore Park, Toronto, and
granddaughter of the late Mr. J. J. McConvey.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

that valiant little officer, Jack Cornwall, brightening the scene. And there were flowers—carnations, roses and golden daffodils—given by that gracious lady, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, in memory of Canada's generous citizen, Sir John Eaton, who was in utter sympathy with the Navy League and every other patriotic order.

At the head table at that banquet were representatives of all classes and professions—and it was noticed that women representing national organizations were present in large numbers. Mr. Sam Harris, president of the Navy League, was in excellent form and smiles were strewn whenever he spoke. For some reason a man named "Sam" cannot help being a sunbeam. Then there was Mayor McBride, bristling with statistics of what Canada has done for the British Empire. Archbishop Neil McNeil, whose gentle voice and gracious manner make him a welcome guest, represented the clergy of the city and Hon. G. S. Henry brought a greeting from Premier Ferguson. Rev. Bruce

mercantilism of to-day; but British hearts are not forgetful, and the memory of that gallant exploit will be preserved in our annals. So, with song and speech and story, the tale of the British sailor was told once more and the audience paid tribute to the gallantry of the men who have made "Rule Britannia" an undying song.

WHEN the flowers come again, we turn to the weddings and the graduate gatherings to see the roses at their best. There are other floral observances which are not so admirable. There is, for instance, that institution known as "Mother's Day"—borrowed from Philadelphia—which does not seem to be in general favour in Canada. Perhaps because there is a strong infusion of Scotch blood in Canada, the people of this country are content to take their family relationships in a calm and practical fashion. The sending of flowers on the second Sunday of May to one's mother is a burst of sentimentality that does not appeal to most of us. Surely, the



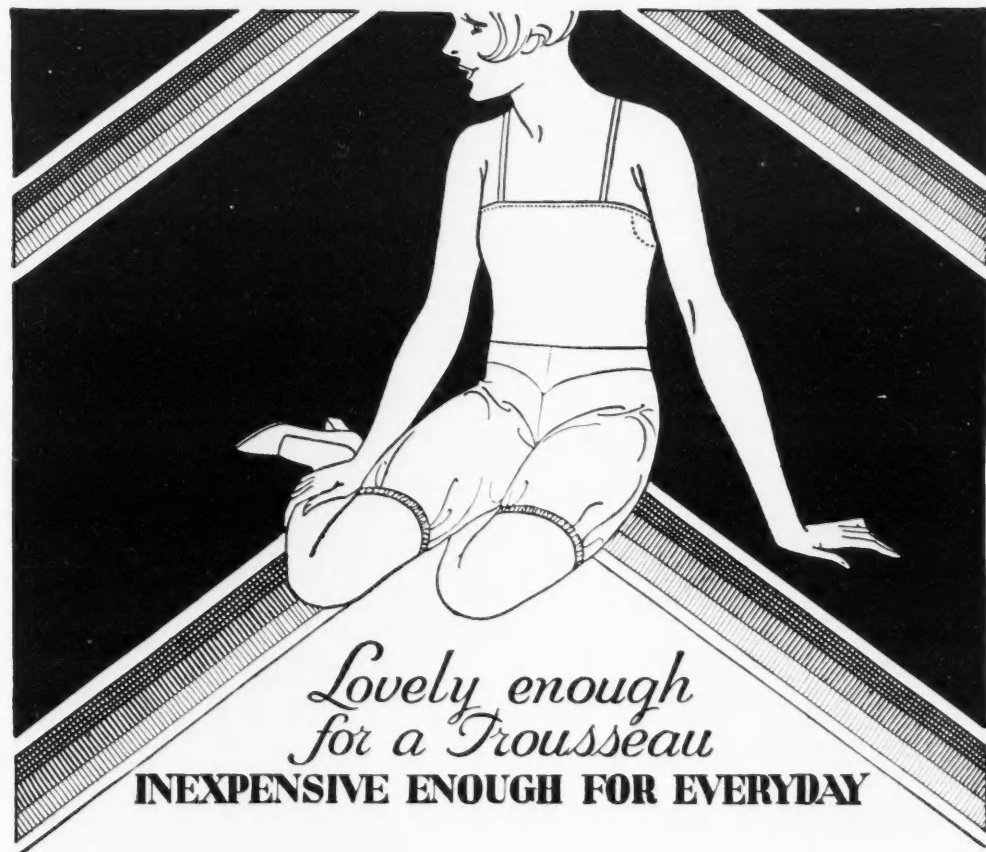
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacDonald
announce the marriage of their daughter
Mary Louise
to
Mr. Kenneth Sommerville Murray
on Wednesday, January the twentieth
nineteen hundred and twenty-eight
Toronto

Wedding Invitations Must Soar
Above Criticism

You may count on this perfection from our Stationery Shop.

The new panelled sheet of ivory tinted vellum
"the honor of your presence, etc." in Antique Roman or
Lafayette . . . conventional or the newer larger envelope
for unfolded paper entrust invitations or announce-
ments to our Stationery Shop and you will be charmed
with the results.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA



Lovely enough
for a Trousseau
INEXPENSIVE ENOUGH FOR EVERYDAY

Lavender Line's undisputed leadership is due to the fact that it combines simple tailored daintiness with practical economy. Every garment is made from the famous Lavender Line enduring fabric. It washes again and again; never runs or loses its shape, and retains its lustrous freshness to the last day it is worn.

Lavender Line garments are available in all the new spring shades. Smart underwear Departments in large stores and many specialty stores throughout Canada will be glad to serve you.

Woods Underwear Co., Limited
70 Crawford St., Toronto

WOODS

Lavender
Line



A GROUP OF CANADIANS WHO HAVE SERVED THEIR COUNTRY WELL
Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, of Ottawa, their two sons, George and Harold, and their daughter Miss Jean Kennedy. Mrs. Kennedy has just retired from the Presidency of the Canadian Women's Club, and after thirty-five years of work in Ottawa and England during the Great War. She is a life member of the National Council of Women. The Protestant Orphans' Home owes much to her personal help, and she has interested herself in every movement for the public good. Her husband and two sons served in the Great War and were wounded.

ASHES OF ROSES BOURJOIS

A Rose Petal Touch for your Skin

The velvet softness of a rose petal... its natural loveliness... are matched by the skin that is beautified by Bourjois Ashes of Roses Face Powder... finer than the powder from a butterfly's wing.

Imperceptibly it blends with your natural coloring, enhancing the attractiveness of each feature. And its flower fragrance delights the senses. It is the charm of exquisite femininity.

Seek it at the better shops. Know it by its distinguished leatherette boxes and dainty Parisian Compacts.

ASHES of ROSES FACE POWDER

PERFUME • ROUGES
CREAMS • LIPSTICKS

An enchanting ensemble for those who value personal daintiness.
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED
MONTREAL

CAMP TANAMAKOON

A Summer Camp for Girls in Algonquin Park, Ont.

Riding, canoe trips, and all land and water sports. For information apply to Camp Director.

MARY G. HAMILTON, THE MARGARET EATON SCHOOL,
TELEPHONE ELGIN 1735, or KINGSDALE 4651



All the Flowers
of the Lovely Gardens
of Old France

Offer their Fragrant Secrets in the Luxurious

SOAPS OF ROGER & GALLET

Parfumeurs - Paris

Natural flower odors are now widely favored—Violet, Lily of the Valley, Carnation, Jasmine, Heliotrope, Sweet Pea, Rose, Lilac, Lavender, Verbena, etc., etc. 3 cakes in decorative box \$1. Single cake 38¢. Le Jade or Pavots d'Argent, single cake box 60¢. Fleurs d'Amour \$1.50.

New importations now on sale by all
Best Dealers.

In Canada by
EMILE MERIOT
751 Victoria St.
Montreal



TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MODERN WOMAN

The Girl of To-day Demands Perfect Freedom and Comfort



The world is having a hard time keeping up with the girl of to-day. She wants the best and will not tolerate the drudgeries that held her mother in bondage. That is why young women everywhere, have accepted Modess—simply because it is better.

Modess is amazingly soft, yielding and conforming. The filler is not in stiff layers, but is a fluffy mass like cotton—an entirely new substance invented by Johnson & Johnson. The sides are smoothly rounded and will not chafe.

Laboratory tests prove Modess to be the most effective deodorant.

Modess

A Johnson & Johnson Product

MADE IN CANADA

21-M

THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



THEY are old friends and had not met for many years. Therefore, when Mrs. John Scott and Mrs. James Smith (who were "Minnie" and "Maggie" long ago) met at the house of another "old girl," there were many rejoicings and reminiscences.

Suddenly Maggie drew back and regarded her friend with curiosity.

"Minnie," she said, with a certain hesitation which even an old friend does well to show, "weren't you — rather fat when you were a young girl?"

"Horribly so," replied Mrs. Scott, "every girl in the school called me 'Fattie.' I used to cry over it and wish I were a fairylike person. It

seuse do it, and a competent operator can do a lot for the inactive circulation. Rollers are effective for reducing special parts such as the buttocks. Electrical apparatus is being used extensively to tone up the body. One of the sensations of the cosmetic world lately has been the electric mask designed by a Viennese doctor and sponsored by a New York beauty specialist. And one of the surprises of your bored existence is a little apparatus which you screw to your cold-water faucet in order to treat your face to a refreshing replica of a nice pattering shower of rain. It gives a delightfully stimulating massage and eliminates muscle-stretching.



CHARMING MODELS IN SPRING STYLES

Picture shows—left to right: Copy of the Jenner afternoon gown in wool maracain with wide ecru Bertha collar, worn with Bakau straw hat by Thénault, with silk Petersham ribbon continued under the brim; Patou Cupucini hat trimmed with bunch of velvet and silk flowers, a black wool georgette wrap with the new long back trimmed with ermine cuffs and collar, and a black Bakau hat woven white spots.

grew worse and worse, until I just resolved to improve my figure. Better late than never, you know."

"But how in the world did you do it?" asked Maggie, gazing with envy on her friend's girlish form and then sighing as a mirror showed her own substantial proportions.

"Just a matter of common sense and self control," said Minnie cheerfully. "I didn't take any reducing powders or pills, because they seemed too much like medicine. I gave up candies, cakes, ice cream and white bread, and I did not drink water, tea or coffee at meals. There was fruit for dessert, ever so many delicious salads and starchless bread. At first, I longed for nice, fat chocolate drops; but, after a while, I became quite resigned to a sugarless life."

"But what do you do when you go to afternoon teas?"

"Drink half a cup of clear tea—eat no sandwiches, no bread, no little cakes. It's the little cakes, with pink, caramel on chocolate icing which play the mischief with one's figure. After a while, you become quite accustomed to diet limitations. I prefer clear coffee to the sugared kind."

"It sounds rather dull, but perhaps it's worth trying," said Maggie doubtfully.

Just then Mrs. E. G. Black passed them. Now, Mrs. E. G. B. weighs about two hundred pounds, her once-pretty features are sunk in layers of ugly flesh and her hips billow when she walks.

"Heavens!" said Maggie, "I'm going home to drink clear tea. Anything but fat!"

*

THERE was a time when it was the correct thing for a woman to be delicate and to talk of "nerves" as if they were something to be proud of. Then the vogue for operations came in and every hotel verandah echoed to the recital of various hospital scenes. Now, all that is changed and it is fashionable to be healthy—and slender. A modern New York writer has this to say on exercise and sun baths:

Naturally, one can't expect all women to be so actively ambitious. Some of them prefer to let the mas-



SMART EVENING FROCK
Of apple green moire, by Germaine Lecomte of Paris.



Keep Your Skin Healthy with this Daily Care

Every day—night and morning—cleanse your skin with Cleansing Cream. Wipe gently with tissues, then pat with a pad of absorbent cotton wrung out in cold water and saturated with Skin Tonic. Do this faithfully and your skin will not only be healthy and naturally lovely, but will stay young and fresh indefinitely. For complete instructions consult Miss Arden's little book "The Quest of the Beautiful," which your local shop will be glad to give you on request.

Elizabeth Arden's Venetian Toilet Preparations are on sale at

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD., Toronto W. P. LAROCHE, Quebec
HENRY MORGAN & CO., LTD., Montreal ROY KITCHEN, London
MACLEOD-BALCOM, LTD., Halifax W. F. C. BRATHWAITE, LTD., Winnipeg
CHAS. OGILVY, LTD., Ottawa
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg, Saskatoon
and at other smart shops all over Canada

ELIZABETH ARDEN, 673 Fifth Ave., New York

LONDON BERLIN MADRID ROME PARIS
© Elizabeth Arden, 1929

The Perfumed Touch that
makes your toilet complete

Cuticura Talcum Powder

The finishing touch to the daintiest toilet. Cooling, refreshing, and delightfully perfumed and medicated, it imparts to the person a delicate and distinctive fragrance and leaves the skin sweet and wholesome.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. Talcum 25c.
Sold everywhere. Sample each free.
Address Canadian Dept.
J. T. Wait Company, Limited, Montreal.



—why not Upstairs Control
for your Water Heater?

LEARN the convenience of a Hotpoint Electric Water Heater. No climbing cellar steps... no fumbling with matches... no long waits for the tank to heat. Just turn a switch in the kitchen or any other convenient part of your home, and your Hotpoint Heater supplies all the hot water you want... wherever you want it. Ask your electrical dealer.

HW-529

The Hotpoint is the most popular of all
Electric Water Heaters

Hotpoint ELECTRIC WATER HEATER

For Sale by Hydro Shops
and Dealers Everywhere

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Make Your Mirror Pay You Compliments

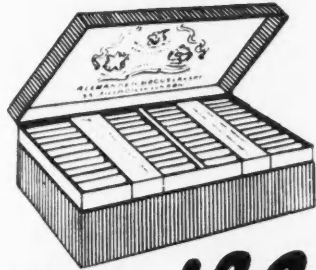
There are many skin blemishes that embarrass ladies who are particular about their appearance. Such afflictions as Sallowness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rashes, Blackheads, Red Nose, Eczema, Ivy Poisoning, Scaly Skin, or other eruptions yield to the banishing effects of

Princess Complexion Purifier
This magical preparation has been successfully used by ladies from coast to coast for over 30 years and no other treatment has so well deserved the popularity of Princess Complexion Purifier. You can use it at home with full confidence in results as full instructions go with every bottle. Sent to any address on receipt of price, \$1.50.

Consultation without charge—Call or write.
Superfluous Hair Removed by Electrolysis, the only Permanent Method. Safe, Practically Painless. Approved by Medical Profession. Full Particulars on request.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "X" FREE
HISCOTT INSTITUTE, LTD.
61F College St., Toronto.



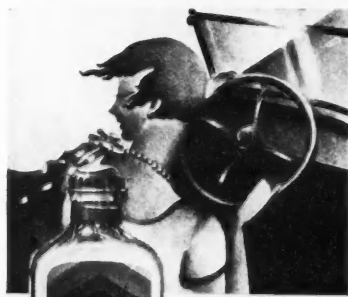
"These Cerise are great! They're infinitely more satisfying than the usual Russian Cigarette"



Cerise No. 2
IMPORTED FROM LONDON
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES

Made by Alexander Boguslavsky Ltd.
(A Branch of Carreras Ltd.)
55, Piccadilly, London, England.

SPRING WINDS STING YOUR FACE



THE balmy breezes of spring are like tickle friends. All of a sudden they develop a nip-bite-sting. They chap and roughen your skin. They chafe your complexion to annoying scaliness—unless you use Frostilla.

Apply Frostilla to your cheeks—arms—hands. Just a little goes quite far. It is so cooling—so healing. It lulls the smart of wind-burn—sets "weathered" hands and chapped faces at ease with the elements. Frostilla smooths and beautifies to surprising loveliness. Frostilla is sold in 40c and \$1 sizes—new, beautiful, blue-labelled bottles. We'll gladly send an attractive, handy sample FREE on request. Dept. S 14, The Frostilla Co., Toronto, Canada. Sales Representatives, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

FROSTILLA
For Exposed and Irritated Skin

white-skinned people to dull foggy climates and dark-skinned people to tropical suns.

The therapeutic value of direct sunlight is an accepted fact. Doctors recommend it for various ailments and it works. But it's not to be tampered with inexpertly. Some people are

process, since it will be necessary for it to recover from the burn and then start all over again.

Incidentally, if you do get sunburned remember to apply oil immediately and defer washing till the irritation has subsided.

Also, I might point out to you that

just as there are some people to whom sun exposure is dangerous, so also there are people to whom it is very unbecoming. People who freckle should avoid it. People who burn an ugly dark red and peel should beware. People whom it makes look liverish or dingy should think twice before they experiment. It is essentially a fashion for young things with smooth fresh faces. And its most effective background is a white evening frock!

Correspondence

Francois. Certainly it is hard, in these days of many activities, for a busy woman to give that attention to the care of face and hands which every right-minded woman would like to give. Yet it can be done. One of the busiest women I know is noted for her daintiness of appearance and has as pretty hands as you would care to see. She presides at various councils with grace and dignity and knows her fountain by heart. So, even if you have many public duties, you may still manage to give your face a touch of cleansing cream, a dash of skin tonic and a dusting of powder—and to see that your hands are soft and white. There is no excuse for red or rough hands in these days of a multitude of the best of creams and lotions. If you are Madam President or Madam Secretary, you simply must have presentable hands—to wave in graceful gestures.

Mary. You have the very nicest name for a girl!—but for goodness

sake don't marry a John, for that is what a Mary is almost sure to do. Pick out an Edward or an Alexander, just for a change. So you have something wrong with your eyes (I'm sure they are nice blue). They are often inflamed and actually ache every night. Now, yours is no case for Dressing Table advice. Of course I can tell you to make a lotion of boracic acid and water, use an eye-cup and give your aching eyes a bath both night and morning. You will find this quite refreshing. For a time, give up reading—which will be no hardship, since most modern fiction is atrocious. In the meantime, you should certainly see your physician.

hand-smocked dresses of cream crepe-de-chine. Princess Elizabeth now calls her parents "mother" and "father" in the most delightfully grown-up way. Shortened names are not liked in the Royal Family.

When you tell me that two wrongs don't make a right you tell me the oldest fallacy in the world. It's the basis of most human relationships.—*Beverly Nichols.*

The huge fees of leading counsel are killing litigation.—*Lord Justice Sankey.*



BLEMISHES
yield to its antiseptic action. Permanent defects are concealed by a subtle film of adorable beauty. A pure skin of exquisite loveliness is yours thru its use.

Made in White - Fresh - Rachel
Send 10c for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM



A CHARMING MODEL
Miss Ursula Jeans wearing a fascinating Reslaw model in black tissue, trimmed with wide satin ribbon dropping at back, with underbrim in batik design.

LARVEX

PREVENTS MOTH DAMAGE
Mothproof washable woollens with Rinsing Larvex

Makers of PARISIAN TOILETRIES



since the glamorous days of Marie Antoinette

PINAUD presents

4 FAMOUS PREPARATIONS

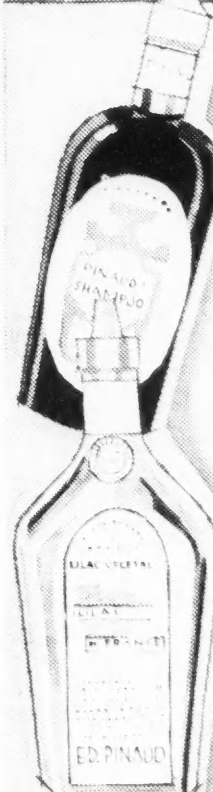
Since that Paris morning a century and a half ago when the original founder of the House of Pinaud first hung out his gaily colored sign, this famous house has sent out through the years marvelous preparation after preparation. Precious perfumes, pommades, powders, lotions—acclaimed alike by the beauties of St. James and Imperial Tokyo, in the salons of Eugénie, in the ballrooms at Rideau Hall. Less romantic seeming, but equally important—the famous tonic for the hair, Pinaud's Eau de Quinine, that for a century and a half has served so many women and men as well, all round the world. . . Pinaud's Lilac, too, so long a fragrant and refreshing accessory of the bath. And now—two astonishing new aids to Beauty! Pinaud's New Shampoo that Paris' own leading hair-dressers are adopting. . . Pinaud's amazing New Face Cream that is a complete three-fold skin treatment in itself! Already today, though little more than a year old—they are famous in the fashion centers of two continents—used by lovely women the wide world over!

Pinaud's New Cream gives the skin a three-fold scientific treatment in a single operation—cleanses, tones and supple in half-a-minute. Then—amazingly—washes away!



Eau de Quinine
in a regular 3-minute treatment a day kills disfiguring dandruff. Brings health to the hair. Keeps it young!

Pinaud's Shampoo famous formula chosen by important Paris hairdressers—Désfosse, Anthons, Gaudé—for the extraordinary way it brings out the natural lustre of the hair.



Pinaud's Lilac
Amazing Four-in-One Beauty Aid from France. Lotion, Perfume, Antiseptic and Astringent. Delightful after bath or shaving!

PINAUD, LIMITED

560 KING ST. WEST

TORONTO, ONTARIO

All rights reserved. Pinaud, Ltd., Canada

AN Apartment Hotel of refinement and distinction affording a permanent home or temporary accommodation; in either case, you will be delighted with the luxury of the attendance and appointments.

Unexcelled Restaurant Service
Distinguished Custom

Alexandra Palace
(An Apartment Hotel)
University Avenue, Toronto
Telephone, Adelaide 9617
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

Stewart
93 WEST BLOOR ST.
TORONTO
CAMERA PORTRAITS

STUDIO 196 YONGE STREET
Charles A. Lett
PHOTOGRAPHS
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 6714

"Windsor Arms"
Toronto's Newest Fireproof
Apartment Hotel
Beautifully furnished housekeeping
suite and hotel rooms by
day or week
ST. THOMAS & SULTAN STS.
RANDOLPH 5141

Maybelline
DARKENS and BEAUTIFIES
EYES and BROWS
INSTANTLY, makes them appear
naturally dark, long and luxuriant.
Adds wonderful charm, beauty
and expression to your face.
Banned by millions of women
world-wide. Sold by all druggists
and beauty parlors. **MADE IN U.S.A.**
Distributed in Canada
by Palmers Ltd., Montreal

Art Corner Your Pictures—Album
where you can keep them safe and
enjoy them always
5 Styles 5 Colors
are the quick, easy, artistic
method of mounting Kodak
prints, etc. Sold by photo
suppliers and druggists every-
where. **MADE IN U.S.A.**
Dept. 335, 4711 N. Clark, Chicago

Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender

MARRIAGES
McKINNON-WILSON—At St. Luke's
Anglican Church, Ottawa, on Saturday,
April 27th, Phyllis, only daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Asham Wilson, of Brandon,
to Hector B. McKinnon, eldest son of
Elizabeth and the late Neil McKinnon, of
Toronto and Pricville.

The marriage of Miss Y. Hood,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Drewett
Hood, Niagara Falls, to Mr. John Henry
Batten of Niagara Falls, Ontario, took
place recently at Christ church, the
Rev. A. Ireland and the Rev. Canon
Gay Gordon officiating. The bride was
given away by her father. Mrs. Henry
Blow was matron of honor. Mrs. A.
Bellard and Mrs. Hearn were also at-
tendants. Miss Mary Ellen Batten,
little sister of the bridegroom, was
flower girl. Mr. Harold Clark of
Trinity college, Toronto, was best man.
Mr. and Mrs. Batten left on a trip to
the south and New York, and on their
return will live at Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Frank Macdonald, with her sis-
ters, Mrs. Nesbitt and Miss Dunlop,
are spending some time in Atlantic City
and New York.

Mr. Rankine Nesbitt and Dr. Smirle
Lawson of Toronto, while in Montreal
for the marriage of Dr. Lawson and
Miss Forsyth, were the guests of Sir
Frederick Williams-Taylor at the
Mount Royal club.

Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osier are again
in Toronto from Europe.

Sir Thomas and Lady White are re-
turning shortly to Toronto after spend-
ing the winter in Pasadena and San
Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. John Drewett Hood are
now resident in Ottawa after several
years spent at Niagara Falls.

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, is in To-
ronto from England, and is the guest
of Mrs. H. J. Fisk, of Devon House.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Small are again
in Toronto after the winter spent at
Nassau.

Mrs. John McKee and Miss Anne
Gundy are again in Toronto from New
York.

Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, of Toronto,
is sojourning in Atlantic City.

To smile on your brother's face is
alm. —Saying of Mohammed.

There is no hand but God's hand
is above it; no oppressor who shall not
melt an oppressor stronger than him-
self.—Anon.



Mrs. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-
Governor of Ontario, entertained at
luncheon at Government House, Rose-
dale, Toronto, on Wednesday last, for
Madame Lapointe. The guests were,
Lady Flavelle, Miss Mortimer Clark,
Mrs. D. A. Dunlop, Mrs. George Dick-
son, Mrs. A. J. MacKenzie, Mrs. Ian
MacLaren, Mrs. G. H. Ferguson, Mrs.
R. R. Bongard, Mrs. Murray MacLaren,
St. John N.B.; Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs.
F. N. G. Starr and Miss Isabel Ross.

A very smart affair in Vancouver.
B. C. recently, was the dinner dance
given by Mrs. W. J. Stewart in honor
of the Governor-General of Canada and
Viscountess Willingdon, who have been
in the far West. Mrs. Stewart was in

Miss Elsie Johnston and Miss Persis
Seagram of Toronto, entertained re-
cently at dinner at the Hunt Club in
honor of the bride-elect, Miss Evelyn
Allen and Mr. George Watson, Jr.

Colonel W. G. Hagarty recently left
Kingston to sail for England, where he
will spend three months.

Mrs. George C. Hendrie of Toronto
and Miss Elizabeth Counsell of Ham-
ilton, Ontario, who were in Montreal
for the Ogilvie-Paton wedding, re-
mained to visit in that city for a few
days.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lawson of Col-
lingwood, were in Montreal for the

Mrs. John Broome is again in To-
ronto after a visit to Ottawa, where she
was the guest of her mother, Mrs. El-
mer Jones, of Brockville.

Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, of Ottawa,
was in London, Ontario, for a few
days last week.

Miss Helen Taylor, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. J. Mitford Taylor of Paris,
France, formerly of Ottawa, will be one
of the Canadians presented on May
10th, when Her Majesty the Queen
holds her second court at Buckingham
Palace. Mr. Mitford Taylor, who has
been in Canada for a few weeks is at
present in Ottawa.

Mrs. H. R. Drummond-Hay, who
spent three months with her parents,
Sir George and Lady Bury, in Mont-
real, and afterwards went to Chicago
to visit Mrs. W. G. Weatherstone, is
again in Winnipeg.

The British High Commissioner, Sir
William Clark, Lady Clark and their
two daughters, Frances and Diana, who
are on a month's visit to the West, ar-
rived in Victoria, B.C., on Saturday of
last week, and were the guests of the
Hon. Randolph Bruce at Government
House until May 2.

The marriage of Miss Pearl Forsyth,
formerly of Toronto, niece of Mr. and
Mrs. Alexander B. Bethune, Montreal,
to Dr. Alexander Smirle Lawson, son
of Mr. Joseph Lawson of Collingwood,
took place on Saturday afternoon, April
27, at three o'clock, at the Church of
St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, the
Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., officiat-
ing. Easter lilies decorated the altar,
the chancel being banked with palms
and ferns, and the guest pews marked
with bunches of mauve and pink tu-
lips. The bride, given away by her
uncle, wore a gown of white duchess
satin, the circular frilled skirt having
a deep yoke and finished with orange
blossoms, the bodice having a V neck
and long close fitting sleeves. The satin
court train lined with ivory chiffon and
bordered by real lace, fell from the
shoulders, and was caught with a bow
knot of orange blossoms. Her tulle veil,
worn over the face, was held in place
with two strands of orange blossoms
with clusters of the lilies on each side.
She wore white crepe de chine
slippers with silver and carried a shower
bouquet of white orchids and lilies of
the valley. Mrs. T. W. Anderson, cousin
of the bride, and M. S. Latham Burns,
of Toronto, who attended the bride as
matrons of honor, were crowned alike
in orchid chiffon, with long flowing
draperies caught at the side with a
chiffon bow and sash, and bodices with
deep V necks and long sleeves. They
wore orchid hats of bako straw, dro-
ping at the right side with velvet trim-
ming of the same shade, and satin
pumps to match their gowns. Their
bouquets were roses and mauve lenaria.
The little flower girl, Miss Frances
Anderson, wore orchid chiffon, in sim-
ilar style, having a bateau neck and
short puff sleeves. She wore a bandeau
of orchid chiffon in her hair with tiny
bouquet of French flowers at one side,
and carried a colonial bouquet in pastel
shades. Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, of To-
ronto, acted as best man, and the ush-
ers were Mr. Latham Burns, and Mr.
George Harley, of Toronto, and Mr.
William Power, of Quebec. Mrs. Beth-
une, aunt of the bride, was smartly
gowned in a beige ensemble with a
smart cloth coat with black Russian
caracul, and wore a small black bako
touque. Her bouquet was orchids and
lilies-of-the-valley. The wedding re-
ception was held at the residence of
Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, 3159 Drummond
street, where the rooms were done with
tulips, daffodils and mauve and pink
sweet peas with palms and ferns. Later
Dr. and Mrs. Lawson left for Halifax,
to sail for Bermuda, the bride travelling
in an ensemble of navy blue and white
with a large bako hat, shoes to match.
She carried a navy blue bag. On their
return they will reside in the St. George
street Apartments, Toronto.



MRS. NORMAN JOHN BERRILL
Before her recent marriage Miss Margaret Earl Anderson,
only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Anderson,
of Saint John, whose marriage to Dr. Norman John
Berrill, of the faculty of McGill University, Montreal, in
St. John's Anglican Church, St. John, on Saturday, April
1st, was one of the prettiest and most interesting of the
Spring weddings.

—Photo from Portland Studios.

white chiffon with embroideries of bril-
liants, and Miss Margaret Stewart in
apricot chiffon. Viscountess Willing-
don wore peach colored chiffon with
girdle of silver embroidery. The guests
at dinner were Lord and Lady Willing-
don, the Lieutenant-Governor of Brit-
ish Columbia and Miss Helen Macken-
zie, Miss Phyllis Keerton, His Worship
Mayor W. H. Malkin, Miss Lila Mal-
kin, Major and Mrs. Selden Humphries
of Victoria, Mr. Hobart Molson of Vic-
toria, Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs.
Fordham Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. W.
Hamber, Col. H. S. Tobin, Mr. Ian
MacKenzie and Capt. Streetfield.

Major and Mrs. Fred J. Ney are in
Winnipeg after the winter spent in Vi-
ctoria, B.C., where they were at the
Empress.

Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie of
Toronto, recently sailed for Europe,
where they will be travellers till Aug-
ust when they return to Canada.

marriage of their son, Dr. Alexander
Smirle Lawson to Miss Pearl Forsyth.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith and Mr.
Julius Griffith Jr., of Vancouver, who
have been on a cruise of the Mediter-
ranean since February, are in London,
England for an extended stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan J. McDougald,
and Miss Nancy McDougald, of Tor-
onto, are visiting Mrs. Glenholme
Hughes in Birmingham, Alabama, and
will return to Toronto on the 10th.

Mrs. Leo Doherty, of Toronto, is vis-
iting her aunt, Mrs. Arthur Hills, in
Montreal.

Mrs. David Campbell of Montreal, has
been a visitor in Toronto recently for
a few days, guest of Mrs. Henry Baird.

Mrs. Duncan MacLaren, of Toronto,
entertained at luncheon on Thursday
of last week in honor of Mrs. Stephens,
a visitor from Quebec.



A CHARMING BRIDAL GROUP
Mrs. Frederick Chipman Schofield, formerly Miss Elizabeth Chipman Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royden Thomson, of Rothesay, New Brunswick, her maid of honor and five bridesmaids. Reading from left to right, they are: Miss Virginia Gundy of Toronto, Miss Violet McAvity, Miss Jean Angus, the bride, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, maid of honor, and Miss Margaret Tilley and Miss Ruth Harrison, cousins of the bride. Mr. Arnold McAlpine, of Montreal, was groomsmen.

—Photo from Portland Studios.

Facts About Tea series—No. 2.

Tea—its family tree

The tea-plant belongs to the
Camellia family of vegetation.
There are several varieties of
plants the principal among
them being the Assam and
China. The word "tea" is de-
rived from the Chinese local
Amoy dialect word "té".

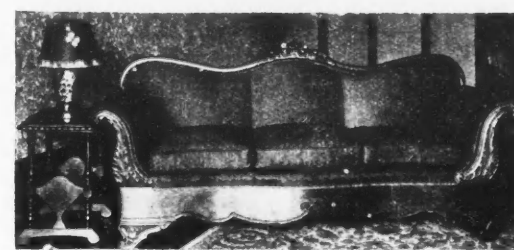
"SALADA"
TEA
'Fresh from the gardens' S.N

**Expert Swiss
Watchmaker**

Specializes in high class and fine watches
of any make.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
JULES EGGIMANN
510 YONGE STREET

Furniture
to Order and
Estimates
Given on
Repairs

(Established
1893)



The Period Sofa illustrated above is a typical example of our craftsmanship.
In its design and workmanship we have adapted the classical beauty of the
Antique with the modern comfort of the Chesterfield.

BROWN'S Upholstery Shop
657 Yonge St.—Kingsdale 5689 - TORONTO

**Wrinkles go down in defeat before
this miracle of German science**

Wrinkles and crow's feet fade and youth returns
to the skin—when you're faithful in your use of
Amor Skin.

For Amor Skin—discovery of a famous German
specialist in organotherapy—feeds into hormone-
starved tissue cells the gland hormones* of vital
young turtles. Gradually tissues taut and grow
stronger, and your skin becomes firmer, fresher,
younger!

*Sarcosine

AMOR SKIN
No. 1—\$16.50

Fairweather's
88 Yonge St., Toronto.

AMOR SKIN
No. 2—\$25.00

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB

Woodbine Park - Toronto

SPRING MEETING

May 18th to May 25th

Racing - Steeplechasing

THE KING'S PLATE--\$15,000 added
and

AINTREE STEEPLECHASE
(Handicap)--\$5,000 added

Will be run on

SATURDAY, MAY 18th.

A. E. DYMENT,
President.

W. P. FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.




The Children's Hair
Your child will have lovely, healthy hair if you use Evan Williams Shampoos regularly.

Buy "Camomile" for fair hair, "Graduated" for brown or black hair.

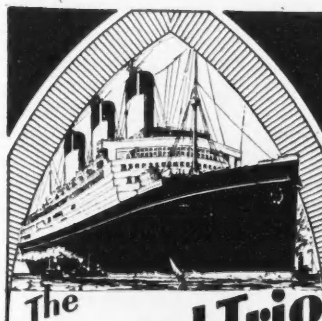
Imported from England
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMER'S LIMITED
MONTREAL

Evan Williams
Henna
SHAMPOO



LIONEL RAWLINSON
LIMITED
Makers of Distinctive
Hand-Made Furniture

Showrooms:
647-649 Yonge St. TORONTO



The Palatial Trio de luxe Express Steamers to Europe

The magnificent appointments, the remarkable cuisine, the excellent personal service on these gigantic floating cities are wonderful — planned with usual White Star thoroughness. Crossing on one of the Palatial Trio is as comfortable as stopping at the finest hotel and infinitely more interesting — there's something different to absorb your attention every moment.

From NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON Majestic
May 10 June 1 June 22

Olympic
May 18 June 7 June 28

Homeric
May 25 June 15 July 3

"Ships of Quality"

We also present for your consideration these magnificent 22000 ton liners carrying "First Class" passengers exclusively—all outside, middle-ship rooms. Rates \$195 up.

NEW YORK to CHERBOURG and LONDON DIRECT Minnewaska
May 11 June 8 July 6

Minnetonka
May 25 June 22 July 20

For complete information and reservations, ask for travel expert to call at your residence, or you may call personally at our office:

55 King St. E., Toronto.
McGill Bldg., Montreal.

White Star Line
Canadian Service



The Horse show at the Eglinton Indoor Arena, Toronto, was formally opened on Wednesday night of this week at half-past eight o'clock by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Hon. W. D. Ross.

Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., entertained at his residence, Chadleigh, Toronto, at supper on Wednesday night after the Horse Show at Eglinton Indoor Arena.

Col. Douglas Bowie of Toronto, and the officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons are giving a tea at Stanley barracks on Friday afternoon of this week for the out-of-town exhibitors to the Eglinton Horse show.

ents where the rooms were decorated with tulips and snapdragons. Mr. and Mrs. Vanstone, Mr. Levan, and his daughter, Mrs. Brown received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Vanstone wore a smart cinnamon shaded ensemble of chiffon and lace. Her hat was a Condor model of cissal straw with crown of heavy natural lace stitched with metal braid. A narrow twist of the same thread bound the brim. Her corsage was of Madame Drew roses. Mrs. Brown was in black georgette and lace with hat of black lace straw and wore roses. The bride and bridegroom left for Old Point Comfort, Virginia, Mrs. Levan wearing a coat of stone coloured kitten's ear oroadcloth with soft kid fur collar over



THE HON. MRS. MARK HAMBURG

Who is here seen in the costume of a Persian lady at the brilliant fancy dress dance given in London, England, in February, by Mrs. Reginald Coke, in honor of her two daughters, the Misses Stella and Sylvia Coke. The Hon. Mrs. Mark Hambourg, who is well known in Toronto, was formerly the Hon. Dorothea Muir-Mackenzie, and is a relative of Mrs. Reginald Coke who was formerly Miss Galia Hambourg, and sister-in-law of Mr. Boris Hambourg and Mrs. Hambourg, of Toronto.

Mr. Frank Arnoldi and his daughter Miss Joan Arnoldi are again in Toronto from Bermuda.

Mrs. C. A. Northover, of Toronto, leaves on the 5th for Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Wyly Grier, Spadina road, Toronto, have moved into their new house, 6 Crescent road, where Mr. Grier has his studio. Mr. and Mrs. Grier left on Friday of last week to attend the marriage of their son, Mr. Edmond Grier, to Miss Gwynneth Mathewson in Ottawa.

Mrs. Albert Poupore and Mrs. Clifford Beatty of Toronto, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Miss Adelaide Wadsworth is again in Toronto from Cleveland, Ohio, where she was the guest of Mrs. Fullerton.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lyle of Toronto, have been spending recently a few days in New York.

Mrs. Lewis Saunders of Worcester, Mass., has been visiting in Toronto, guest of Mrs. J. P. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Case return to Toronto this week after the winter spent at Aiken, South Carolina.

Mrs. E. B. Ryckman and Miss Barbara Ryckman of Walmer Road, Toronto, have returned from a three months trip to the Mediterranean, London and Paris. Mrs. Geoffrey Beatty of Toronto, went to New York to meet them upon their arrival.

Mrs. Robert Scott, of Rosedale, Toronto, has had with her as guest, Mrs. R. S. Pack of London, England, who was on her way home from California.

On Saturday afternoon, April 27th at 3.30 o'clock in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Wingham, beautifully decorated with ferns and spring flowers, the Rev. Wellington Schaffter solemnized the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Vanstone of Wingham to William Ewart Levan, son of Mr. I. M. Levan and the late Mrs. Levan of Toronto. The bride was given away by her father and was beautiful in her moyer age gown of ivory satin fashioned with fitted bodice and long skirt of slipper heel length in the back falling from pointed sections of the bodice. The hem was formed of bands of tulle bound in satin, the same note being repeated at the pointed neck-line and finishing the long tight sleeves falling over her hands. Her veil, of rose-point lace, caught to her head with tiny orange blossoms, formed her train. She wore ivory satin slippers and carried a sheaf of calla lilies. Mrs. Toner Brodeur of Montreal was the bride's only attendant. She was also gowned in a moyer age frock of heliotrope lace and wore a large picture hat of braided straw. She carried an old fashioned nosegay of roses and pansies. Mr. Douglas Torrance of Toronto acted as best man to his cousin and the ushers were Mr. Robert Northey and Mr. Herbert Rice of Toronto, Dr. John McEachern of Winnipeg, and Mr. Harold Baker of Kapuskasing. During the signing of the register Mr. C. Kingham of Wingham sang "Beloved it is morn". Following the ceremony at the church, a reception was held at the home of the bride's par-

a two-toned frock to match. Her shoes, small felt hat and bag completed the ensemble. Returning from the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Levan will reside in Kapuskasing. Among the out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. John McEachern of Winnipeg; Mrs. McEachern, sister of the bride, wore a model of cocoa brown lace with chiffon coat and hat of Baku straw and carried Ophelia roses; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Malone of Toronto; Mrs. Malone, sister of the bridegroom, was gowned in grey crepe morocain and grey Baku hat and her corsage was of violets; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nanton of Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. William McLelland of Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Toner Brodeur of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Vanstone, Mr. Hubert Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Northey, Mrs. Kathleen Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mackenzie King, Miss Grace Goulding, Messrs. Landon Ellis, A. L. Flawes, Clarence Northey, all of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Birge of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Vanstone of Niagara Falls; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bell of Southampton; Miss Grace Graham of Belleville and Miss Alice Buckingham of Guelph.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Falkner of Thorold sailed in the S. S. Albatross, April 6th from New York, for a three months' trip abroad. While in London they will meet Mrs. Falkner's mother, Mrs. J. D. Chaplin, of St. Catharines.

Mrs. Guy Clarkson, of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, and her sister, Mrs. Pratt, of Port Arthur, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Counsell of Hamilton, Ontario, who were in Montreal for the Ogilvie-Patton wedding, were guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

The Wentworth County Hunt club is being represented at the Horse show this week by the following: Miss Montie Moncur, with Pearl Feather; Dr. C. Gooch, with Royal Spey and Ginger Boy; Mr. Edmund Tew with Trunket; Mr. J. D. Moodie with Babe and Sapphire Lady; Miss Eleanor Braden with Novar; Miss Bebe Southam with Belfast and Brian Boru; Mr. L. J. Holton with Mascot.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, of Toronto, were in Montreal for the Lawson-Forsyth wedding on Saturday of last week.

The marriage of Marjorie Alberta Thorold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Walter Thorold, Admiral road, Toronto, to Mr. Gordon Stuart MacLean, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. MacLean of Rosedale, Toronto, will take place on Wednesday, June 5, at St. Andrew's church.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, for the Hon. F. B. McCurdy of Halifax, who has been his guest.

Mrs. James J. Parmlee, of Ottawa, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. W. D. Ross at Government House.

Miss Marion Robertson of Vancouver, B.C., has been spending a week with Miss Anna-Mae Hees of St. George Street, Toronto.

The French Millinery
Salons—
Third floor

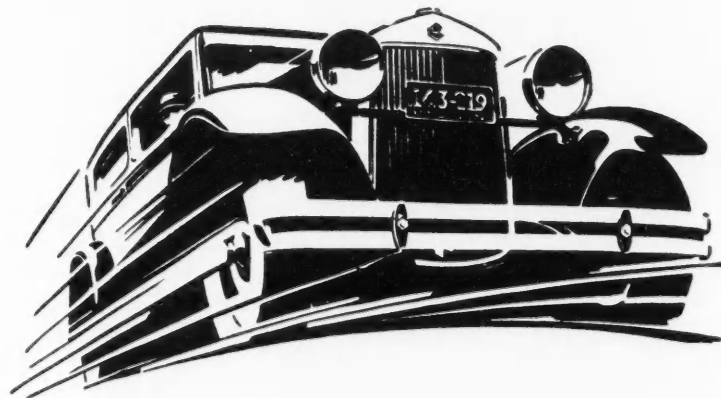


Model Hats
Recent Arrivals from
New York

RECOGNIZED leaders. Down Fifth and Park Avenues they saunter with the nonchalant poise of perfect confidence. Their labels bear such well-known names as Milgrim—Belart—Laurel—Maurice and Gage — names that cause a flutter in Hatdom. Ralibuntals, bakus, soft fur felts adopt every diverting device known to Fashion. In all the new and seasonable shades. At \$19.50 to \$39.50.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

ESSEX
THE CHALLENGER



Challenging you to know the best
in Performance—Fineness—Comfort

With its open challenge that excepts no car

—with its 24% greater power and 70-mile-an-hour performance

—with its greater beauty, adult-size capacity, riding ease and economy

—and with its brilliant chassis quality and fine, large bodies —Essex challenges, too, in proved VALUE. It offers a completeness of fine equipment formerly identified only with

costly cars, and available, when at all, only as "extras", at extra cost on cars of Essex price. Check these items as you buy. In Essex the Challenger — a complete, fine big "Six" — these items of course are standard. They cost not one cent extra.

They represent easily above one hundred visible dollars' additional value, and are another reason why the public is awarding to Essex the largest business it has ever known.

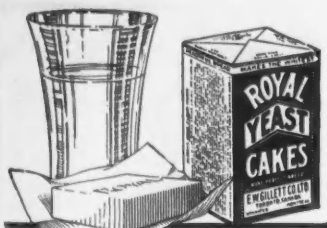
\$840
AND UP

F.O.B. Windsor. Taxes Extra.
Standard Equipment Includes: 4 hydraulic shock absorbers — electric gauge for gas and oil — radiator shutters — saddle lamps — windshield wiper — glare-proof rear-view mirror — electrolock — controls on steering wheel — all bright parts chromium-plated.

The Canadian Government has recently reduced the Sales Tax on Automobiles. Hudson and Essex cars are now priced accordingly.

Coach	\$840
2-Pass. Coupe	840
Phaeton	840
Coupe (with rumble seat)	875
Standard Sedan	960
Town Sedan	1025
Roadster	1025
Convertible Coupe	1080

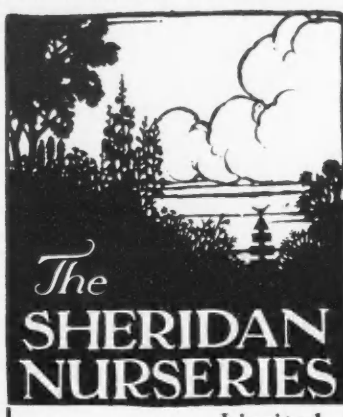
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, U.S.A.



Do you take Yeast for your health?

If so, use **ROYAL YEAST CAKES** — the standard of quality for over 50 years. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



The
SHERIDAN NURSERIES
Limited

Design Execution Planting

Consult our
Landscape Department
1 ST. THOMAS ST.
TORONTO 5.

"TENSION CONTROL"

"The Most Revolutionary Improvement of a Century in Window Construction"

"KLEEN-EZE" WINDOWS

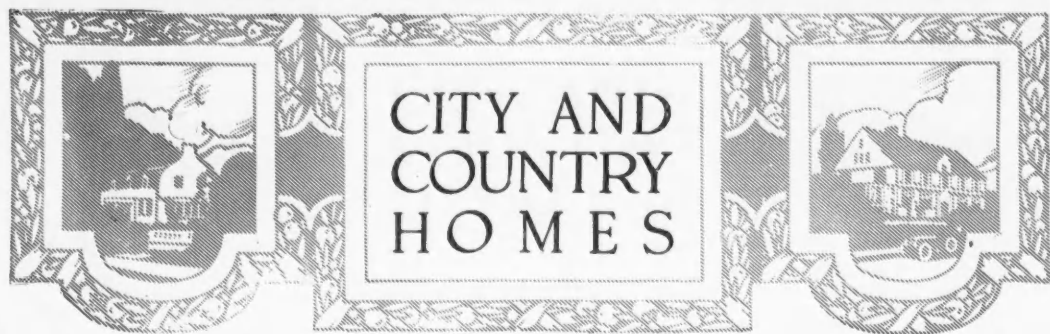


This feature alone would justify for these remarkable new windows the unqualified approval of Architects and Contractors. "KLEEN-EZE" Windows fill a real need everywhere — in Apartments — Office Buildings — Hotels — Hospitals — Factories — and up-to-date homes. From the outside the "KLEEN-EZE" has an appearance of an ordinary window. The illustration above makes clear its ease of removal for cleaning — painting outside frame — or fitting storm windows. See a working model at our Office.

Manufactured Under License in Canada by almost all leading Sash and Door Factories, and Distributed throughout Canada by the principal Retail Lumber Yards.

"KLEEN-EZE" WINDOW
GENERAL WINDOW PRODUCTS
OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO — ONTARIO

Moore Pushless Hangers
Solve the problem in hanging heavy things to walls.
15c pkts. Everywhere
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO. PHILA.
To hang up little things, always
think of Moore Push-Pins.



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Brightening the Shrubberies

MODERN shrubberies can be planted to give colour in varying degree for the greater part of the year. But colour is at its climax during a few weeks in spring and early summer, and there are periods after then when a little more brightness would be welcome.

It is a widely practised plan to plant groups of lilies among shrubs. A shrubbery is congenial ground for various beautiful lilies which at the same time give charm with their own hues.

There are other plantings we may make to enhance the shrubberies, particularly those which have a certain

Crown imperials may be employed to give a similar fine effect at an earlier date in the year. A clump or two will furnish a nice touch of colour when the bulbs have become established, and so in a later month will be few clumps of tritoma (red-hot poker), some of the modern forms of which are particularly brilliant.

The value of the bearded irises on shrubbery fronts is well appreciated by large numbers of gardeners. As these irises bloom about the same time as many choice shrubs, careful planting is necessary in order to ensure the best results. They have a wide range of colour, and some very happy harmonies can be contrived.

A plant of lavender can be intro-

amount of water to soak into the wall.

The question then presents itself—Why doesn't the white deposit dissolve and wash off in the next rain? The reason is that upon exposure to the air these salts change their nature, absorbing carbon dioxide from the air and becoming carbonates, and hence largely insoluble in water.

From the explanation of the action of efflorescence, it will be apparent that the presence or absence of efflorescence is mainly due to local conditions such as the amount of absorption of the masonry material, the degree of exposure to rainwater, drippings and drainage, rather than to any factor inherent in the mortar or masonry material.



BEAUTIFUL AVON HOUSE ON VIEW AT THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., TORONTO
With seventeen furnished rooms. On Saturday, April 20, 10,000 people visited Avon House.

breadth of open ground in front. Many have such ground, and some suggestions for dealing with it should prove useful.

It is in the front of shrubberies, in the protection they give, that the earliest primroses and polyanthus, snow drops, and aconites come to bloom and are so bright to see. By all means plant up the shrubbery forefront with these flowers, but also extend the planting to embrace later subjects which are admirably adapted for this purpose.

I mentioned lilies. The handsome lily auratum especially is suitable. It is planted frequently in groups of three or more bulbs among azaleas, rhododendrons, and paeonies, but it should be seen more often in general shrubberies.

Lilium giganteum (the tallest and noblest of the lilies) is eminently suitable, but its bulbs are costly. Nevertheless, where there is a large shrubbery space a group or two might be added with great advantage, for when the bulbs become firmly established they will be a fine feature.

The umbellatum group of lilies contains some very handsome kinds for shrubbery use, and groups of the lilies tigrinum, elegans, pardalinum, chalcedonicum, and some others of the better-known kinds are most attractive in flower among shrubs.

duced here and there where dark-leaved shrubs form the background. In sunny spaces where there is sufficient ground room a tree lupin or two would not be amiss, or one might plant some of the new hybrid perpetual lupins of specific colours.

Monbretias in clumps give brightness to the face of shrubberies at a season when the leaves are growing dark in tone—before autumn tints lift the shrubs into brightness again. In many shrubberies a few patches of high colour are needed then.

Efflorescence, Its Cause and Best Remedies

SPRING rains may bring out on walls of stone, brick or concrete a whitish, crystalline deposit like hoar-frost. This is efflorescence.

The action which causes efflorescence is water from rain or drainage off window sills or eaves, soaks into the masonry walls and dissolves some of the soluble salts either of the mortar or the masonry material itself. After the rain has ceased, the water is drawn to the surface and evaporates, leaving the dissolved salts in the form of whitish crystals on the wall.

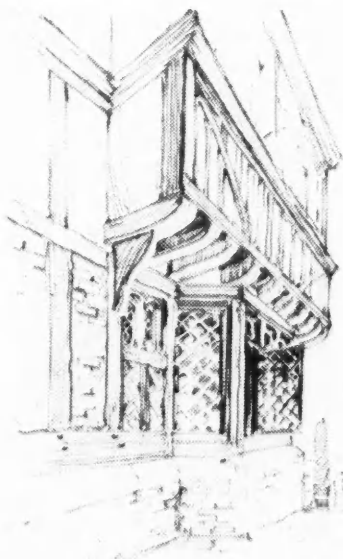
It will be noticed that the presence of efflorescence is most common under window sills, roof eaves, and other points where there is the greatest

For efflorescence already existent the only remedies are brushing with a stiff fibre brush or wire brush, or the removal by scrubbing with an acid wash consisting of one part of commercial muriatic acid and from 1 to 10 parts water, depending upon the amount of efflorescence present. After the white deposit is removed with the acid wash, the acid is thoroughly rinsed off. The deposits may recur and require additional acid washes, but the amount of deposit should be less each time, due to the dissolving out of all the soluble salts, and hence the deposit should disappear after a time.

Since the absorption and evaporation of surface water is the primary cause for efflorescence, anything which will eliminate this absorption will aid in preventing efflorescence. The application of one of the colorless waterproofing compounds to the surface of the wall will eliminate absorption, and hence be of help.

Colorless surface application of the dissolved paraffin type also should be beneficial for application to brick and stone walls.

One of the best aids in preventing efflorescence is to prevent absorption of water. In this connection be sure that your downspouts and gutters do not leak and the projecting courses such as cornices, window sills and



AVON HOUSE

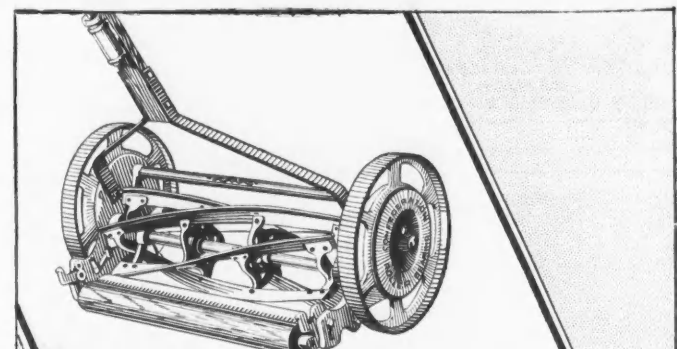
A charming old Tudor House, of the type well known in the Shakespeare country round Avon, to be seen at the Robert Simpson Co., Toronto. Much of the exterior is genuinely old, having been brought from England from Old Manor houses dating back to Tudor days.



THE TUDOR HALL OF AVON HOUSE

Avon House has a splendid example of the magnificent Hall and Staircase in use in the English Manor house in the 16th century. It is in part genuine, old stonework and carving. In all respects it is absolutely true to detail and correct in period.

First in
FLAVOUR QUALITY AND AROMA!
Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE
In two, one and half-pound cans—whole, ground or fine ground for percolator use.



This Mower cuts a smooth even path makes lawns neat, trim, smart

This is the mower to make good-looking lawns. It is made by Smart and it is the world's finest mower.

Keen cutting blades, smooth, easy-running — durable and long lasting — dependable. And finished in attractive colors. These are the features of all Smart Mowers.

SMART'S MOWERS

The name "Smart-Canada" appears on all such good mowers. It is for your protection and is our guarantee. Insist on a genuine Smart.

From good hardware dealers — a variety of models, at various prices.

JAMES SMART PLANT BROCKVILLE - ONT.

The Ellsworth

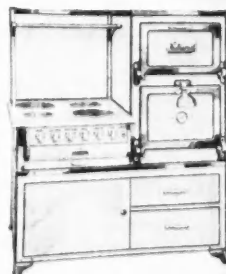
— by SANGAMO



This beautiful clock is an authentic reproduction of the Ellsworth Clock. Richly decorated in burl walnut and inlaid holly and ebony, it is an exact copy of the famous original in the Ellsworth collection, and is one of the most charming small clocks created by either the old masters or by modern craftsmen.

SANGAMO ELECTRIC COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO

National ELECTRIC



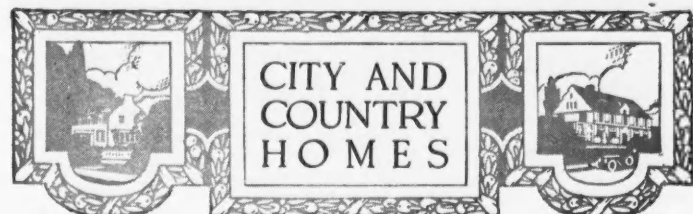
National Electric Ranges

All the heat and drudgery of old style methods are eliminated in these ideal modern cooking appliances. Beautifully designed with most modern improvements.

National Electric Water Heaters

Piping hot water whenever you require it. National Electric Water Heaters are made in various types and sizes to suit any requirement. Reasonably priced and easy to instal.

The National Electric Heating Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
Oldest Manufacturers of Electric Heating Appliances in Canada



belts are devised so that water running over them will drop away from the wall.

It will be seen that workmanship and the proper design of walls, openings and cornices are extremely important elements in keeping down efflorescence. And in providing against this defacement we are also assuring for the building less depreciation and a brighter, cleaner wall.

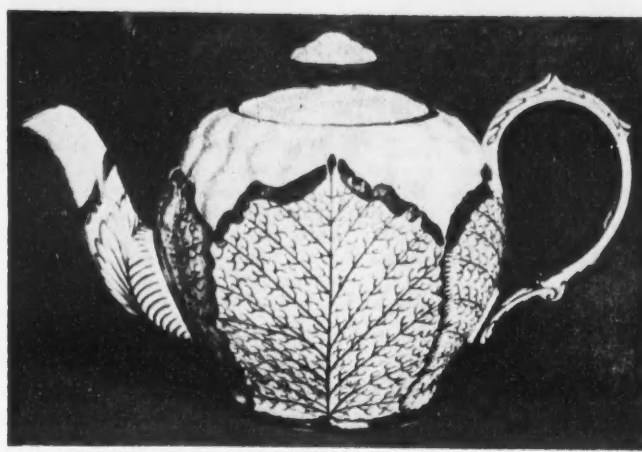
The Planting of Entrances

THERE is a significance in entrances and the way they are planted. They give the first impression of the domain and the people in it—and gen-

erally a true one. So the entrance is important.

The first object of the entrance planting is to accent the front door as the focal point in the house facade. If it does this well it must be in scale with the house and door in size and in character. It would never do, for instance, to plant a delicately moulded cottage door with two heavy spruces, whereas two elms might frame it admirably, and two slender lilacs flank it more fittingly.

The entrance and foundation planting will, moreover, be designed to do one of three things: to hide the existing bad architecture, or to bring out the good in the architecture, or both.



Teapot of the original Wedgwood Cauliflower pattern in white picked out with gold lustre.

In any case each plant will be chosen with discrimination to fill its own peculiar part in the whole composition.

The planting at the entrance should show some reserve. It may be hospitable and charming, but it is well to remember that one's entrance is for strangers as well as for friends, and we do not want to wear our heart on our sleeve. A certain amount of formality, or rather of dignity,—for the front planting may be informal,—which suggests something held in reserve, is in itself a good quality in entrance planting. If there are flowers they will not be in a riot, or if they are we will put a fence and gate and distance between them and the world which passes. Glimpses, suggestions, are all very well, but never show all that there is at the front doorstep.

It is also important to choose plants which will be healthy without codding, at least plants that we can continue to keep up perfectly. If there is one place on the grounds which must be well kept it is the entrance—our frontpiece, so to speak.

For a man may be known by many things, but by none more surely than by the entrance he keeps.

Ideal Soil for the Lawn

THOUGH grass roots are fairly near the soil surface, the top soil surface, the top soil should be at least 12 inches deep to encourage the roots to go down so that in time of drought the plant can get enough moisture.

Ideal lawn soil is fairly moist with some clay in it. If existing soil is too heavy and becomes waterlogged it should be underdrained with agricultural tile laid in the subsoil 2½ feet deep in rows 20 feet apart.

If the existing soil is too light, or is pure sand, it should be mixed with clay. Stable manure (80 yards to the acre), well rotted to get rid of weed seeds, should also be dug in to 12 inches deep.

If this well rotted manure is not available, grow green manure over the sand mixed with clay, and plough this green manure under to add humus. Vetch, red clover, and ryes are all good green manures.

Bone meal is a good commercial fertilizer, especially for sandy soils. It may be used at any time at the rate of 10 to 25 pounds to 1000 square feet of lawn.

Just as growth starts in the spring on established lawns give 5 pounds nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to 1000 square feet of lawn. Water it in, or the sulphate of ammonia is apt to burn the grass.

In addition on poorer soils, use a yearly top dressing of 10 to 15 pounds to 1000 square feet of a complete fertilizer such as bone meal.

The value of lime for lawns is overestimated. Fifty pounds of hydrated lime to 1000 square feet of lawn once in six to eight years is sufficient for any soil.

Pruning Deciduous Hedges

THE method and season for pruning deciduous hedges such as privet depend somewhat on the effect desired. If a trim formal hedge with sharp edges is wanted, the plants should be clipped in the spring when the buds swell, once again in June, and again in late August or September. Besides this they should be "gone over" every two weeks to keep the leaves small and boxlike and to keep the surface free from straggly growths.

The object of the pruning is of course to get a thick texture. This will be helped if the plants are set very close together at planting and set deep in the trench.

Fashions in China

PLAIN colours seem to be most popular for dinner ware at the moment, and some very unusual tints are used.

Pottery in light salmon pink is used for a dinner service which features a round *hors d'oeuvres* dish with four fitted dishes, and *bouillon* bowls with solid curly handles. A pinkish grey is another colour used, and a clear yellow is finished with bands of green. Both breakfast and dinner ware is

WALL COVERINGS FROM THE ORIENT

Creations breathing the spirit of Japanese artistry—all deftly made by hand and exquisitely colored by Japanese peasants.

GRASSCLOTH

Designs, ancient and modern, of studied color combination which assure harmony.

FROM THE CONTINENT

Fine Wallpapers from Mills, world famous for their designs and colorings. Ask your Decorator for Samples of these lovely wall coverings, or write us.

Canadian Representatives for
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Inc.
New York.

F. C. Davidge & Co. Ltd.

1 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO 2 ONT.

When Summer Comes—



Lawn Mowing Economy with Ideal Power Mowers

Any unskilled man can mow as much grass with an Ideal as five men with hand mowers. While he mows he will roll the soil smooth, giving your lawn a velvety park-like appearance.

Ideal Power Mowers are built for lawns of every size and character. You can select a power mower that will exactly meet your requirements and will enable you to make a saving of from two-thirds to four-fifths on your lawn maintenance.

Let us show you how to save on the upkeep of your lawn. Write for catalogue and complete information.

Canadian Distributors

AIKENHEAD HARDWARE LIMITED
17 Temperance Street, Toronto 2

IDEAL Power Lawn Mowers

D. SPENCE

THIS YEAR AS USUAL

has an immense display of ROSEBUSHES, EVERGREENS, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ETC., AT

Bloor Street West, Corner Bedford Road.
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY STADIUM)
Telephone Kingsdale 6061.

As customary the quality is unexcelled. You have a large selection to choose from as everybody knows. Prices are popular, so get busy now the season is here.



6 no trump!

What a thrill—to find a sure six no trump bid in your hand while playing Contract Bridge!

You can enjoy a similar thrill many times during the year by learning to play this popular new game. All you need is a book of rules, cards, and a Peerless or Elite Folding Table.

Peerless and Elite Folding tables are used wherever bridge is played. Their sturdy durability and handsome appearance make them Canada's favorite by a wide margin. Can be put up or taken down in a jiffy. Useful for teas, refreshments, writing and card games of all descriptions.



HOURD & COMPANY, LIMITED
London Ontario

NEW ELITE FOLDING TABLE

SWP lasts Two to Five times as long as "Cheap" Paint



The low price of "cheap" paint is a delusion. SWP—the finest paint made—costs less per square foot of coverage, less per job and less per year than any so-called "cheap" paint.

Don't compare paints on a price per gallon basis. Figure your costs by coverage and by years of service. Then you will find that SWP is the most economical paint. It lasts two to five times as long as "cheap" paint and it looks immeasurably better.

Your Sherwin-Williams dealer is ready to prove these facts. He will welcome you at "Paint Headquarters."

FOR BEST RESULTS USE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-ROGERS LACQUER



The mellow flavor of "Canada Dry" brings keen delight and vigor

SOMETIMES you find the day a little milder, the sun a little warmer, the air a little softer on your cheek. Such is the mellowness of "Canada Dry."

Delicious and refreshing as some rare old wine, giving off a subtle yet delightful bouquet, a taste which wins the connoisseur's nod of approval, that is the thrill of drinking this wonderful ginger ale.



Made from pure Jamaica ginger and other high-quality ingredients, blended and balanced with care, carbonated according to a secret method, "Canada Dry," like the aristocrat it is, is the champagne of ginger ales. It is drunk the wide-world over; Paris, London, New York.

Countless homes and great hotels in the Dominion serve it.

"CANADA DRY" The Champagne of Ginger Ales

Canada Dry Ginger Ale Limited, Toronto, Edmonton and Montreal
Formerly J. J. McLaughlin Limited, and Caledonia Springs Corporation Limited



Box-holders at the Toronto Horse show that opened on Wednesday of this week at the Eglinton Indoor Arena included: Miss M. Babcock, Miss Katherine Christie, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. Ross Gooderham, Miss M. L. Mara, Mrs. Denton Massey, Miss Eleanor Mead, Miss Dorothy Meyers, Mrs. H. Morin, Mrs. R. Nicholson, Mrs. H. A. Scott, Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Miss Helen Watson, Mrs. E. E. H. Wright, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Eaton, Dr. R. K. Hodgson, Dr. Geo. Hooper, Lieut.-Col. J. W. Langmuir, Col. J. B. McLean, Lieut.-Col. Norman D. Perry, Hon. F. H. Phippen, K.C., Hon. Manning Doherty, Major W. L. Rawlinson, Dr. D. King Smith, Col. R. L. Towers; also Messrs. George W. Beadmore, M.F.H. (president for 23 years of the Toronto Horse show); A. Attwell, A. E. Beck, E. J. Bennett, C. S. Blackwell, Clarence A. Bogert, M. Bredin, W. C. Cochrane, G. R. Cotter, Fred C. Courcelle, Harold Crang, Hon. Manning Doherty, D. C. Durland, A. E. Dymont, R. Y. Eaton, G. Finch, W. D. Foster, J. Franceschini, H. Gundy, Strathairn Hay, Stephen Haas, H. L. Hees, J. Hershman, Stafford Higgins, Frank Hodgson, L. J. Holton, H. W. Hunt, Horace T. Hunter, C. E. Innes, Ashley Kilgour, J. A. Kilpatrick, A. S. King, H. E. Livingstone, Geo. E. Mara, A. W. Miles, Jr., James Miln, James Moncour, J. D. Moodie, F. A.

THE HXWAKING SHOPS LIMITED

88 Bloor St. West, Toronto

A large selection of dainty and exclusive wear for the personal wardrobe—of special interest are the Pyjamas—Pyjama Sets, Lingerie, Trousseau Sets, Corsets and Hour Coat.

A recent shipment also includes an extensive display of beautiful and novel pieces for the home—Carved Soapstone on Camper Wood in both Book Ends and Placques—Chinese Hand Woven Prayer Rugs, also rugs in larger sizes.

Head Office 1622 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal (store and Tea Room) Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Niagara, Halifax, N.S.

Wedding Stationery

THE WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT... the Invitation... by all means let them be the last word in dignity and correctness. Ryrie-Birks will gladly advise you... as to papeterie, wording, type... offering the benefit of mature experience and an unlimited stock to choose from.

RYRIE-BIRKS LIMITED
TORONTO



Mulholland, T. A. McAuley, F. Y. McEachern, J. W. McKee, C. S. McKee, A. D. McKelvey, Frank McLaughlin, R. S. McLaughlin, J. A. McLeod, N. L. Nathanson, W. J. Northgrave, W. T. Northgrave, F. P. O'Connor, A. J. Pattison, Jr., Gordon F. Perry (chairman of the executive committee of the Toronto Horse show); G. G. Plaxton, L. Proctor, M. A. Rawlinson, J. B. Rea, Duncan Robinson, O. D. Robinson, Alfred Rogers, Victor Ross, T. A. Russell, R. H. Scarlett, Harry Sifton, Sydney Smith, Irving W. Smith, R. A. Stinson, P. J. Thomas, C. W. Wilson.

Mrs. A. M. Russell, of Toronto, is in Montreal this week spending a few days.

The marriage of Harriet Maud, only daughter of the late Mr. George Broughall and Mrs. Broughall, Lowther avenue, to Mr. William Selwyn Hargrave, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hargrave, will take place on June 15 at 4:30 at St. Paul's church, Bloor street east.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart, National President, I.O.E., was in London, Ontario, last week, where she was the guest of the Municipal Chapter I.O.E. at a luncheon given in her honor at the London Hunt club on Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Stewart, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart to Lieut.-Col. A. T. MacLean, which takes place on Tuesday, July 9, at the home of the bride's parents in Vancouver, followed by a large reception in the beautiful grounds which surround Ardara, will be the important social event of the summer in Vancouver. Miss Helen Mackenzie of Victoria, niece of the Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, and Miss Helen Fordham Johnson will be the bride's attendants. Many guests will attend the wedding from Eastern Canada and the United States.

Mrs. John G. Gauld was at home on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of her guest, Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, of Ottawa, when a large number of ladies motored from Hamilton to Sunnyside, to greet Mrs. Thorburn. Mrs. Gauld, wearing a handsome frock of black and henna cut velvet, and Mrs. Thorburn, in a smart grey gown, received. With them was Mrs. J. P. Greig, Seaford, also a house guest, who was in navy blue. The attractive house, with its spacious rooms and superb view from every window, was decorated with spring flowers, which also adorned the tea table, at which Mrs. John Connon and Mrs. Victor presided. They were assisted in serving by Mrs. Robert Vallance and the Misses Margaret and Jessie Vallance.

Mrs. William Hendry of Halifax is visiting her son, Mr. Hugh Brown, and her sister, Mrs. R. C. Brown, in Toronto.

Mrs. Howard Ferguson entertained at a small luncheon on Tuesday of this week in honor of Lady Symons, wife of Sir Aubrey Symons, who has been in Vancouver and Victoria for the educational conference.

My Hat

BY JOYCE LANSBURY

THERE was no mistake about it.—Spring had come, and it meant only one thing—a new hat.

So I powdered my nose, fluffed out a bit of hair, looked at myself rather lovingly, and decided to go in search of one. Closing the front door after me with great feeling—for houses seemed so absurdly unnecessary on spring mornings—I decided that budding maples, strutting robins, and the bright songs of tulips and daffodils made a delightful setting for the occasion. ...the bright songs of tulips and daffodils!—foolish of course, but I was in that mood. The buying of a hat had always given me a sort of unearthly joy, a feeling such as blest spirits must have who choose crowns in heaven.

And so I sped joyously along, grateful for the gracious ways of life which produced spring mornings and spring hats simultaneously. ...and then, without warning, sudden darkness and pain blotted out the beautiful.

I had walked into something hard and covered with waistcoat buttons. It was most painful, and my hair, in that extraordinary way peculiar to hair, had become hopelessly entangled. With a sickening wrench I freed myself and stood back surveying the other half of the collision. It was a funny little old gentleman with a bristling moustache and tight, hard little eyes screwed close together under a well brushed hat. Everything about him was well brushed, and everything about him seemed so thoroughly incensed. Even the shine of his shoes was a furious shine.

What could I do? No earthly good being girlish and confiding and explaining that I was on my way to buy a hat and feeling tremendously happy. I stared at him helplessly... wondering. And then, to my horror, I found myself saying something ridiculous about the beauty of the spring morning and how too utterly lovely it all was.

He listened derisively, and then the words came snapping through the bristling little moustache. "All very well, but the next time you let yourself get beyond control over a spring morning, kindly do it in an empty street." "I'll try," I promised weakly. And so we parted. I on my glorious errand and he, poor soul, merely to walk the drab ways of everyday life.

Somehow it seemed unfair that one portion of creation should be so full of the joy of living while other parts of it were not. I felt sorry for creation. It was so pathetic—plunged either in or out of despair by such things as hats. And if it wasn't hats it was something equally trivial. Yes, undoubtedly we were pathetic...very pathetic....

Suddenly a confirmation of this in concrete form started me in a most painful manner. I saw myself coming towards myself, uncompromisingly, cruelly!—Ah! Now I understand the cleverness of Celeste, Celeste, Queen of Hat Shops. She put that mirror outside the entrance to her Paradise Regained so that the lost soul should see itself approach in all its crime of last year's hat, and, yearn for better things. And there, all ready to dispel that yearning were the comforts Celeste alone could give—her satisfying hats.

Hats! A new hat?—one's only hope! How joyously they lived, perched gaily over a swirl of coloured velvet, nestling against the fragrant beauty of a flower, preening themselves in front of little gilded mirrors.... One entered the Paradise Regained, full of a stirring hope.

Such a marvellous place, this paradise—one shuddered to think of it as a hat shop—a sort of fairyland of beauty, a shrine to the Eternal Feminine; and Celeste herself fitted in so perfectly. She pulled aside a sunset-coloured drapery, and stood before one, slim, swaying...perfect!

"You wanted something?" and her voice was hushed and soft as she floated near, leaving the glory of the sunset-coloured cloud behind her.

And so the thing began.

"Yes," I said, "Something not too expensive and with a large headsize." The words sounded strangely prosaic.

"Ah!" breathed Celeste.

"My hair isn't bobbed you see,—large headsize...."

"Ah!" breathed Celeste again—such a flattering "Ah!"

It could mean the very thing one would like to mean—

"Something that would bring out the russet tints in that lovely hair?" she suggested.

"No," I answered. "Something that will do for early spring, mid-summer and late spring, early summer, mid-summer and late summer, early fall, mid-fall and late fall, and, if possible carry me through till Christmas...."

I've got five dollars for it"—I was breathless with the hideous confession. The full horror of it was overwhelming! Why had I done it? I didn't know....

Celeste became more human, less of a goddess.

"Then Madame will be wanting something....er.... nothing...."—she trailed off, aggravatingly Shakespearean.

"Oh, nothing trashy!" I volunteered continuing the joke, conscious that an invisible thrust had been aimed at my five dollar bill—"Something, er, ladylike—to use a quaint expression."

Celeste's only answer was the twitch of a perfect eyebrow. It suggested an incredulous "really!" A pregnant silence filled the place. Celeste, shadowy, flower-like, stood waiting. Evidently it was for me to set the ball rolling.

"That's an attractive thing over there," I suggested, "the red one by the mirror...Frenchy...my style perhaps?"

Celeste swept towards it on silent wings, detached it from its moorings, and set it down before me. It stuck on top of my head like a single cherry on a large cake.

"Disappointing," I said, "but how about the gray thing with the dull blue?"

"Ah, that Madame, that is a poem...so perfect, so intense in its suppression of colour" and Celeste became quite radiant. The poem replaced the cherry, and I eyed the reflection in a shaded mirror. "Poor soul," I murmured, "you poor soul,—that gray and blue against your complexion."

"For how much do you part with your...er...poems?" I ventured, curious.

"Ah, Madame, that thing, so sweet, so lovely, goes for nothing."

"That's interesting," I remarked briskly. "Perhaps I can do something with my complexion to make it match the hat, and," I added with vulgar enthusiasm, "still have my five dollars to the good."

The mention of money in that holy of holies was like a burst of secular song in a cathedral. Celeste, mutely condemning, reluctantly pulled the price tag into view.

"Good heavens!" I gasped.

Hopeful and persevering I continued the endless trying on of hats, until at last it was borne in upon me that the situation was beginning to lose "its first fine careless rapture." Disappointment crowded on disappointment. Hopeless hat upon hopeless hat. Was I never to see myself serene and at peace beneath a becoming brim?

My jaded eye searched again, and reward came at last. A bright little thing among the felts shot an irresistible appeal.

"How about that...there?" I asked, pointing to it enthusiastically.

"This...here?" smiled Celeste.

"Yes!" I insisted, sighting my Canaan.

But Celeste made no move to bring it to me. She hovered over the felts in their rainbow colours like a butterfly in a flowergarden and seemed lost in contemplation. Suddenly she turned, all animation, the light of an artistic soul satisfied shining in her eyes. With a little catch in her voice she breathed her joy.

"Oh Madame, the very thing, the very thing at last!" And from among the radiant colours she drew out a meek little felt, quiet and mouse-like. "Oh heaven, no!" I protested, "I want colour and pep, and an inspiration to go on living, I meant the joyful scarlet thing."

Celeste looked pained. "But Madame, such things are not your style...and, besides, it is impossible." "Why impossible?" I almost whimpered. "Because of the bill, the bill Madame mentioned...the...the five dollar bill," and Celeste twinged visibly—"nothing but the little felt, the little felt of silent colours is possible."

A smile of exquisite compassion twisted her lips. Evidently I was a most distressing combination of poverty and poor taste.

"It doesn't look very possible to me I'm afraid," I sighed in an exhausted voice, "however, I'll try it on. Got to go with the grim business until some kindly soul lends me a guillotine."

Celeste swayed towards me, bearing the little felt. She made me think of a willow branch in an April breeze. With a hum of satisfaction she hovered about me....a deft touch here, a little twist there....and it was on.

"Now!" she said, her hands outspread in triumph.

Her "Now" suggested that relief had come. Heaven was at the gates. I looked.

"Remarkable!" I gasped, "remarkable." Celeste gave a rippling laugh. "Ah," she said, "the little felt of silent colours was made for Madame. So perfectly it brings out her beauty....the question in her eyes...."

I rose admiring myself, yes, actually admiring myself in the 'little felt of silent colours.' Did it emphasize me or what? 'Silent colours,' meek, quiet....I didn't know. It was such a mouse-like little thing. I loved it. Apprehensively I searched for the price tag and laughingly it came to light.

\$4.95!

Almost reverently I showed Celeste. Almost reverently she admitted it. Humming with joy I placed my little treasure on a nearby chair and turned to the mirror to powder my nose, while Celeste went in search of the change. Really, life was a generous-hearted old thing, I mused. Wonderfully generous!....

Vaguely I heard the door open. Vaguely I heard people come in, and a feminine voice make lamentation—"It may be a long time about...large headsize, and hard to suit." Vaguely a masculine voice came to me—"never mind, I'll sit down and wait." I felt sorry for them both, but Celeste was coming now, the silver coin held out. Pity gripped me at the sight of her, to see her so...slave to a common nickle. "So sweet of you," I murmured tactfully, "it's all been such a pleasure" and turned to go with a loving look at my duck of a hat...my duck of a...Heavens!!

Horror stricken, I gazed at the owner of the masculine voice, who in all the vigour and frightful strength of virile young manhood was about to lower himself into the very chair upon which my hat was resting.

"My hat!!!" I exclaimed, rushing up to him.

A look of blank astonishment met my frenzied gaze.

"My hat!!" I cried again, "Oh, my hat!!"

An even more perfect astonishment seemed to envelope him. "Yes?" he said, "you are evidently in distress. Is there anything I can do?"—and promptly sat down.

"There!" I stormed, "you've done it!—I suppose that at least you can feel the situation now, even if you haven't been able to see it."

He was up in an instant, all confusion and apologies.

"I really didn't understand" he pleaded, perspiring with agitation. "I really didn't...I took it to be an expression only....and wondered...." An expression! I snapped, "what on earth was there to say 'my hat' about?"

"That's what I was trying to make out" he stammered.

"And crushing my hat to bits while you were doing it?" I snapped again. "Oh Celeste!" I wailed as I looked at it lying there in the chair, so dreadfully like a live thing mangled, "can't something be done?" Celeste came with ministering hands. "These little felts" she soothed, "so soft, so pliable....they do not hurt."

I looked at her in wonder. "Not even when something like a ton of bricks comes along and squashes them flat?" I questioned, breathless. "Oh, I beg your pardon!" and I managed an apologetic smile as I turned to the Ton of Bricks.

The Ton of Bricks returned it with interest. There was something wonderfully attractive about his snile.

"I didn't in the least mean that you were a ton of bricks" I explained carefully, "not in the least. It's obvious, isn't it?"

"Most," he said.

Mercifully Celeste intervened, suggesting that I try on my hat again. Once more she hovered around me. A deft touch here, a little twist there....and then stood back, her hands outspread, admiring.

"It is lovely....lovely" she breathed, "and Madame is lovely in it."

Suddenly everything seemed lovely. I loved everyone! Celeste standing there with her soft little ecstasies, the Ton of Bricks, so delightfully masculine, and his mother, fragrant in mauve, with white hair and a panned hat.

"We're getting such lovely weather aren't we?" I asked them all. Somehow I felt I wanted to share even that with them.

A moment later, I stepped out into a budding thunder-storm.

I was married in my "little felt of silent colours." The Ton of Bricks insisted on it. He said he had fallen in love with me in it, and I, not willing to risk his falling out too soon, had given in.

"The dear you of you in that little hat" he said as we came down the church steps—

"And such a bargain!" I beamed...."Hat, with husband thrown in, for \$4.95!"

God! Thou art mind! Unto the master-mind Mind should be precious. Spare my mind alone! All else I will endure: if, as I stand, Here with my gains, Thy thunder smite me down, I bow me; 'tis Thy will, Thy righteous will; I overpass life's restrictions, and I die; And if no trace of my career remain Save a thin corpse at pleasure of the wind In these bright chambers level with the air, See Thou to it! But if my spirit fall, My once proud spirit forsake me at the last, Has Thou done well by me? So do not Thou! Crush not my mind, dear God, tho I be crushed.

Robert Browning.

FLOWERS FOR MOTHER'S DAY

SUNDAY, MAY 12th



When you choose a Box or a Basket of Flowers or a Blooming Plant, a Fern, or any one of the many artistic arrangements we have to offer, you have our guarantee it will be properly packed and properly delivered. Mail and Telegraph orders are selected with the same care as though you made a personal selection.

Dunlop's
Limited
8-10 West Adelaide Street
Toronto

ADELAIDE 7404



Fares from
TORONTO
AND RETURN

Vancouver Victoria
Seattle Tacoma
Portland

\$109.55

Jasper National
Park

\$87.80

Canadian Rockies-Vancouver-Alaska

See the West at minimum cost. In one complete tour you can visit the Western Prairies... beautiful Jasper National Park and the Canadian Rockies... Vancouver and Victoria. Take a luxurious 1000 mile cruise to Alaska, a land of mystery and charm. Your route may include the famous Triangle Tour. Stop over at Minaki, a charming resort 112 miles east of Winnipeg. You'll have a great trip. You'll see a great country.

Sept. 7th to 14th is Golf Week at Jasper

Effective dates, literature, information and reservations from City Ticket Office, Nor-West Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. Phone Elgin 6241.

Travel **Canadian National**
way

Magic Color

DOCTORS will tell you that when you are tuned up to the full pitch of health you crave colour as a thirsty man craves water; and that when you are in poor health colour irritates you; you want dim, quiet hues around you.

They will also tell you that colours have a definite effect on mental and bodily health. The wrong tints in a room will tire a sensitive person, whilst scientifically chosen colours will have a restful or stimulating effect as the case may be.

our personal happiness that it is strange that the woman-in-the-street does not pay as close attention to it as she pays, for instance, to the study of music, or the art of cooking.

Our streets and our homes are full of undecorative women in dull drab dun-coloured clothes. There is really no excuse for that. A woman need not be beautiful to appreciate the delicious gaiety of colourful clothes. How much of bright attraction even a crimson flower at the shoulder of a plain black frock adds to a woman's appearance!



MRS. BASIL ROLFE, OF VANCOUVER, AND HER LITTLE SON, JOHN.
—Photo by G. T. Wadd.

One day we shall understand the complete riddle of colour and its effect upon us. At present we know very little. Most people, indeed, only know that they like this colour, or that they don't like that colour—but why they should be attracted or repulsed in this way they do not know. Women are far more sensitive to the effects of colour upon the human organism than men. It is they who are the best judges of colour in dress and in the home—which is odd when you come to think that men as a sex are better artists than women are.

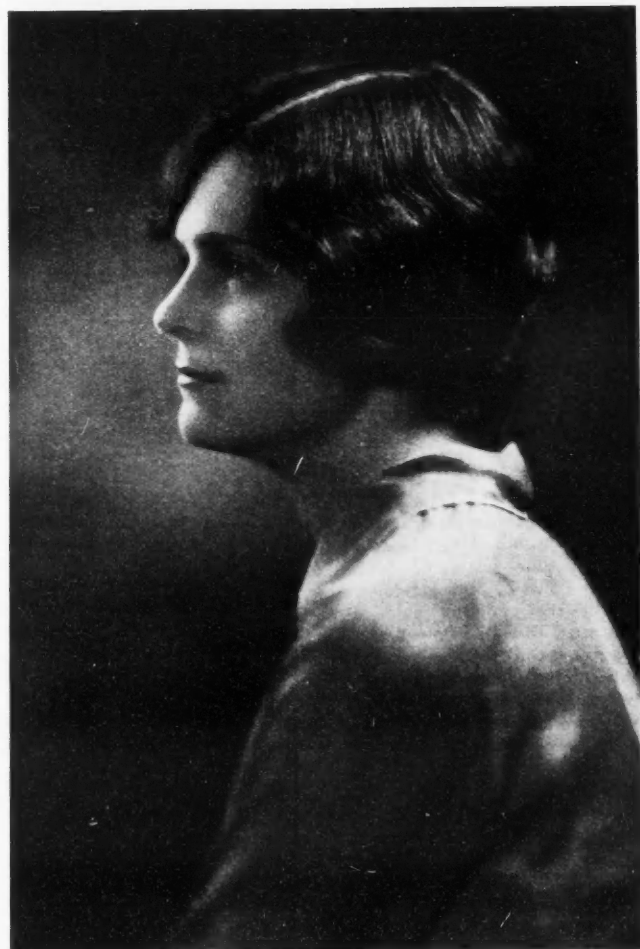
But when women apply their mysterious sense instinct, they turn it to the everyday use of life. A bowl of tea-roses, a pot of beautiful tulips, may not be so wonderful as the gorgeous and complicated colour scheme of a great picture. But in a room these delicate-hued flowers are charming and make one feel, for no reason of which one is very conscious, happier and more in love with life than one was before.

Colour in dress means so much to

But we are, slowly developing colour-wisdom. One sees far more picturesque effects in women's attire than one used to do. Colour is coming to play an ever increasing part in our daily lives.

In dancing, which since the war, has become the national social habit, colour riots. The colour schemes of ballrooms are very carefully thought out; tinted lamp bulbs are used, and shades; and in many of the big public ballrooms coloured discs are used on limelight to blend with the fantasy of tinted balloons and festoons, fairy lamps and flowers, to make a feast of colour.

In one big ballroom they are even blending the dance music with a definite colour scheme devised to harmonise. This has a precise psychological effect on the dancers. It lightens their spirits, subtly stimulates. Scriabin, a pioneer, composed music and arranged for wonderful colours to be thrown on the screen in the concert hall to illustrate to the eye the magical sounds produced by the musical instruments.



MRS. DAVID WALLACE MCCORD, OF SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.
Formerly Miss Alice Gertrude Bell, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Bell, of Toronto, formerly of Winnipeg.

England's "Ellis Island"

ELLIS ISLAND, America's clearing house for newcomers, is a name which conjures up pictures of ruthless officialdom, discomfort, indignity and bitter disappointment.

But America has the hardest emigration problem of any country in the world. And it is because of her strict laws on this subject that an "Ellis Island" has grown up in England.

Under the American emigration law only a certain number of people are allowed to enter that country in each month. The system is reasonable and wise—from the American standpoint—but it often happens that the simple peasants of Poland or Russia or from some other part of Eastern Europe, do not know that they are among the excess newcomers until they reach England.

England then has to look after these poor people until such time as they are eligible for entrance to the land of their high hopes. And they are looked after at Atlantic Park—England's Ellis Island—a mushroom village some five miles or so from the Port of Southampton.

Atlantic Park is under the control of the three great companies chiefly concerned with the transportation of poor emigrants: the White Star,

Cunard and Canadian Pacific. These companies jointly have built up a model village of hutments. Poles, Russians, Norwegians and Lithuanians, not to mention a score of other nationals, wait at Atlantic Park for the time when they can cross the Atlantic for the Land of Golden Opportunities.

Owing to the post-war rush towards America from the people of Eastern Europe, the population of Atlantic Park has been less migratory than it was a few years ago. Sometimes, so numerous are the emigrants that they have to be kept waiting here for many months. One family of Russians was detained for over a year before they received their sailing orders!

Naturally something has to be done for these people . . . often more than a thousand in number. The chief objective of the companies' officials is to keep them more or less happy and out of mischief. This is done by the institution of football clubs, musical and dramatic societies—the emigrants are always encouraged to take part—and a first rate cinema.

Yet, though everything is done to make these emigrants happy, many of them live at Atlantic Park in perpetual fear and apprehension. Stories have a way of getting around. And

newcomers sometimes hear of folk who have waited patiently for months at Atlantic Park, crossed the Atlantic, and in the end have been rejected by the American Emigration officials as unsuitable material for the making of Americans.

Modernism Rebuked in France

A DISTINGUISHED French Painter who does not share the artistic ideas of the violent moderns was approached one day by a young artist who requested a criticism of his work. The older man graciously consented to express an opinion, and was shown several canvases inspired by the most advanced modernism. He shook his head and made certain objections to the extraordinary distortions and contortions represented in the pictures.

"But," said the young man, "surely I must paint the things I see?"

"There is no harm in that," the *maitre* replied. "The real disaster will come when you begin to see the things you paint."

Scott Centenary Preparations

THE centenary of Sir Walter Scott's death does not fall due until 1932, but already active preparations are

being made to celebrate it. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee representing the Scott Clubs in Edinburgh and Glasgow and the Abbotsford Scott Fellowship. The Duke of Buccleuch is the president and Professor Grierson, of Edinburgh University, the chairman. It has already been decided to hold a service in Dryburgh Abbey on the day of the centenary (September 21st), a service at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the following Sunday, an exhibition of portraits and manuscripts, and a commemorative book of articles by writers of authority. A proposal to endow a lectureship on Scottish literature is under consideration.

Hunger

Not for the dear things said do I weep now;

Not for your deeds of quiet love and duty

Does my heart freeze and starve since you endow

Cold death with beauty.

Just for the look of utter comprehension;

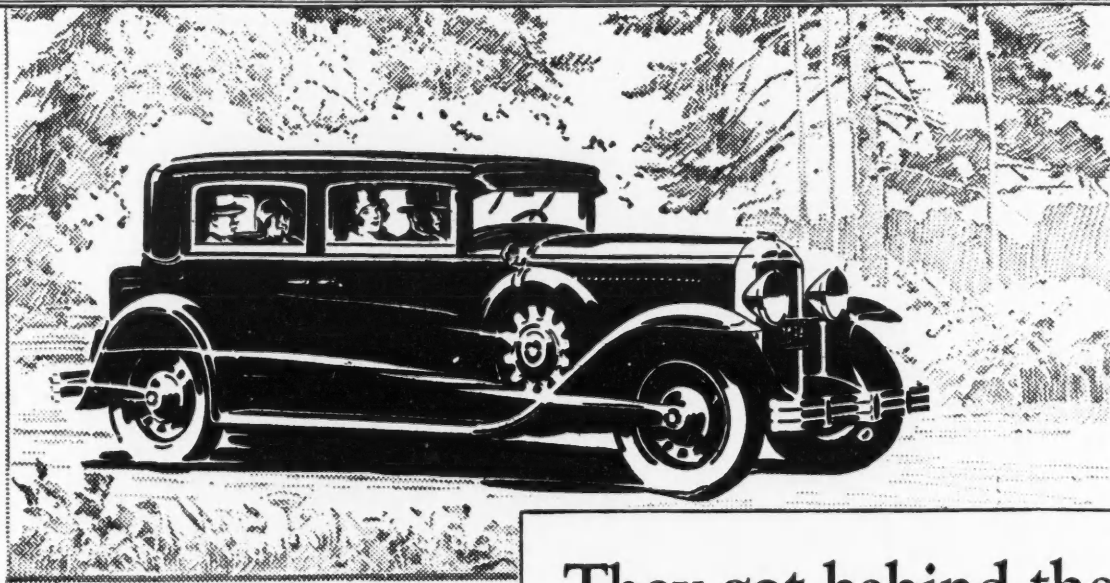
The dear gay laugh that only true hearts know;

For these I would from life's severe detention

Arise and go.

—Mary Webb.

"In power, ease of driving, and flexibility, the new McLaughlin-Buick out-performs any car I have ever driven." (name on request)



They got behind the wheel—got the facts—and bought McLaughlin-Buicks!

THE owner quoted above has been driving automobiles for 15 years, and has an intimate knowledge of motor car performance and value. Yet his enthusiastic comment merely typifies that of thousands who have turned to McLaughlin-Buick after making their own exacting tests.

Not only have motorists in all parts of the country accepted McLaughlin-Buick's invitation to get behind the wheel and get the facts about McLaughlin-Buick performance . . . not only have they made the most searching comparisons between this new McLaughlin-Buick and other automobiles . . . but they have entered orders for more than twice as many McLaughlin-Buicks as any other car at or above its price. And almost without exception, those most outspoken in their praise of McLaughlin-

Buick are the men and women who have had the most extensive experience with automobiles!

Be sure to drive a McLaughlin-Buick! Try it in traffic—on the straightaway—up the steepest hills. The more thorough your tests, the more careful your comparisons—the more inevitably will they lead you to McLaughlin-Buick!



McLaughlin-Buick

McLaughlin Motor Car Company, Limited

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT—McLAUGHLIN-BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Preston Springs
The Equal of the Most Famous European Spas
Hydro Therapeutics X-Ray Departments Electro Therapeutics Physicians in Residence

THE PRESTON SPRINGS HOTEL
Thoroughly Modern. Every Room with Bath.
A resort built about one of the most wonderful mineral springs on the continent. The ideal place for those in need of rest and relaxation. Six acres of beautiful grounds and lawns.

GOLF — TENNIS — FISHING
All Outdoor Sports and Recreations.

Write for booklet with complete information and rates to
T. RATHE, Manager
Preston Springs Hotel, Preston, Ontario.

YOU'LL admire the Hot-point Percolator for its full flavored coffee . . . and the safety device which protects the percolator.

\$21.70

Hotpoint PERCOLATOR

A CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCT

That Crystal Set

By Elsie M. Campbell

IN SPITE of the fact that Niagara Falls will be doing our farm chores for us as soon as the men get the poles planted we are a very old-fashioned family. We bake our own bread, use coal oil lamps and until a few weeks ago we didn't even have a radio!

Not that the subject hadn't been discussed in the family circle. All winter it had provided material for a series of lively debates with the sides pretty evenly matched—myself on the negative and the other seven members of the household on the affirmative side. Their arguments became somewhat monotonous with much repetition. My own points were as follows, with variations from time to time:

I don't like music with my meals. When station M-O-T-I-E-R is broadcasting the news that all the vitamins of the first course must be consumed before the calories of the second course appear there is enough uproar without the mining quotations being thrown in for good measure; besides, it always gives me indigestion to chew in other than three-four time. Someone would be sure to want to use the radio every time I wanted to use the typewriter. Static makes me believe in ghosts and evil spirits. And last but not least was the weighty argument that radio is responsible for many of the ills of childhood today—look at the nervous children who are excitable and jump from hearing too much jazz and who are over-tired and under-weight from sitting up late at night to listen to radio entertainments which are sometimes far from elevating.

But there came a birthday in the Spring and with it a little Crystal Set, an innocent looking contraption but just the thin edge of the wedge. Though it would only pick up local stations they came in clearly enough to keep at least one member of the family up late at night. Even the leader of the negative fell from grace and became a secret radio fan patron.

izing Canadian industry by listening to Toronto concerts after the family had been sent to bed.

The crystal set, I was forced to admit, was an unqualified success. It sat unassuming on the table with the plants and became our guide, philosopher and friend. No need now to wonder where to shop when we went to town, or where to lunch, or what kind of boots or biscuits or batteries to buy. It did all our thinking for us—just like a little fairy in our home. And on Sundays we were fairly saturated with religion—a wide assortment covering everything from Roman Catholic to Evangelistic.

But our little pet began to weary of good works, its voice became weak and we became worried thinking that we had overworked it. (We afterwards discovered that crystal sets have one of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and I had been spilling water on it as regularly as I watered the plants!)

I think I mentioned the fact that we bake our own bread—the kind that stopped Mother loafing. Theoretically the baking process takes place about noon, actually (Mother having forgotten to put in the flour or the yeast or some such trifle) it sometimes takes place at midnight.

On this particular night I was sitting up with the bread, be it tender, stood, not with the radio. But having put the bread in the oven and piled the stove full of wood I shuffled down on the edge of the chesterfield and adjusted the head phone. An old-fashioned concert was coming through, the sweet, old songs that remind us of the time when granddaddy was a girl. So sweet they were—so soft so soothing.

I woke with a start. The house was in darkness. The room was full of smoke that age-old terror of country dwellers. We considered admirable pre-remembered where the toaster was hanging, its look (almost as quick, headphone jerked itself from,



A RECENT TORONTO BRIDE
Mrs. J. McKim Langton is the daughter of the Rev. F. Wilkinson and the late Mrs. Wilkinson. Her marriage place at St. Peter's Church, Toronto. Mr. Langton is the son of General and Mrs. J. G. Langton.
Photo by J. Kennedy.

headly and

ally effect a careful and complete addition to a colour scheme.

Gloves which are to be worn with severe clothes, such as coats and skirts, are, of course, plainer than those designed to accompany elaborate ensembles. The former have a tailored effect achieved by reversed cuffs and stitchings. They include beige suede edged with a narrow fancy braid with a gold button for fastening and thick gold stitching on the back of the hand. Another beige glove of suede has a rolled edge whipped with brown suede and fingers stitched with brown to match the lines on the back of the hand.

A black glazed kid, with a cuff trimmed in sections with a gold mesh braid, is embroidered on the back of the hand with black silk and gold thread in wide stripes. Glazed kid in a deep beige colour has a reversible cuff embroidered with a floral design in tones of brown, pale beige and green. With a cuff made of triple corded white kid, a navy glazed kid glove has wide white stitching on the back. Very pale beige washable glazed kid has a scalloped edge decorated with openwork and stencilled in two shades of brown with black stitching to match.

A beaver coloured washable kid has a stencilled cuff lined with white kid with beaver silk markings on the back.

We now have a real radio, one which is guaranteed not to burn the bread, burn out the lamp or splatter the walls and ceiling with fire extinguishing fluid.

The affirmative has won! And (please put this paragraph in very small type) last night when the family had been in bed and asleep for hours I got three entirely new stations all by myself. And I knew exactly how Columbus must have felt when he discovered America.

Hats This Summer—and Gloves

SUMMER hat models have arrived in many varieties, both in shape and material, unlike the spring hats, the summer collections are more becoming in line and are not so hard. Softening brims shade the eyes and throw kind shadows on the face.

Among the new hats is the "fisherman" which is modelled with many variations. This type of hat swoops down at the back and sides, resembling a sou'wester and it is shown in felt or straw or a combination of both. In some cases the top part of the crown is of felt, while the lower part of the crown and the brim is of straw lace.

On some models the brims almost disappear in the centre of the front and then project sharply out and low over the ears and neck so that, by slightly turning from the sun's rays, the eyes are shaded.

The reverse of the latter type is the Directoire hat which has a widened movement to the brim at the front. Another hat has a brim which is low at the back and very wide at the side, sometimes jutting out into a point on one side or both sides.

Many of the parasol hats are trimmed with toile-de-soie which is swathed round the crown and crossed at the back, leaving ends to form a scarf which is wound round the neck.

Gloves also are to be an important factor this season and women who like trimmed gloves will have an exceedingly wide range to choose from. This summer gloves must match the clothes whether in colour of the gloves themselves or in that of their trimmings. The gloves can match hat, bag and shoes; they can be the same colour as the coat or frock; or they can match a predominant colour of the ensemble. There should not be a striking note produced when wearing the new gloves which ought

If I contemplate you, I am all eyes; if I think of you I am all heart.—
Subramanyam



MARGARET
Little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Beddoe, of Chedoke, Ontario.
Margaret is married.

ON THE TABLES OF AMERICA'S FIRST FAMILIES SINCE

1847

[EIGHTEEN FORTY-SEVEN]

PIECES OF 8 and four forget-me-nots

There are four "forget-me-nots" to keep in mind in buying silverware. They are:

- [1] *Forget not the date*—"1847" . . . dating the four generations of craftsmanship back of 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate. Look for the name in full!
- [2] *Forget not the number*—"PIECES OF 8" . . . eight of knives, forks and spoons instead of the usual short-handed set of sixes.
- [3] *Forget not the pattern*—Whatever is smartest and loveliest in silverware design is found in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate.
- [4] *Forget not the importance of a "Matched Service"*—1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate, knives, forks and spoons may always be matched in tea or dinner services, or in decorative pieces . . . for a flawless silver ensemble.

"PIECES OF 8" . . . LEGACY pattern . . . in Paris-designed chest, \$51.35
LEGACY soup spoons, "Eights," \$11.30.

You can see the new 1929 **PIECES OF 8** sets at any silverware counter, or write for booklet C10 to Department E, International Silver Company of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERPLATE

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Exiled Nun Finds New Canadian Order

By Blodwen Davies.

BEHIND the wide glass doors of L'Institut Jeanne d'Arc, a nun was pacing thoughtfully back and forth in the reception hall. At her heels followed a huge dog, walking a bit stiffly, for he is an old dog, and he is feeling the weight of his years. The two did not seem to belong to present day Ottawa, but

"It is another world to me," she explains modestly, "this world of poetry. If I did not have it in which to compose myself, I could not go through with all my anxieties. Poetry is to me repose and recreation."

One day the front bell rang and Sister Mary St. Thomas opened it to find a visitor with her arms full of flowers.

"I heard there was a little, lonely, French lady here," she said, "and I thought she might like to have these."

Sister Mary Thomas and the faithful Rex are familiar and well-beloved figures in Protestant as well as Catholic circles. She is a woman likely to impress herself in any society, original in thought and action, keenly alive to aim and effort in this post-war life, sympathetic and broad-minded. She is one of those rare people who find plenty of room for friendships no matter how great the pressure of affairs upon her. Her new order permits her a latitude which other old conventual orders deny, for she has adapted the old system to modern needs and ends. Sister Mary Thomas will rank among the interesting pioneer women of Canada.

Courts in May—Débutantes and Dresses

WITH the arrival of some warming sunshine and the approach of Spring, our thoughts are beginning to turn to the London Season of 1929.

At its very beginning—on May 9 and 10—The Queen, escorted by the Prince of Wales in the absence of the King, will hold two Courts. The dates of two further Courts will be announced later.

Two of the most important débutantes of the season are the younger daughters of Lord and Lady Londonderry, Lady Helen and Lady Margaret Stewart. Both will be presented at an early Court, and their mother will entertain for them at Londonderry House.

Another interesting débutante is the Hon. Elizabeth Elphinstone, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Elphinstone and a niece of the Duchess of York.

Another débutante is Lady Beatrice Savile, Lord and Lady Mexborough's second daughter. She is a niece of

Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, who lost her life in trying to fly the Atlantic in 1927 with Colonel Minchin and Captain Leslie Hamilton.

Two delightful débutantes will be Lady Janet Montgomery and Lady Ann Cole. Lady Ann is Lord and Lady Enniskillen's eldest daughter. She was eighteen in December and Lady Janet reaches eighteen—the usual age for "coming out"—in May.

Lady Janet's good looks are an inheritance from her mother, Beatrice Lady Eglington, Lord Stair's sister, who, as Lady Beatrice Dalrymple, was very much admired when she was a débutante.

Lady Veronica Blackwood, the daughter of Lord and Lady Dufferin, is another débutante of whom much will be seen during the season, a remark which applies also to Lady Flavia Giffard (the Titian-haired daughter of Lord and Lady Halsbury), of whom it is already said that she will be the prettiest of the newcomers in Society this year.

Miss Penelope Joan Bevan, second daughter of Mrs. Edmund Bevan, of Hilston Park, Monmouth, is another débutante.

Mrs. Bevan is Lord Grantley's eldest daughter and her husband belongs to the wealthy banking family. Coming of Sheridan stock, she inherits the good looks and the brains of the famous family and she shows her ancestry, too, by her lock of white hair, which came when she was quite young, and is a family peculiarity.

Mrs. Norton, the great beauty and writer of the first half of last century, was Lord Grantley's grandmother, and her grandfather was Sheridan, wit, dramatist and politician. She it was who was alleged to have told a certain political secret to the newspapers—the incident that was used by Meredith in "Diana of the Crossways."

Trouble at the Conservatoire of Paris

THERE has been trouble at the Conservatoire. One student in the musical section has been expelled for making a caricature of the professor of harmony — it was eventually published in the papers, and did not look so very cruel — and another, on the dramatic side, has been told not to come again, as his attendance was too intermittent. The fate of the latter may at first seem hard, as he would almost certainly have obtained the first prize for comedy; but I have heard it whispered that it was just to avoid that apparently desirable end, and to get a little personal advertisement at the same time, that he has persuaded the authorities to get rid of him. You see, the two State theatres, the Comédie-Française and the Opéra, have the right to engage the winners of the first prizes in comedy and tragedy, and the latter have not the right to refuse the engagement, as they have received their training for nothing. The promising young actor is tied, at an absurdly small salary, for the first three years of his professional life, and he may easily find no more chance of making a reputation during that time than playing a part in the classic repertory during the summer holidays, when the eminent sociétaires are away.

Amaryllis I Did Woo

Amaryllis I did woo,
And I courted Phyllis too;
Daphne for her love I chose,
Chloris, for that damask rose
In her cheek I held so dear,
Yea, a thousand lik'd well near;
And in love with all together,
Feared the enjoying either;
'Cause to be of one possest,
Barr'd the hope of all the rest.
—George Withers.

Simple Fact

Research chemists have yet to find a more perfect dentifrice than Minty's Triple Action Tooth Paste. It cleans, polishes and protects your teeth, and keeps the gums firm and healthy. No dentifrice can do more.

Sold Everywhere
Minty's
Triple Action
tooth
paste
WHY PAY MORE? 25¢

BOVRIL
is a Wonderful
PICK-ME-UP



RAYMOND
Son of Colonel Willis O'Connor, A.D.C., and Mrs. O'Connor, of Ottawa. This happy little lad was a page at the Hardinge-Fleming wedding in Ottawa.
—Photo by John Powis.

should have been walking on the flagstones of some arched and sun-patched cloister. But when I went in and talked to the woman in the beautiful black habit I found she belonged in spirit to the ultra-modern world though she wore the coif and veil. She was Sister Mary St. Thomas, one of the most delightful women in Ottawa, the big sister of the working girl, and the friend and confidant of statesmen.

From under her starched coif Sister Mary St. Thomas looks out at the world with very wise and far-seeing eyes. She is curiously youthful for a woman of her experiences. Many years ago she entered the church as a Dominican sister in a great French convent. The order was suppressed and the cloistered women turned out into the world. Sister Mary Thomas emigrated to the United States and became a sort of adopted sister to an American teaching order, yet in a curious position, neither guest nor member.

A chance meeting with the Bishop of Montclair, when she was on a visit to Montreal, brought her the chance for which she was seeking. There was a need, he said, in Ottawa, for a home for working girls. Sister Mary St. Thomas grasped the suggestion because in her exile she had learned something of the problems of working girls in search of home and safety. There were difficulties in the way. She was a bit of flotsam on the clerical sea. She represented no order, no supporters, no authority. The convent in the States which had sheltered her was willing enough to let her go but it would give her no aid nor lend her the help of any of its sisters.

It was an unheard of thing for one nun to set up an establishment for herself, but Sister Mary St. Thomas was in spirit a pioneer, and precedents did not trouble her. Why look for precedent,—why not establish one?

Some years ago, in October, 1910, the little French exile rented a house on Water Street in Ottawa and looked for girls to share it with her. Before very long everyone of her fifteen beds had been claimed.

But running a home for fifteen girls was an appalling task for the cultured, cloistered woman. For heat they depended on Quebec heaters and it was Sister Mary St. Thomas who carried the coal for them. She had no funds everything had to be done at home, so she went from the wash tub to the cook stove and then to the drawing room. She had one faithful companion to share her long days, and sometimes sleepless nights, it was the gray dog, Rex, who speechlessly sympathized with her, comforted her and amused her. And there in spite of her multitude of duties, her endless care as housekeeper, homemaker, business manager, Sister Mary St. Thomas produced her first book of verse.

The visitor was Mrs. Charles Saunders, wife of Canada's wheat wizard and that episode was the beginning of a very rare friendship between the French nun and Dr. and Mrs. Saunders. On Saturdays Sister Mary St. Thomas and her fifteen girls would ride out to the experimental farm, which was then the home of Dr. Saunders, to enjoy the country beauty. And on rare Sundays Sister Mary St. Thomas would slip out there by herself for her infrequent leisure hours and there she would find a table and chair behind a screen of blossoming honeysuckle, or a quiet library, with a table set apart for her, with a bowl of flowers, a new picture that she might like, and, dearest of all, the flag of her native France. And there in the solitude provided by understanding friends she would pour out her heart in poetry.

But the work grew. After two years single-handed at her task Sister Mary Thomas was allowed to found an order. It was an extraordinary honor as well as a grave responsibility. But so well has she managed the affairs of her order that already she has founded three more houses, in the United States, set up a summer camp in the Gati-neau, established a winter night school and a summer French school, and admitted thirty-five sisters.

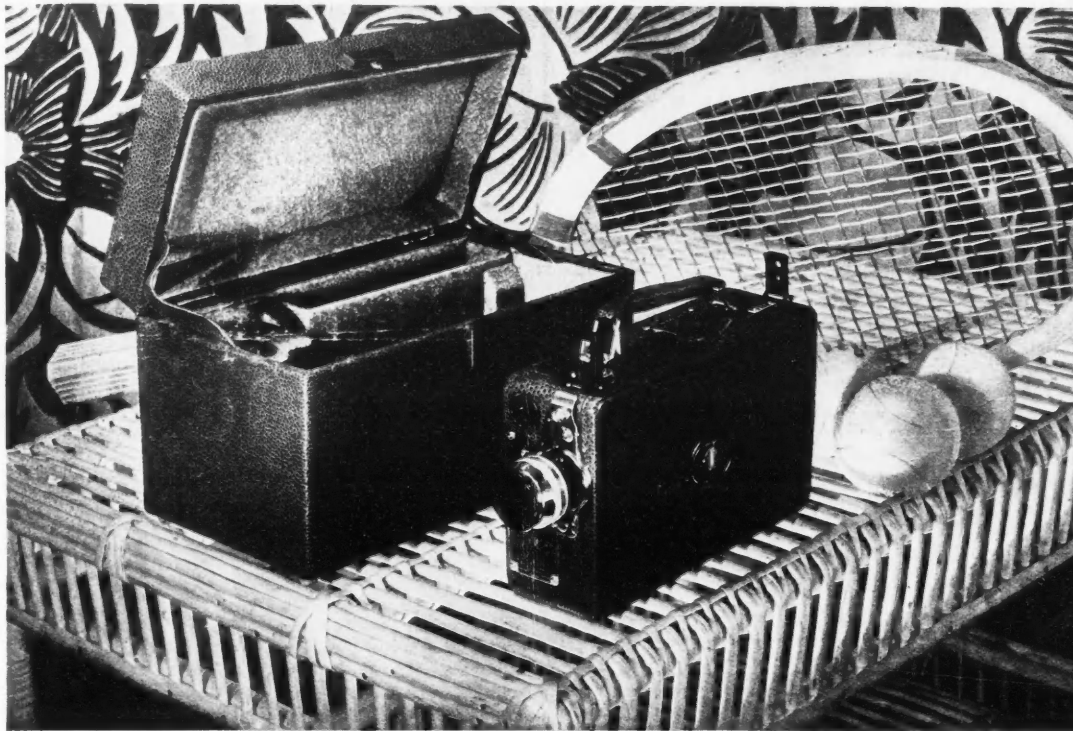
The habit which they wear is very simply and beautifully designed.

"You see," she explains, "on the founding of a new order it is necessary to design a habit which is absolutely different in detail to the habits of all other orders. It sometimes requires years to have the habit approved by the papal authorities. To my great astonishment my first design was approved and returned within three months."

The Institut Jeanne d'Arc today occupies a very large building on Sussex Street Ottawa and houses a hundred and fifty girls. Every girl has a room to herself and she is encouraged to make it as pretty as possible with her own needle and her own wit. The dining room is a cheery place where meals are served at little tables as they would be in a tea room. Everywhere there is an atmosphere of home life.

Meantime this poet-exile has written two more books of poetry and from the trilogy, called, in the translation, Towards Good, Towards Beauty and Towards Truth, she is now at work on the publication of an English version. She still finds relaxation and delight in her poetry, though she confesses, smilingly, that she would like to try her hand at a novel. However, she admits limitations to what a cloistered sister may do.

This remarkable woman has succeeded in impressing herself upon the life of Ottawa through the force of her own charming personality.



A NEW Ciné-Kodak

LIGHT - SMALL - BEAUTIFUL - EFFICIENT
and at a remarkable price

In Ciné-Kodak stores everywhere you may now examine the last word in home movie cameras.

It is convenient, good looking, and possesses unique operating advantages.

It is the new Ciné-Kodak, Model BB.

Unparalleled Convenience!

The lighter a movie camera is the more you will want to use it, and the Model BB is the lightest spring-driven camera made in the 16 m/m field, film capacity considered.

It is small and compact. Oblong in shape, its body measurements are only 7 inches long, 4½ inches high, and 2½ inches wide. It is no bigger than a medium-sized Kodak.

A handy carrying case comes with the f.1.9 model. Besides the compartment for the camera, it contains several convenient niches. Into one of them two rolls of film fit neatly; into another the Kodacolor attachments; and into a third, the new lens for telephoto effects, which enables you to take close-ups even though you are many feet from your subject.

Exquisite in Appearance!

Both case and camera win your eye at once. They are covered with rich, lustrous, fine-grained leathers. They come in three smart shades—blue, brown and gray—as well as black. (f.3.5 model comes in black only.) Metal fittings are either exquisitely lac-

quered or gleam with non-tarnishing chromium plate.
Furthermore, these splendid materials

MODEL BB PRICES

Model BB comes in black with f.3.5 lens at \$85 (case \$10 extra); with f.1.9 lens, in three colors and black, including felt-lined leather carrying case to match, and with leather shoulder strap, at \$150. Kodacolor filter and neutral density filter (for colored movies) cost \$18 extra. New f.4.5 long-focus lens for telephoto effects is furnished as extra equipment if desired.



are combined with a beautiful simplicity of line and a refreshing absence of non-essential detail.

Improved Operating Efficiency!

This ultra-attractiveness, this graceful modernity of Model BB, has not been allowed to interfere with the camera's *raison d'être*.

The same simplicity that makes it beautiful adds to its strength and efficiency.

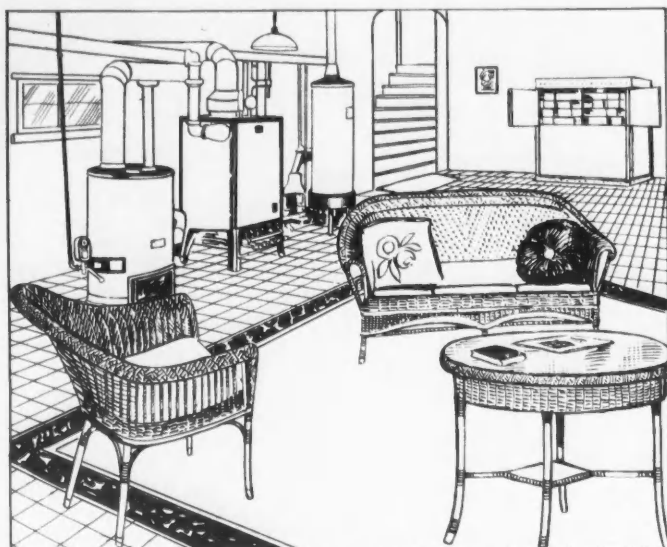
This you will instantly appreciate when your dealer shows you the camera. Sight it for yourself. Press the release. Listen to the quiet purr of the spring motor. Press the half-speed button, a feature which enables you to take portraits, landscapes, and still life with much less light than normal speed requires, particularly when using the f.1.9 lens for Kodacolor films.

Movies in Natural Color!

The development of Kodacolor has made the Ciné-Kodak with f.1.9 lens an even more precious possession. With this camera, a filter and Kodacolor Film you can make the most beautiful living portraits. When you project the film you see your dear ones as they actually are, with all the color, even the delicate flesh tones, absolutely true to life. You simply use a color filter when making or projecting Kodacolor.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

Your New Room



Add a Room to Your Home

Gas heating adds at least one more room to your home. In the place of the fuel bin, you may now have a den, a dance floor, a billiard room or a workshop.

Or a playroom for the kiddies and the family pets, where freedom of movement is no worry to the other members of the family, where joy may be noisy and boisterous without danger to floors and furniture.

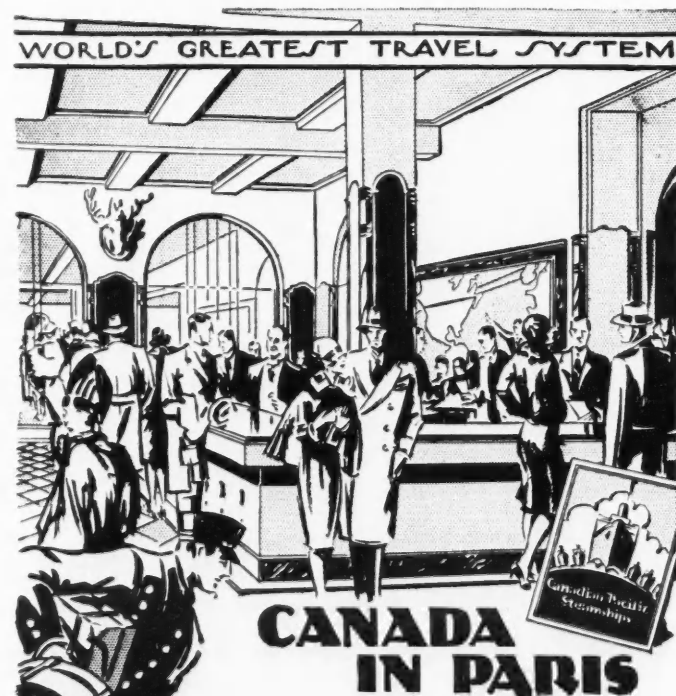
The new room will be clean. It will be quiet, since there is nothing in a gas furnace to cause any mechanical noise or vibration.

The basement above shows, besides the extra room space, a gas fired furnace, gas water heater, gas incinerator and gas laundry dryer.

Send for the booklet, "Comfort," which has many illustrations of Toronto homes heated by gas.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

55 Adelaide Street E. 732 Danforth Ave.
779 Lake Shore Road, New Toronto



CANADA IN PARIS

CANADIAN PACIFIC invites you to visit its strikingly beautiful new offices next time you are in Paris. Here you will find fellow-Canadians ready to lend expert assistance in arranging tours to the showplaces of Europe... and to fascinating towns and countries off the beaten track. Make this your headquarters on the Continent... have your mail sent here... arrange here for tickets, money orders, guides and reservations. Forty-one offices throughout Europe, on and off the beaten track, offer similar havens of assistance and advice, wherever you go... One of the many advantages of travelling by The World's Greatest Travel System.

Apply local agent or
J. B. MACKAY, General Agent,
Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto.

Canadian Pacific Steamships

"Carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques . . . Good the World Over"

Auction, Duplicate Auction and Contract Bridge Bidding at Contract

By J. M. Barry

MANY players new to Contract are prone to support a partner's bid, without having the necessary support. This often lays the team open to heavy fines for the first bidder, relying on his partner's support as genuine, advances the bid to three, which is most times followed by a four trick contract from the reckless one and the fat is in the fire.



MRS. GERALD LOGGIE WITH HER THREE CHILDREN, THOMAS CAMPBELL, MARY ELIZABETH AND RICHARD DONALD (THE BABY). Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Loggie are leaving the end of April to reside in Ottawa. Col. Loggie having been promoted as Director of Equipment and Ordnance Service in the permanent force.

—Photo by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Jessop, Home Portraiture Artists.

At Contract in order to support your partner's original bid a certain strength in trumps is necessary with two or three tricks on the side; with more than this a jump to three or more tricks may be quite in order. With a bare two tricks and a shortness in trumps a pass is clearly indicated unless your partner supports himself again when a raise from you will be perfectly orthodox.

When the original bid happens to be two, showing complete control of a suit, then a support on a trick and a possibility may be safely tendered but no more. In this case the original bid is something more than a mere lead indication—it is a strong offensive bid in which a dash for game will very probably be attempted should any support be forthcoming from the *ris-a-vis*.

With the idea of helping the novice many numerical values have been attached to the honors by various writers. In addition values have also been assigned to singletons and void suits but these rule of thumb methods appeal to us not the least little bit. Far better for a player to learn to appraise the value of his holding without adopting these purely fictitious aids. The process of reasoning out a proper valuation by one's own mental effort is a step in the development of a good sound game that is an absolute necessity. Anyone can add 4, 3, 2 and 1 together without any mental strain or any exercise of the imagination, but where does it get one in the game? So and so advises that if your hand counts above so much you can then and there support your partner to the extent of one, two or more tricks according to the count, but then you are completely ignoring the complicated angles of the bidding.

It is not the mere holding of honors that is important; what is of far greater moment is the placement. A king and jack under a person bidding that precise suit will most probably mean that both honors are valueless whilst on the other hand these same two honors held over the bidder may mean two whole tricks. This is a very big difference which players who work on the "count" system very often flagrantly ignore. This of course is a very simple view to take, but in ignoring a work out of this character when real problems crop up you are in a serious dilemma in which all the counting in the world will prove of little avail.

Hear is a real hard luck Contract hand which came under recent observation of the writer:

North—Spades, queen, 4; Hearts, ace, queen, 9, 8; Diamonds, ace, 7, 6; Clubs, ace, king, 5, 8.

East—Spades, jack, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6; Hearts, nil; Diamonds, 9; Clubs, jack, 10, 7, 6, 5, 4.

South (dealer)—Spades, king, 3; Hearts, king, jack, 3, 2; Diamonds, king, queen, jack, 10, 8; Clubs, 3, 2.

West—Spades, ace, 5, 2; Hearts, 10, 7, 6, 5, 4; Diamonds, 5, 4, 3, 2; Clubs, queen.

South, rightly or wrongly, opened the bidding with two diamonds showing practical control of the suit. West with the score game all and love all made a very feeble bid of two hearts.

North had undoubtedly magnificent support for his partner's two diamond bid and went right out on the limb, bidding a small slam in diamonds which remained the undoubted contract. But it was a tragedy. West after much hesitation decided to open a heart. East had no heart and only one trump, which was promptly shot up, and the ace of spades in West's hand set the contract one and a rubber was sacrificed in a praiseworthy attempt to secure the slam bonus.

Two big Auction Bridge Tournaments are scheduled for May. The Brantford Bridge Club one was origin-

ally intended for a two day affair to be held at the Ava Golf Club May 17th and 18th, but so many entries were forthcoming that an additional day's play had to be added for May 16th. An innovation that promises to be exceedingly popular is the inclusion of Duplicate Contract for some of the contests. Mr. S. Alfred Jones, K.C., will act as secretary and a very big tournament is anticipated in most delightful surroundings.

On the last two days of the month and June 1st Woodstock are holding what promises to be an equally important reunion at the Armouries. In contradistinction to Brantford, they are arranging to carry out the Whist programme of the Canadian Whist League, whose congress has from its inception been held in Toronto. Here will be decided the destination of the old time Whist Trophies—the Goodall and the Hay—and these will prove a great attraction to many of the old timers.

"Home Again—Home from a Foreign Shore"

FROM Southampton, I motored in the gathering dusk to Devonshire, where a new house and a new West Highland terrier awaited me, writes St. John Irvine in the Observer. He has recently returned from a visit of several months spent in the United States. We drove out of Southampton, past fields full of green grass, which cattle and sheep placidly cropped, into the New Forest, where wild ponies magnificently took no notice of us as we went by. Oh, Lordy, Lordy, I was in England again, ready to cry with joy at being back. The hedges were starred with primroses, the hedges were budded and ready to leaf, the hedges were preparing to clap their hands for joy in the spring, the trees had that brown purple look that all trees have as they prepare to turn green. Our headlights made the lichened trunks seem ghostly, and I told myself that the wintry-looking trees resembled old men with gnarled fingers, held out in a gesture of supplication. When the lights shone on green things, the green things became strangely beautiful. Birds cheeped as we passed, and I sometimes heard the odd nocturnal noises that come out of hedges when birds and little animals are roused from sleep or disturbed in their business. We flashed Ringwood and Wimborne and the Puddles and Dorchester, where sadness fell on me when I remembered that I should not again turn down that road on the left and go to Thomas Hardy's house; and Bridport and Charmouth and Chideock, dodging the broken sea-road that leads to Lyme Regis, and driving round the edges of Axminster along the valley of the Axe to the Channel again—and then through a silent little town up a high-hedged lane to my new house, where my new West Highland terrier waited to bark me home. I was in England again, this dear and lovely land.

Foot Saver Shoes

A charming brown kid front goes with cut out and buckle.
\$18.00.



Active Feet...Smartly Shod
...Wholly Comfortable

Our new Foot Saver models bring the perfect answer to the active woman's foot-wear problem. Of course she wants smart shoes. She must have comfortable shoes. She finds both here.

Our patented, in-built construction creates a fit as perfect as the clinging comfort of silken hose. It supports the foot gently and correctly, enhancing a superb style that will be a revelation to you in comfortable shoes. Come and see.



FOOT INSURANCE FOR THE FUTURE



H. & C. BLACHFORD LIMITED

286 Yonge St.

At Dundas St.

TORONTO HORSE SHOW

Eglinton Indoor Arena
Roselawn and Avenue Road

MAY 1, 2, 3, 4
2.00 and 8.00

Popular Program of 55 Events—Hunters, Jumpers, Harness and Saddle Horses, Ponies—Musical Ride by Royal Canadian Dragoons. (Military Band)

Admission 50c; Children 25c. Reserved Seats \$1. (Includes Tax in Each Case).

TICKETS AT MOODEY'S AND AT THE ARENA

LAWTON AVENUE BUSES

CAUTION!

Before you pay a salesman for your subscription ask him to let you see his credential. All authorized subscription salesmen usually show their credentials without request.

Before You Subscribe

Examine the expiration dates on credential to make sure that it has not expired. Check salesman's signature on credential with his signature on receipt given you.

See that credential is countersigned. You can make certain, further, salesman is authorized by noting if your city, town or county appear upon credential as being in his territory. A miniature copy of credential appears below—when completely filled in, in ink, it is your assurance that salesman is fully authorized. He will also issue you an official printed receipt showing name of publication, amount paid and term of subscription.

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRES *unexpired date* *should appear here* 192

This is to certify that *Salesman's name should appear here* is authorized to accept subscriptions for SATURDAY NIGHT until *192* at the regular rates and upon the basis shown on both sides of Official Receipt Form, one of which is issued to each subscriber.

The following () points only are covered under this authorization and only until *192* (Over) Subscribers assume no risk provided signature and description of salesman agree with identification above. (Over)

Salesman's signature must appear in ink here and correspond with signature he writes on receipt.

Description of above salesman:

Height _____ Weight _____ Eyes _____ Complexion _____ Hair _____ Build _____

The following () points only are covered under this authorization and only until *192* (Over) Subscribers assume no risk provided signature and description of salesman agree with identification above. (Over)

This is the Home of the CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED 75 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Publisher of SATURDAY NIGHT

Signature of Branch Manager in ink must appear above, otherwise credential is bogus.

A Bishop's War Memories

THE lighter side of life in London's East End during War time is given by the Bishop of Chester, Dr. Paget, in his reminiscences this week. From 1909 to 1919 he was Bishop of Stepney. He knew a mother who, hurrying home after the air raid alarm had been given, found her little girl had led the younger children down to the basement, and was sitting with them under a table covered with a cloth, and had lit a candle and was reading the Bible to them. Another mother, on reaching home, found her boy—a scout—had put the children either behind or beneath the water-but and was standing on guard presenting arms with his polo. "Twice I visited places," said the Bishop, "where a lot of damage had been done. In one case an old lady was sitting in front of her wrecked home knitting, and she said, 'Every stitch I take I say 'What a mercy!' In another a man was contemplating, rather fiercely, the chaos in his back yard. 'But anyhow

that old hen is a wonder,' he observed. 'They blew her hatch to pieces last night, and she laid an egg this morning. That's what I call business as usual.' The Bishop also recalls a pathetic incident. "I was with Father Wainwright on the Underground, and he recognized a poor parishioner of his bearing, on her knee, a large cushion of purple 'immortelles,' with the name of a lost cruiser on it. 'What,' he asked, 'are you going to do with that?' 'Well, you see, my boy was drowned, and I don't know where to put his wraith, so I am just going to lay it under Nelson, in Trafalgar Square,' was the reply."

Given a free hand, there are Canadian and American railroad executives that I venture to say with all due modesty, could take the British railroad system, reduce the rates, raise the wages, and make a dividend certain.—Sir George Bury, formerly Vice-President, C.P.R.



Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Reaves of St. George Street, Toronto, are returning home shortly after having been for some time in England and France.

Mrs. W. H. Price and her son are returning to Toronto this week after a prolonged visit in Bermuda.

Venerable Archdeacon MacIntosh and Mrs. MacIntosh are again in Dundas after a visit to Walkerville, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooke Marsland.

The marriage of Gwyneth Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Matheson of Ottawa to Mr. Esmond Grier, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wylly

Mrs. Richard L. Baker and her daughter, Mrs. Albert A. Brooks of Oriole Gardens, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Greene are again in Toronto after the winter spent in Florida.

Miss Maybelle Forrest, who was maid of honor at the Grier-Matheson wedding in Ottawa on Saturday of last week, was the guest of Mrs. F. Reid while in Ottawa.

Quietly, at St. Luke's (Anglican) Church, Ottawa, on Saturday, April 27th, the marriage was solemnized of Phyllis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

silk net which shaded down from a delicate shell pink to deep rose, with a graceful bow of shaded velvet at the side. An unusually pretty touch was the pink veil of tulle, a smaller replica of the bridal veil. The bridesmaids, Miss Margaret and Miss Barbara Boulton, were in similar frocks and veils in green. All carried old-fashioned nosegays of pink sweet peas and forget-me-nots. Mr. Raymond-Smith of London was best man and the ushers were Mr. John G. Trafford, brother of the bride and Mr. George B. Williams of Buffalo. Deep pink roses and ferns made an attractive setting for the occasion. After the ceremony a reception was held at "Inglewood", the residence of Mr. Groff. Mrs. Trafford received, assisted by Miss Lucy Skinner and Miss Farncomb of London, aunts of the bride and groom. Mrs. Trafford wore a becoming grey georgette costume and carried a sheaf of yellow roses and violets. Miss Skinner was smart in blue flat crepe, and Miss Farncomb, handsome in black velvet. Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Farncomb left by motor for the States, the bride wearing an extremely smart tailored, navy blue suit with hat and shoes to match. Among the out-of-town guests were: Mrs. David McEwen, sister of the groom, the Misses Farncomb, Miss Audrey and Miss Betty Farncomb, Mr. Hal and Mr. Jack Farncomb, Mr. Colin Scatcherd, Mr. and Mrs. George McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bricken-den, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dillon, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Dillon, Rev. and Mrs. A. Clark of London, Miss Dorothy Farncomb and Mr. H. J. Edwards of Oshawa, Canon Skye, Mrs. Dumbrell, Mr. Douglas Skye, Mrs. Hamilton Jarvis, Mr. Victor Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jarvis and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carre of Toronto, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Beverley Sayers, Mr. and Mrs. Shreiber of Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson of Streetsville, Ontario, and Mrs. H. Williams of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fairman and Miss Peggy Fairman are again in Montreal after two months spent in the Southern States.

Mrs. A. E. Ogilvie of Montreal, entertained at a dinner at the Mount Royal Club on Thursday evening of last week

for the out-of-town guests who were in Montreal for the wedding of her son, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, to Miss Jessie Patton.

Hon. F. A. Anglin of Ottawa, was among the passengers arriving on Sunday of last week at Saint John, N. B., for a trip to the West Indies.

Colonel and Mrs. A. V. Tremaine, of Halifax, who have been spending the past ten days with Mrs. Tremaine's parents, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Parmelee, in Quebec, were much entertained before their departure for Victoria, B.C., to which Garrison Colonel Tremaine has been transferred.

The engagement is announced of Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. G. MacAlister, of Quebec, to Mr. Kenneth G. Fensom, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Fensom, Forden avenue, Westmount. The wedding will take place very quietly in July.

The marriage of Jeanne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexandra La Rue, to Mr. Charles Cannon, son of Honourable Mr. Justice and Mrs. L. A. Cannon, all of Quebec, will take place at the Basilica, Quebec, on May 7, at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

Miss Maud Binning of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, is the guest of Mrs. Eber H. Turnbull in Saint John.

The marriage in Montreal on May 4 of Miss Phyllis Adair Barker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Barker, Montreal, former well known residents of Saint John, to Mr. Lionel Mackay Smith of Montreal is of great interest to the bride's friends in Saint John where she has been a frequent visitor since changing her place of residence. She will be attended at her coming wedding by her cousin, Miss Constance White of Saint John as maid of honor and Miss Ruth Carlsley, Miss Heather MacFarlane, Miss Dorothy Napier and Miss Madeline Nicoll all of Montreal, as bridesmaids. Mr. Howard Mackay Smith, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man and the ushers will be Mr. John Casgrain of Montreal, Mr. Philippe Roy, and Mr. George Hamilton of Quebec, and Mr. Jack Morris of Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mrs. Alexander Leddingham of Corner Brook, Newfoundland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Leddingham, Mount Pleasant Avenue, Saint John.

Miss Clara Bridges arrived this week on the Steamer *Montcalm* after some years spent in South Africa and the South of France, and is the guest of her brother, Dr. H. S. Bridges and Mrs. Bridges at their residence in Duke Street, Saint John.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Puddington entertained at a delightful week-end tea at "Karsallie" their Rotheray residence in honor of Mrs. J. E. Buchanan of West-askinwin, Alta., who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Saint John. Sweet peas in shades of pink and rose and tall pink candles formed the pretty centre piece on the tea table over which Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong presided. The guests included Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Allison, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rankine, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. A. L. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. John H. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, Mrs. R. E. Puddington, Miss Ann Puddington, and Mr. Courtlandt Robinson.

The marriage took place in New York on April 18 of Miss Gladys M. Hegan, daughter of Mrs. George B. Hegan, and the late Mr. George B. Hegan of Saint John, to Dr. Robert A. Cooke of New York. Her sister, Miss Gladys Hegan of Saint John, left on Saturday to be present at the wedding.

Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick, who have been in South Carolina for some time, and more recently in Atlantic City, have returned to Quebec.

Mr. R. C. Matthews, M. P., entertained at luncheon the Honourable R. B. Bennett, M. P., and Major-General McRae, M. P., and the Conservative members of Parliament from Ontario, at the Rideau, Ottawa, on a recent Saturday.



Tired? Take a Princess cruise to the top of the world. Bracing sea air, and a deck chair with 2000 miles of scenery rolling past—northern sunsets playing over sky-high glaciers; totem-poled Indian villages; a 90-mile glacier in thrilling action.

\$90 up. From Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, To Skagway and return. All expenses (except in Skagway.) Vancouver Island West coast cruises, 5 days. Meals and berth en route. \$31 and \$39.00. Ask about all-expense conducted Tours of the West City Ticket Office, Canadian Pacific Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Phone Et. 1261, Union De. pot. Ticket Office, Phone Et. 8231.

Canadian Pacific See Banff and Lake Louise on the way



MISS GLADYS PENNOCK
Daughter of Mr. H. P. Pennock, of Winnipeg, and a granddaughter of the late W. R. Allan, Esq.

Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto, was solemnized at the Church of St. Alban the Martyr in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon of last week, the Rev. Canon A. H. Whalley, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Bedford Jones, a cousin of the bride, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Sylvia Grier, twin sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Maybelle Forrest of Port Hope. The best man was Mr. Crawford Grier of St. Catharines, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were Mr. Tom Taylor of Ottawa, Mr. Gordon Medcalf of Toronto, and Mr. Ian Matheson, brother of the bride. The bride wore a princess gown of white silk moire with long, close fitting sleeves and a court train. Her veil was of net and lace in cap effect, held with orange blossoms. She carried a shower of spring flowers. The bridesmaids were in flowered chiffon over almond green, and wore mohair hats of the same shade and carried daffodils. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, and later the bride and groom left on a honeymoon trip to Lake of Bays, Muskoka. On their return they will live at the Russell Hill apartments, Lonsdale road, Toronto. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. Wylly Grier, Misses Stella and Sylvia Grier, Munro Grier, K.C., and Mrs. Donald Cameron, all of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Grier of St. Catharines.

Aldham Wilson of Brandon, Manitoba, to Hector B. McKinnon, eldest son of Elizabeth and the late Neil McKinnon of Toronto and Priceville, the ceremony being conducted by the Rector, Rev. J. E. Lindsay. Following the wedding service Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon were the guests at luncheon of Mr. and Mrs. L. Erle Johnson, Laurier avenue west, after which they left for Montreal and points south. On their return they will reside in Ottawa.

Mr. H. W. Beauderck and the Hon. Mrs. Beauderck and family of Montreal, who will spend the summer in England, will be passengers in the *S. S. Duchess of Richmond* on June 19. They will be abroad until September.

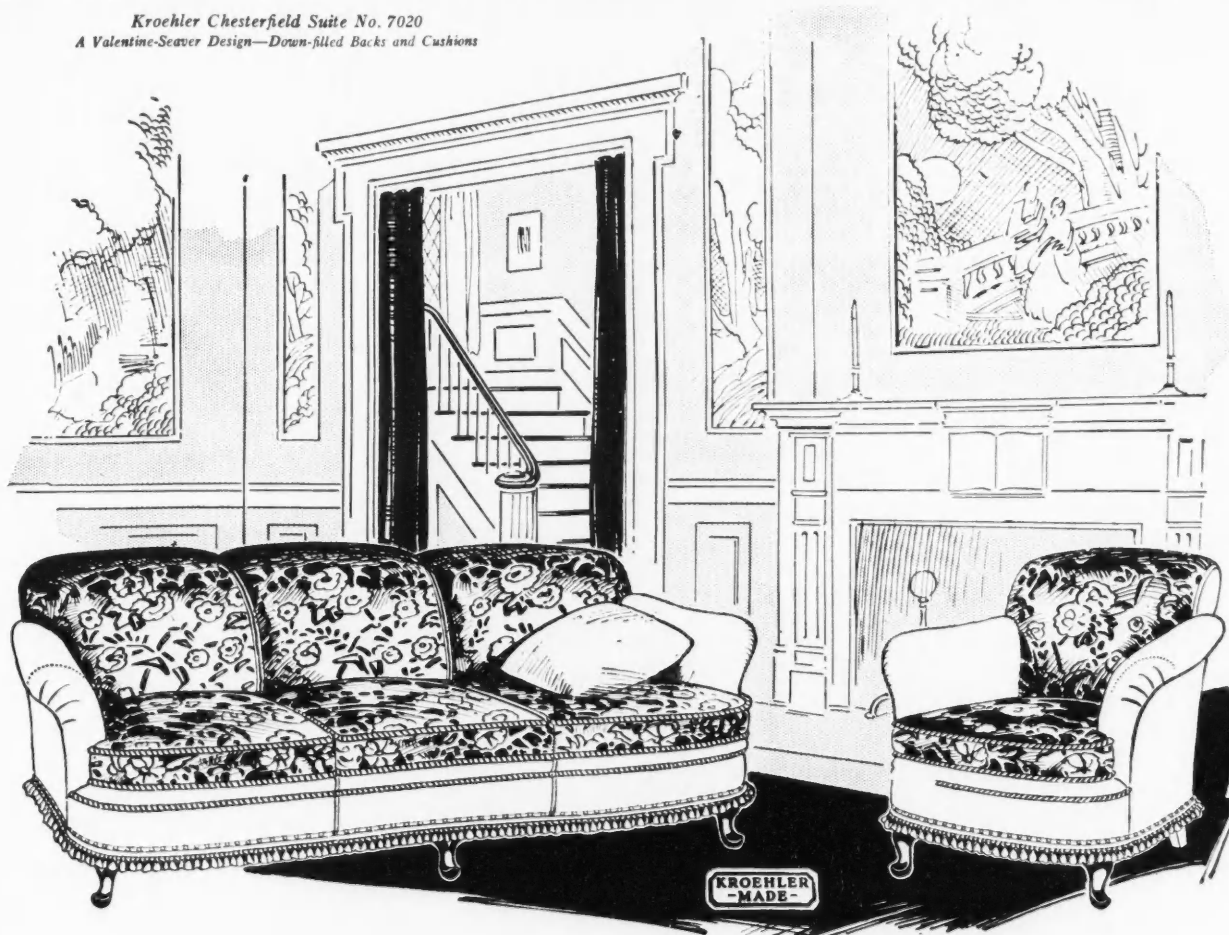
A very pretty wedding took place on Tuesday, April 9th, at St. John's Church, Woodhouse, when Lucy Leigh, only daughter of Mrs. Trafford of Simcoe, Ontario, became the bride of Mr. Harry Leigh Farncomb, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farncomb of "Fairview", London, Ontario, the Rev. Canon Skye of Toronto officiating. The bride who was given away by her uncle, Mr. H. H. Groff, looked very charming in a beautiful gown of white chiffon, skirt of which formed a train under a chapel veil of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white heather. The matron-of-honour, Mrs. John G. Trafford, wore an exquisite dress of ruffled



A WESTERN WEDDING

The marriage took place on Saturday, April 13, at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, of Jean, daughter of Brig.-General J. S. Dumbarr, and Mrs. Dumbarr, of Dunbeg, Monterey Avenue, Victoria, B.C., to Mr. Hugo Rayment, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rayment, of Vancouver, B.C.

—Photo by Easthope Studio.



KROEHLER Living Room Furniture

Truly—the finest productions of Modern Furniture Art

Beauty—Harmony—Grace and Comfort

HERE is a graceful, distinctive living room suite by Kroehler—representing the "modern" idea of furniture-making—the latest thought. Genuine Mahogany frame—backs and cushions filled with the highest grade of gray goose down, giving the utmost in comfort.

It is Fine Furniture in every sense of the word. In the great Kroehler furniture factories, modern ideas of construction and of manufacture have replaced the old-fashioned, costly, small shop methods and reduced the cost of making.

That is why it is now possible for you to enjoy living room furniture of newest design—modern finish—finely constructed of best materials at very moderate prices.

See these at your Dealer's in newest coverings and variety of patterns.

The Kroehler label underneath the cushion identifies the genuine.

KROEHLER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
STRATFORD, ONTARIO



Illustrating
KROEHLER Love Seat No. 440



ON THE AIR

... Tune in to the Kroehler Living Room Hour of Music from CKGW, Toronto, 312.3 metres—Every Friday, 10 to 11 p.m., Toronto Time.



Our Book "ENJOYABLE LIVING ROOMS"

—illustrated—containing many modern artistic living room arrangements, for all types of homes, will be sent FREE of charge.

7010

KROEHLER IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF LIVING ROOM FURNITURE



Home care is not enough for your highly prized furs.

Joseph & Milton

LIMITED
55A BLOOR ST. W.

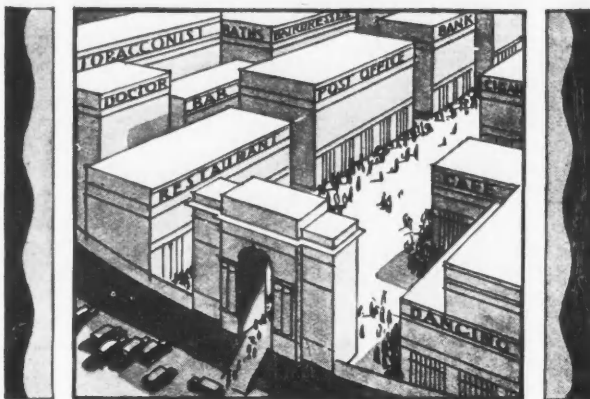
have one of the most modern cold storage systems in Toronto (the newest Frigidaire dry cold air).

You are protected against Fire, Theft and moths for 2 1/2% of your own fair valuation.

Styles change in furs each year -- why not have us give you an estimate on remodelling or repairing your furs, so that they will be ready before next winter?

We are giving special prices on all work done during the early storage period

Kingsdale 5240 - 4343



YOUR CITY FOR A WEEK

WHEN YOU GO TO EUROPE, the first vacation city you visit is a Cunard ship... a Cunard city. Here you may spend a week in delightful comfort, gossip, dine royally, stroll or play, as if the comforts and atmosphere of your home, your clubs, and your favourite restaurants had come to sea with you.

A little army of perfect maids, chefs, valets and stewards are waiting to serve your personal comfort in this Cunard City on the Atlantic.



Feel at Home—Sail Cunard!!

Book through The Robert Reford Co., Limited, Cor. Bay and Wellington Sts., Toronto (Tel. Elgin 3471), or any steamship agent.

Weekly sailings to Europe from May 3rd from Montreal (and Quebec) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class.



Lady Nanton is returning to Canada, a passenger in the *S. S. Duchess of York*, after a prolonged stay in Europe. Lady Nanton will visit in Montreal before leaving for Winnipeg.

Lady Williams-Taylor is returning to Montreal on May 7 after spending the winter at her place in Nassau.

Miss Dorothy Cook, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Madeleine Hebert.

Lady Hazen is again in Saint John, N.B., after the winter spent in Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Ogilvie, mother of the bridegroom, was gowned in beige flat crepe, wore a hat of brown straw, and carried Dreux roses. Mrs. W. D. Hendrie, grandmother of the bride, wore black lace, a black moire coat, black straw hat with moire ribbon trimming, and a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. T. A. Hendrie, of New York, aunt of the bride, was in black crepe with a black velvet coat and small black hat. Mrs. Winthrop Brainerd, aunt of the bridegroom, wore black crepe with a cherry colored sash and small black straw hat. Mrs. Gavin Ogilvie, aunt of the bridegroom, was gowned in beige crepe, with a picture hat of same shade, and carried butter-



BACK FROM WORLD CRUISE
Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Fulford, of Brockville, Ont., who spent their honeymoon cruising around the world arrived in New York on April 15 aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Australia* completing a four months' cruise around the world.

—Photo by C.P.R.

The Hon. Herbert M. and Mrs. Marler of Rathfriland, Montreal, are sailing on May 7 for England, where they will spend two months. Mrs. Marler will be presented at court. Later Mr. and Mrs. Marler will go to Japan.

Mrs. W. H. Schofield of Peterboro, Ontario, has been a visitor in Montreal, a guest at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. A. C. M. Thompson of Quebec, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. Reginald Meredith.

Lieut.-Colonel J. S. O'Meara and Mrs. O'Meara are again in Quebec after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

The marriage of Jessie Aird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Patton, of Montreal, to Mr. William Watson Ogilvie, of Montreal, which took place on Thursday afternoon, April 25, at four o'clock at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, the Rev. Dr. Donald officiating, assisted by the Rev. Robert Gardner McGregor, of New Rochelle, N. Y., was a brilliant social event. The church was decorated with Easter lilies, southern smilax, palms and ferns. The bride, given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory satin, the bodice inset with a yoke of old Belgian lace, having long close fitting sleeves. The long peacock satin train fell in graceful curves from the pointed waist line, the front of the bodice being encircled with a crush girde of satin. A close fitting cap of tulle, adorned in front with tiny sprays of orange blossoms with clusters of the blossoms at either side, held her long tulle veil in place. She wore slippers of white satin ornamented with diamond and mother of pearl buckles, and carried a bouquet of gardenias, orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. George C. Hendrie, of Toronto, attended the bride, as matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were: Miss Helen Ogilvie, sister of the bridegroom, Miss Betty Molson, Miss Yvette Lafferty, of Quebec, Miss Elizabeth Connell, of Hamilton, Ontario, Miss Ruth Walker and Miss Mary Keogh, of New Rochelle, N.Y. They were gowned alike in chartreuse chiffon, having short lace coats over the sleeveless bodices, the skirts falling from close fitting yokes in points of varied length. Their straw hats with chiffon trimming of the same shade as their frocks were short brimmed in front and pleated at the back. They wore chartreuse *crepe de chine* slippers, and carried bouquets of purple pansies and bronze snapdragons, with salmon pink ribbon streamers. They also wore the gifts of the bridegroom, silver chains with carved cornelian pendants. Mr. Hartland C. MacDougall acted as best man for Mr. Ogilvie, and the ushers were Mr. N. L. C. Mather, Mr. James Walker, Mr. John G. Porteous, Mr. David Yule, Mr. Bartlett Ogilvie, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Keith Henderson, Mr. Ross Patton, brother of the bride, and Mr. Walter Gordon, of Toronto. Mrs. Patton, the bride's mother, wore a Chanel model of sage green, a coat of the same material with the sleeves embroidered in orange and dark green, and hat of straw of the same shade covered with brown lace. She also wore sable furs. Her corsage bouquet was of orange sweet peas and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs.

ly roses. Miss Betty Ogilvie, cousin of the bridegroom, was in flowered pink georgette with rosebuds, with a beige and lace hat. The reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 17 MacGregor street. The drawing room, where the bride and bridegroom received, was decorated with sprays of dogwood in full bloom, forsythia and snapdragons, as were the halls, staircases and fireplaces. The bride's table in the dining room was decorated with lilies-of-the-valley and sweetheart roses, and centred with the wedding cake, which was decked with lilies-of-the-valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie left later for Saint John, N.B., whence they sailed in *S. S. Duchess of Richmond* to spend their honeymoon abroad. The bride travelled in a soft green *ensemble* of crepe Elizabeth with a broadcloth coat and sable scarf, a small green straw hat to match, lizard-skin shoes, and carried a lizard-skin bag. The out-of-town guests included Mrs. F. Lafferty, of Quebec; Major and Mrs. C. C. Shaw, Captain and Mrs. W. F. Hasted and Mr. L. G. Clarke, of Kingston; Major-General and Mrs. MacBrien, Miss Julia MacBrien, Mr. G. Howard Craig and Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrie, Mr. J. Strath, of Toronto; Mr. J. C. Armstrong, of Boston; Mr. T. J. White, Mr. Alex. Padel and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hendry, of New York; Dr. Robert Gordon McGregor, Miss Louis McGregor, Mr. William Mullen and Mr. Drew Mullen, of New Rochelle, N.Y.; Mr. Curtiss Charlton, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. E. Reynolds, and Miss Isabel Mosher, of New York; Mr. John H. Patton, of the R. M. C. Kingston; the Messrs. Allan and Billy Patton, of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, brothers of the bride; and Mr. Ian Ogilvie, brother of the bridegroom, also of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

Lady Foster, of Ottawa, entertained very delightfully at tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Clifton Dawes, of Montreal, entertained at tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Madeleine Hebert.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson is again in Montreal after a visit to Toronto where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Scandrett.

Elizabeth Lady Shaughnessy and Miss Margaret Shaughnessy of Montreal, who are in England, were recently guests at a dinner given at St. James' Palace, London, by the Prince of Wales.

Lady Meredith and Mrs. Andrew Allan are again in Montreal after a stay of several weeks in Atlantic City and New York.

Colonel and Mrs. Deacon, of Toronto were recently visitors in Montreal for a few days and were guests at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Phoebe Nobbs, daughter of Professor and Mrs. P. E. Nobbs, of Montreal, who is to be presented at Court on May 10, has been finishing her education in London, England, and will return to Canada at the end of July.



Photo by Ashley & Crippen

TO GRADUATES OF THE CLASS OF '29

You may never again look as happy and be as carefree as you will be for a few weeks prior to Graduation.

This, then, is the psychological time to have your portrait done by Ashley and Crippen. Ashley and Crippen get into a portrait that "indefinable something" that makes the sitter look pleasingly human.

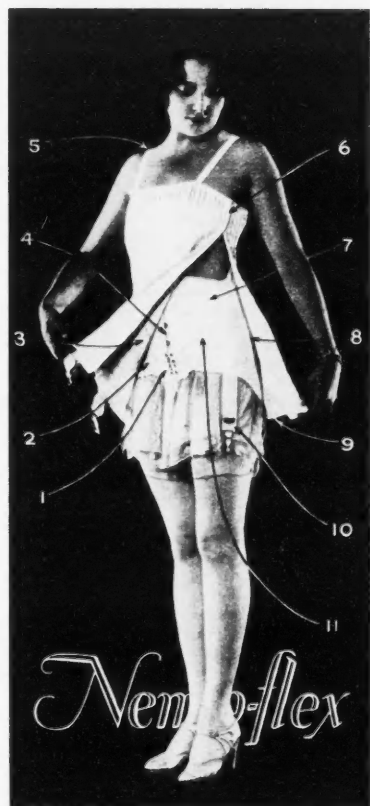
Contrary to the general impression, portraits by Ashley & Crippen are not expensive. You may get six charming prints for \$15. Visit us and see just exactly what's what. You'll be interested, charmed and, if you have a portrait done—delighted.

Ashley & Crippen
61 BLOOR STREET WEST - TORONTO
Phone Kingsdale 6113

The Nemo-flex Wonderlift Combination

NOTE THESE FEATURES

1. Restful Hygienic support.
2. Innerbelt—front clasp.
3. Reinforced panel outer section.
4. Snugly and comfortably fits.
5. Silk Elastic.
6. Side-closing—outer garment.
7. Adjusts easily to sitting posture.
8. Exclusive feature braces entire body line.
9. Elastic insert outer section.
10. Six garters—four outer, two inner.
11. Nemo-flex Wonderlift Innerbelt.



One of the Smart Garments
being featured during

"Nemo-Week"

(May 6th to 11th inclusive)

IN LEADING CORSET DEPARTMENTS
FROM COAST TO COAST

"Nemo-Week" presents the opportunity to inspect the latest creations in fashionable corsetry. On display you will find styles for every type of figure—in a wide choice of beautiful new materials—and at moderate prices.

Exceptional values are being offered during "Nemo-Week", with particular attention to the popular inner belt combinations.

See this display next week in leading Corset Departments.

Made by Kops Bros. Ltd. Toronto "The House of Complete Corsetry"



Mercury the Hosiery of Smartness

To be Mercury clad is to possess that comforting sense of smartness, no matter what the occasion.

One glance at this lovely Full Fashioned hosiery will tell you that.

Mercury's soft silken texture is as delicate in appearance as tracery. It fits so daintily to every curve and contour that there's not the faintest trace of a wrinkle from top to toe.

And when you discover that this daintiness smiles up fresh after each wash you'll not hesitate to make Mercury your future hosiery.

Put Mercury to the test of your personal taste-to-day. The nearest good dealer will show you Mercury in all the beautiful modish colors.

Mercury
Full Fashioned Hosiery
& Lingerie of Quality

Mercury Mills, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 4, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

A Remedy for "Tight Money"

Removal of U. S. Tax on Capital Gains on Sale of Securities Viewed as Key to Present Impasse—Liquidation of Paper Profits to Ease Credit Re-establish Bond Market and Foreign Exchange

(The following article, prepared by the National City Bank of New York, contains one of the most comprehensive studies of the existing credit situation which has been as yet available, and suggests a remedy, which, in its opinion, would go a long way toward relieving the tight money situation which appears to threaten a constricting effect upon business. While the article deals primarily with the credit situation in the United States, the close relationship which exists between the money markets in that country and Canada makes it apparent that the subject is of almost equally vital concern to Canadians.—Editor.)

THAT the condition of credit with which we have to deal today is one of inflation can scarcely be denied. As finance is but the hand-maiden of industry, it follows that the test of normalcy in the rate of credit expansion is the relationship which it bears to the rate of growth of industry and trade.

If the rate of credit increase falls below the rate of business growth, we have a condition wherein business is starved, progress is retarded, and production and distribution fall into a decline.

Conversely, if the rate of credit increase rises above the rate of business growth, we have a condition of inflation which manifests itself in rising prices in some departments of the business structure, over-confidence, excessive speculation, and an eventual crash.

Bearing these principles in mind, what then do we find to be the true nature of the present situation?

Economists and statisticians who have made a study of the problem have repeatedly demonstrated that the total volume of business in this country, taking business in all its multitudinous forms and not a few widely fluctuating lines such as the steel industry as a basis of measurement, increases year after year at a singularly uniform rate, not varying greatly from 4 per cent. For the year 1928 just passed, as closely as can be measured, it appears that the total production and exchange of goods in the United States increased over 1927 at a rate somewhat below this, or about 3 per cent.

As against this growth of business we have to measure the growth of credit.

In making this comparison it must be recognized that the actual expansion of credit is more than appears from the figures of the banks alone. Taking the reports of all banks in the United States, it is found that between December 31, 1927 and December 31, 1928 there was an increase in combined loans and investments from \$55,450,000,000 to \$58,266,000,000, or 5.1 per cent.

This increase, taken alone, does not appear to be greatly

in excess of the normal growth of business requirements, but it does not tell the whole story of credit expansion in 1928.

During the past year there has grown up outside of the banking system a new form of credit represented by direct loans by corporations and other holders of surplus funds to brokers on stock exchange collateral. These loans made by New York City banks "for account of others," as they are designated in the Federal Reserve reports to distinguish them from loans placed for their own account or other banks, represent a form of credit against which no reserve is carried, yet which, if withdrawn by the lenders, would have to be taken over by the banks to avert a disastrous collapse of the securities market such as appeared imminent for a time in March when but a fractional portion of these funds were called to meet April 1 interest and dividend payments.

Taking account then of the extraordinary growth in these brokers' loans "for account of others" as reported by both the New York banks and the Stock Exchange from \$1,627,000,000 at the end of 1927 to \$3,361,000,000 at the end of 1928 we find the total increase of credit, as represented by the bank figures and the loans "for others" combined, to have been from \$57,077,000,000 to \$61,627,000,000, or 8 per cent., a difference as compared with the estimated increase of business which can only spell inflation.

How did this condition of inflation come about? It will be recalled that for several years following the war we had an influx of gold, and as gold is the basis of credit, it was freely predicted that our increasing supplies of the metal would find expression here in an inflation of commodity prices and wages.

We all know, however, that this did not occur. What stopped it was partly the use made of the gold by banks in paying off borrowings at the Federal Reserve Banks, partly the conservative attitude of business itself, and partly the awakened interest of people everywhere in investments and in security speculation. As prices of securities increased, a flow of credit and savings went into these markets with the result that enough of our excess credit making power was absorbed in this way and we had no abnormal flow into commodity prices and wages, or general inflation that became dangerous.

In the Summer of 1927, however, the Federal Reserve (Continued on Page 38)

Good Outlook for Wheat Exports

Continuance of European Demand Will Absorb All But Sixty Million Bushels of Vast Quantity Available Since Beginning of Current Grain Year

INTERNATIONAL trade in wheat has been of record proportions since the opening of the current season on 1st August last, Canada providing 43 per cent. of the world exports. Some of the reasons for this great movement, points out the Canadian Bank of Commerce in its current monthly letter, are to be found in improved economic conditions in Europe, which seemed to promise large importations notwithstanding better crops in most European countries than in 1927; the prospect of a strong Oriental demand; and the increase in facilities for the orderly marketing of a record Canadian crop which, while it did not turn out to be as large as was anticipated by some authorities, was thought to place Canada in a more favourable position than ever before from a supply viewpoint.

The 1928 world wheat crop, not including that of China, of which there is little statistical information available, is estimated at 4,350,000,000 bushels, or about 7 per cent. above the output in 1927. This seems a large increase, but the distribution as well as the volume of supplies should be considered, a factor that must have been over-

looked in some quarters last autumn when size alone exerted such a depressing influence on the price. The American crop included nearly 100,000,000 bushels of durum wheat, which is not suitable for bread-making, and the hard red winter wheat, which forms the greater part of exports from the United States, was not of as good quality as that produced in 1927.

Last season's production in Canada (the latest official estimate of which is 533,572,000 bushels) is not likely to provide all told more than 485,000,000 bushels of merchantable wheat. The yield for Europe as a whole is estimated as about 130,000,000 bushels larger than in the preceding year and the quality was much improved, but the increase in yield was not general, Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, for instance, harvesting smaller crops. The Russian crop possibly exceeded that of 1927 by 150,000,000 bushels, but any exportable surplus is far removed from sea ports, making it difficult to secure sufficient supplies even for the cities and those districts where short crops were harvested. Accordingly, Russia has not been a factor in export trade and may be forced to import.

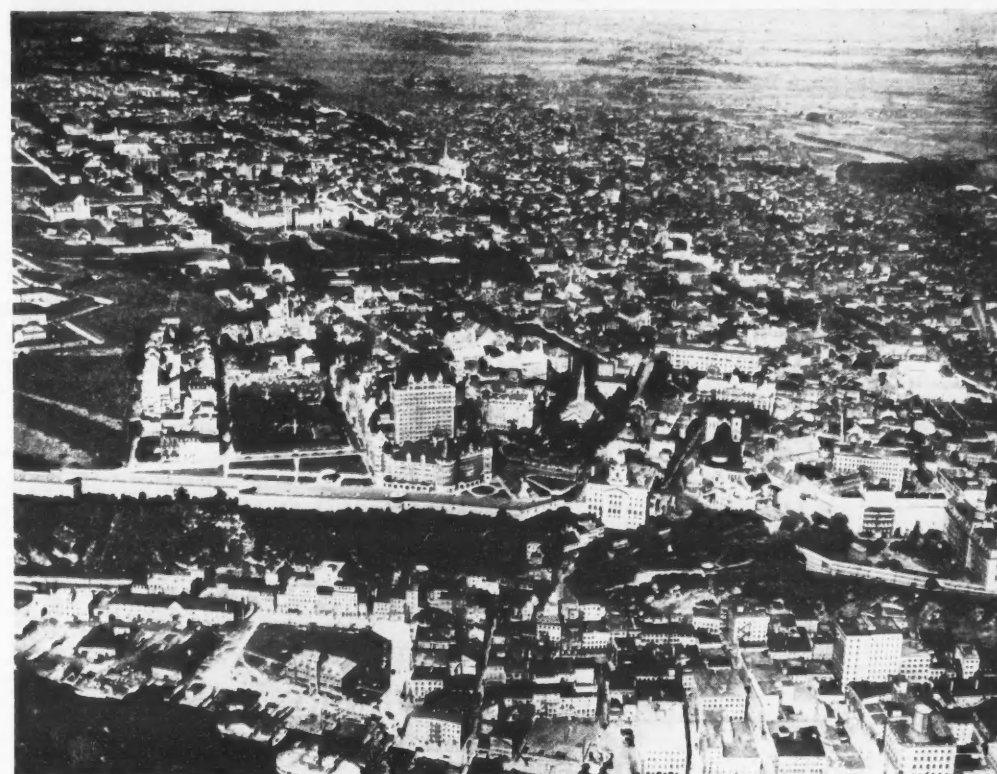
Argentina appears to have had a record crop, estimated at from 250,000,000 to 320,000,000 bushels, and Australia had an output of about 160,000,000 bushels, as compared with 116,700,000 in 1927. India, usually on an exportable basis, had a disappointing season and has imported a fairly large quantity of foreign wheat. Japanese wheat was of poor quality, while famine conditions threatened several districts in China owing to the failure of rice and wheat crops.

Most of these facts should have been known to dealers outside Canada in the closing months of 1928, but they had little effect until January. By that time it was also known that Europe was using a considerable amount of wheat in place of corn to feed live stock owing to a short crop of the latter grain, and that the Argentine maize crop, which had been counted upon to relieve an acute feed grain situation, was suffering from drought.

An upward price movement then commenced, continued into February, when the highest quotations of the season were posted, and was followed by a recessionary trend caused by unsatisfactory transportation conditions in Europe, large offerings of Argentine wheat and the favourable development of the American winter wheat crop.

In October it was stated that world trade in wheat would probably exceed that of the 1927-28 season by 100,000,000 bushels, an estimate that was then higher than those of some prominent statisticians and other authorities, but it may prove to have been conservative, for exports by the principal surplus producing countries up to 20th April were 697,553,000 bushels, as compared with 592,928,000 bushels during the same period in the preceding season. The increase of about 100,000,000 bushels is practically all accounted for by Canada, although Argentina and Australia, particularly the former, have recently contributed to it.

(Continued on Page 51)



AS FUTURE TRAVELLERS WILL SEE IT
Unusually comprehensive view of Quebec City from an aeroplane of the Cie. Aérienne Franco-Canadienne. Thousands who have visited the Ancient Capital will be able to recognize points of interest and familiarity, as well as to gain a general understanding of the extent of the city. Among the outstanding features are the Citadel at the extreme left, the Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac, the Parliament Buildings, Post Office and the historic Lower Town. —Photo courtesy Canadian Pacific Railway.

GOLD & DROSS

McCOLL-FRONTENAC COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am the holder of a block of McColl-Frontenac common and since the report of this company has appeared I am wondering if the outlook is still as bright as I thought it was. I would like your advice as to whether you consider that I should continue to hold this stock and if I do, what I can hope for in the future. Your opinion will be much appreciated.

—P.S., Simcoe, Ont.

I think that the first report of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, covering the thirteen months to January 31, can be considered in general as a satisfactory showing. The company, as you know, has been engaging in a campaign of expansion, which could not, of course, show its full effect in the period reviewed, and it is reasonable to expect, I think, that future earnings should be materially higher. In my opinion, this common stock is still a hold. The report shows net earnings of \$1,317,296 as against an estimate of \$1,200,000 made at the time of the consolidation and recapitalization of the company, or equivalent, after deductions, to approximately \$1.64 on the 425,000 shares of common outstanding. One dividend of 25 cents, or \$106,250, has been paid on the common.

The report shows the company to be in a strong position, surplus amounting to \$603,187 and net working capital to \$1,876,319. According to the president's statement, the company still has ambitious plans for the future and the report indicates that it has the means to carry these out. Beginning in 1930, ten per cent. of net earnings will be put in a sinking fund to retire the \$7,500,000 of preferred and thus, given steady progress, the equity behind the common should increase proportionately. In my opinion, the common stock remains an attractive speculation for a long hold.

SNOWBALL FINANCE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you please give me a report on Quarterly Dividends Limited and National House Purchase Limited and advise as to whether or not their proposition is sound. I understand they operate under the Companies Act in England and are also under Dominion charter in this country.

—M.W.V., Edmonton, Alta.

I have not seen a Canadian prospectus of Quarterly Dividends Limited or National House Purchase Limited, but if the proposition is the same as that which these companies have been offering to the public of England for a number of years past, it is anything but sound and you would be well advised to give it a wide berth.

These companies were promoted some years ago in England by an unscrupulous individual named William Taverner, who in 1918 was sentenced at Chester Assizes, in England, to fifteen months imprisonment for falsifying the accounts of the Middle Age Pension Friendly Society and for obtaining money by false pretences. Taverner appealed against the sentence, but the Court of Criminal Appeal not only dismissed this appeal, but said that the sentence, if it erred at all, erred on the side of leniency.

After his release from jail he tried to form another society but the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies declined to register it on the ground that the scheme was plainly a fraud. Taverner then turned to the more elastic code of the Companies Act, and managed to work the same fraudulent scheme through the agency of the two companies you are inquiring about, namely Quarterly Dividends Limited and National House Purchase Limited.

The scheme, as it has been operated in England, is a complicated hocus-pocus, based on a crazy snowball system of finance. The gist of the proposition put before the public in England was that an investment of, say, \$5 in National House Purchase Limited entitled the investor to a loan from that concern of \$50 at 3 per cent. for reinvestment in Quarterly Dividends Limited, where it would earn about 80 per cent. per annum! Surely this speaks for itself.

The scheme, as operated in England, was thoroughly exposed as a sham and a fraud in a judgment delivered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies in 1920, and subsequently printed in his annual report to Parliament. In various civil actions in British Courts in the past year or two, judges have been expressing very strong opinions

regarding the scheme. Quite recently Judge Parsons in the British County Court said that even if the two societies or companies were honest in their intentions, he was satisfied that they were essentially unsound in their principles and bound eventually to land both of those concerned in financial disaster. William Taverner, the promoter, is alleged to have resigned his connection with these companies last August, although three months later, in November, 1928, he was engaged in the formation of branches in New Zealand.

The London "Truth" has repeatedly referred to the scheme of Quarterly Dividends Limited and National House Purchase Limited as being fraudulent, without, to the best of my knowledge, any court action against it ever having been taken by the companies concerned. This fact is itself very significant. I cannot believe that any honest organization would permit charges such as have been made by "Truth" to go unchallenged.

P. LYALL ATTRACTIVE SPECULATION

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am considering the purchase of some P. Lyall Construction Co. common and I would appreciate your advice. I am not exactly a newcomer to the market; it has done very well for me, but I have also been "littered" at other times, and I am chiefly concerned with whether or not you think this is a fair speculation. I am prepared to hold for some time and also to keep my eye on my money. There are a number of points about this stock which look pretty good to me, and I would like to know what you think about it at present prices.

—L.M.N., Montreal, Que.

I think that it is a fairly attractive speculative investment for a business man at present levels of around 50. It is most certainly not in the widows' and orphans' investment class, but I think that one who is prepared "to keep an eye on his money" might do pretty well over a period of time.

At current prices of around 50 this stock, which is on a dividend basis of \$3 annually, yields 6 per cent., which is a fairly nice return on a common stock with speculative possibilities. While the company's earnings over a (Continued on Page 40)



FRANK P. JONES
Prominent Canadian industrialist who is a member of the Voting Trust of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, which is faced by a number of important problems concerning the company's future and which will in all probability take action at the adjourned annual meeting. —Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



J. W. McCONNELL
Prominent Canadian industrialist who is a member of the Voting Trust of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada which will have a number of important decisions to make at the adjourned annual meeting of the company. —Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Da Costa, Phippen & Company

LIMITED

F. Gordon Phippen

Member Toronto Stock Exchange

1508 Toronto Star Building
TorontoTelephone
Adelaide 2627Board Room Facilities, including Direct
Private Wires to Montreal and New York**G.A. SOMERVILLE & CO.**
LIMITEDThe Star Building
80 King St. W., Toronto 2
Telephone: Waverley 1771STAFFORD G. RICE C. H. BROUGHALL
GEO. A. SOMERVILLE
Member Toronto Stock Exchange**A Remedy for "Tight Money"**

(Continued from Page 37)

authorities, in order to assist in the stabilization of international currencies, to avoid gold imports, and to aid our domestic business situation then showing signs of recession, determined that Federal Reserve funds should be released through open market purchases of government securities, the rediscount rate be lowered, and money rates made cheaper, thus placing New York in position to relieve London and other foreign money markets of the burden of financing international trade during the Fall season.

The Federal Reserve policy is one of the moot questions, and the Reserve banks have been subjected to severe criticism with respect to it. We do not pass upon the wisdom of their action, but effect of it we must recognize as an incipient cause of the over expansion which now threatens the stability of credit and business.

With the increased demand from industry for credit which accompanied the business recovery of 1928, there has been an increasing demand from

the speculative markets. Always demanding increasing amounts of credit to take care of the higher price levels prevailing and the greater activity in the market, this competition for available credit has been reflected in the interest rate. Because a restraint of credit inflation of any character will always show itself in a higher interest rate, the tight money that has prevailed during the past few months, and has been the subject of constant attention by the public, has been a perfectly natural development.

This expansion of credit, which has been almost entirely in secured loans and investments, has been used in financing stock exchange and under writing transactions. Undoubtedly a substantial portion has gone indirectly into industry and trade, but such loans are not of the self-liquidating type that the Federal Reserve System was designed to handle. They are not eligible for rediscount.

The Federal Reserve System is so designed as to take care of legitimate demands of trade and commerce, any

increase in the demands therefrom showing itself in loans made by the banks, which loans become discountable at the Federal Reserve Bank; forthwith for the issuance of additional credit. The loans that are made on stocks and bonds are not loans of that character, and the danger has been that the banking fraternity would sacrifice their liquidity by taking their eligible paper to the Federal Reserve Bank for rediscount at a time when they were lending in the stock market.

*

That the apprehensions felt by many that the tendencies in operation would, if continued, impair the liquidity of the banks were not groundless, may be seen from the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency comparing the changes in eligible and ineligible assets of all national banks in the United States from June 30, 1923, to June 30, 1928.

During the five-year period the reports show that there was an increase in loans and discounts of \$3,327,000,000 while holdings of eligible commercial paper actually decreased by \$297,000,000, resulting in a fall in the percentage of eligible paper to total loans and discounts from 30.1 per cent. in 1923 to 21.5 per cent. in 1928.

In the same period, while total investments increased by \$2,078,000,000, holdings of U.S. securities which may be used as collateral for borrowings at the Reserve banks increased by only \$198,000,000, with a resultant fall in the ratio of U.S. securities to total investments from 53.1 per cent. to 40.5 per cent.

Totalling up loans, discounts and investments, we find a combined increase of \$5,405,000,000 in the five-year period, in the face of which there was a decrease of \$100,000,000 in eligible commercial paper and U.S. securities.

Thus it appears almost startling to discover that the entire increase in credit extended by all national banks since 1923 has been in ineligible assets, and that holdings of eligible paper actually have shown a slight decrease.

It may be argued that this increase in collateral loans was the result of the issuance of new securities, especially stocks, as a result of a buoyant stock market available for such flotations and that such collateral loans replaced the credit formerly taken in eligible form by member banks to provide for the requirements of industry.

We freely grant the weight of the argument, nevertheless it should be recognized that only so long as the increase in loans on collateral equals the decline of eligible paper, allowing always for the normal growth of business, could it be regarded as being solely a natural and justifiable switching in the character of borrowing, in other words, a further increase in collateral borrowing (aside from the factor of normal growth) than represented in the decrease of industrial borrowing of the eligible type would seem to spell inflation. Nevertheless viewed from the standpoint of the Federal Reserve guarding bank credit, the justification of their fears with respect to the growing lack of liquidity in member banks must in all fairness be recognized.

*

We often see, as support for the arguments of the expansionists, some reference to the Federal Reserve ratio of reserve to liabilities. Many of our readers know that the figure that is given as our reserve ratio at the present time is above 70 per cent. for the System as a whole, but it is doubt-



W. B. CHAMP

Of Hamilton, who has been appointed Vice-President and Managing Director of the Western Canada Structural Steel and Bridge Co., Ltd., of Vancouver. This Company was formed in February last to acquire the structural steel business of J. Goughlan and Sons, Ltd., and is a subsidiary of the Hamilton Bridge Company.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ful if there is general understanding of exactly what this ratio means.

In the first place allowance must be made for the fact that this ratio does not take account of the individual loans now outstanding in Wall Street for the account of corporations and other private lenders which do not figure in the banking statement directly, but which are potential banking liabilities. Should these loans aggregating nearly \$4,000,000,000 be withdrawn from such employment and be replaced by bank advances, the latter would call for a corresponding expansion of deposits against which the banks would be forced to carry additional reserve at the Reserve banks amounting to 13 per cent. or \$520,000,000 in case of the expansion being entirely in New York City and to an average of nearer 10 per cent. or about \$400,000,000 if spread over the country.

Since the banks are already fully loaned up and have no margin of free reserve of their own available to support this additional credit, they would have no other recourse than to borrow from the Reserve banks, thus forcing a corresponding increase of Reserve bank deposit liabilities and reducing the reserve ratio. Taking the System as a whole and allowing as we properly should for these outstanding loans "for account of others" we find that the reserve ratio is nearer to 67 per cent. than to the published figures of 73.8 per cent., while if the calculation be made on the basis of the New York Reserve bank alone, as certain to bear the brunt of the demand for credit in event of large withdrawals from the call loan market, it will be found that the reserve ratio of that institution falls from the present figure of 81.9 per cent. to 57.6 per cent. While we agree that it is entirely probable that all these loans would be called at once, nevertheless they should be taken account of in calculating our position just the same as any other bank liability.

*

Moreover there is still another reason why the Federal Reserve ratio cannot be regarded as a wholly satisfactory measure of the country's true gold position. It should be remembered that while this ratio represents the proportion of legal reserve, including gold, which the Federal Reserve Banks have against their outstanding liabilities in the form of deposits or notes in circulation, the deposits of the Reserve banks constitute in turn the sole legal reserve for the deposits of the thousands of member banks throughout the country. Thus, in the last analysis, not alone the deposits of the

(Continued on Page 46)

We offer the unsold balance of

\$200,000**Collingwood Terminals Limited**

Incorporated under "The Companies Act" (Ontario).

7% CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE STOCK

PAR VALUE \$100 EACH

The 7% Cumulative Preference Stock preferred as to Dividends and Assets, entitled to cumulative preferential cash dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, and redeemable by call in whole or in part on any dividend date at the option of the Company at \$110.00 per share and accrued dividend on 20 days' prior notice

REGISTRAR and TRANSFER AGENT: The Sterling Trusts Corporation, Toronto

CAPITALIZATION

UPON COMPLETION OF PRESENT FINANCING

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock: 5,000 shares, par value \$100 each.....	Authorized \$500,000	Issued \$200,000
Common Stock, no par value.....	25,000 shs.	25,000 shs.

Collingwood Terminals Ltd. is a Subsidiary
of the Canadian Terminal System Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hon. E. C. DRURY, President, Former Premier of Ontario
HARRY I. PRICE, Vice-President
General Manager The Canadian Terminal System, Limited
A. E. WARREN, General Manager
Canadian National Railways
A. F. BASSETT, Collingwood
Steamship Operator
C. C. BEGG, Collingwood
Merchant
JOHN SHIPLEY, Collingwood
Miller
DR. DONALD MCKAY, Collingwood
Physician
T. W. FORAN
Director, Canadian Terminal System, Ltd.
E. L. HAMLEN
Secretary Treasurer

Georgian Bay ports lie on the shortest water and rail line between the head of the lakes and Montreal. There are no small canal locks nor narrow channels on the course to limit the size of grain carriers or restrict the speed of navigation. For these reasons many millions of bushels of western Canadian and American export grains are shipped through Georgian Bay ports every year.

Georgian Bay elevators are busiest in the spring and fall when Lake Superior ports are overflowing with grain and rapidity of movement is the determining factor in the routing of cargoes. In the fall it is necessary to get the new crop out of the way as quickly as possible before the closing of navigation, and the Georgian Bay elevators, being the nearest, are soon filled to capacity. During the winter months the elevators at the head of the lakes are filled with grain and when navigation opens in the spring there is another rush to the Georgian Bay ports.

Additional areas in Western Canada are constantly coming under cultivation both in older districts, where the increase of population forces more intensive cultivation, and in the newer districts which have become available for wheat cultivation due to the development of new varieties of wheat that take less time to mature.

A substantial increase in elevator capacity at Georgian Bay ports is necessary for the handling of this steadily increasing volume of grain.

Of the various Georgian Bay ports, Collingwood is the logical location for a grain elevator, it is ideally situated, the route from the head of the lakes is of the shortest, the railway grades are of the easiest, the harbour is of the best and navigation conditions are most favourable.

After a thorough investigation it was decided to build a two million bushel elevator at this port and Collingwood Terminals Limited has been organized to look after the building and to operate the elevator when completed. Messrs. C. D. Howe and Company of Port Arthur, who have a wide reputation as successful designers of grain elevators, have been retained to design the elevator and to supervise its construction, which is now well under way and will be in complete operation in time for the 1929 movement of grain.

The Town of Collingwood has authorized the sum of \$800,000 in the form of 5% Debentures for the purpose of building this two million bushel elevator and has agreed to sell it to this Company, when completed, at cost of construction, the Company agreeing to pay \$100,000 cash, with interest at

5% on the balance, and to assume the amortization payments over their term of twenty-five years.

An analysis of the statements of the grain trade supplied by the Dominion Government will show that on the average, for each bushel of elevator capacity at Georgian Bay ports, 6½ bushels of grain are handled per annum.

It is axiomatic that new facilities attract most business, but assuming that the Collingwood Terminals elevator does not secure more than the average share of trade in spite of its modern and efficient facilities, and that it secures only the Georgian Bay ports average of 6½ bushels for each bushel elevator capacity, then the total amount of grain handled by the elevator per annum would be thirteen million bushels.

On the handling of thirteen million bushels of grain the annual earnings, based on the results obtained by similar units in operation are estimated by Messrs. C. D. Howe & Co. of Port Arthur, as follows:—

GROSS REVENUE—

Gross Elevation—¾ cents on 12,000,000	
Bushels Export.....	\$90,000
Gross Elevation—1 cent on 1,000,000	
Bushels Local.....	10,000
Shovelling Charges—\$4 per 1,000 bushels	52,000
Storage Charges (4 months full) ½ cent	
per month.....	40,000
Miscellaneous Revenue, Sacking, etc.....	3,000
	\$195,000

OPERATING COSTS—

Power.....	\$ 7,000
Taxes.....	4,000
Wages.....	35,000
Insurance.....	4,500
Repairs, Renewals and Depreciation.....	24,000
	74,500

Gross Profit from operation.....	\$120,500
Provision for interest on balance of Collingwood Debentures (\$750,000 at 5%).....	\$37,500
Reserve for Dominion Income Tax.....	5,000
	42,500

Balance available for dividends on capital stock, and reserves.....	\$ 78,000
Preferred Stock dividend (\$200,000 at 7%).....	\$14,000
Sinking Fund, sufficient to retire whole debenture issue by maturity.....	14,700
	28,700

Balance available for Common Stock and reserves.....	\$ 49,300
--	-----------

On this conservative basis the estimated earnings show over 5.5 times the Preferred Stock dividends, and show a substantial balance amounting to nearly \$2.00 per share on the Common Stock.

As it is anticipated that the grain handled will very soon rise to a normal volume of more than 6½ bushels, per bushel of elevator capacity, the earnings are expected to show a marked increase over the above figures. A recent report on a Lake Huron Elevator shows an average net profit of 7.2 cents per bushel of capacity for the past six years, and on this basis the average net profit of the Collingwood Elevator would be 20% higher than the above figures.

These shares are offered when, as, and if issued, and subject to the approval of all proceedings by our Solicitors, Messrs. Heist, Mills and Heist, Toronto

PRICE: \$100 per share, and accrued dividends, with bonus of one share of Common Stock with each share of Preferred Stock.

We recommend the purchase of the Preferred Shares as a first-class investment.

The Willison-Neely Corporation

Limited

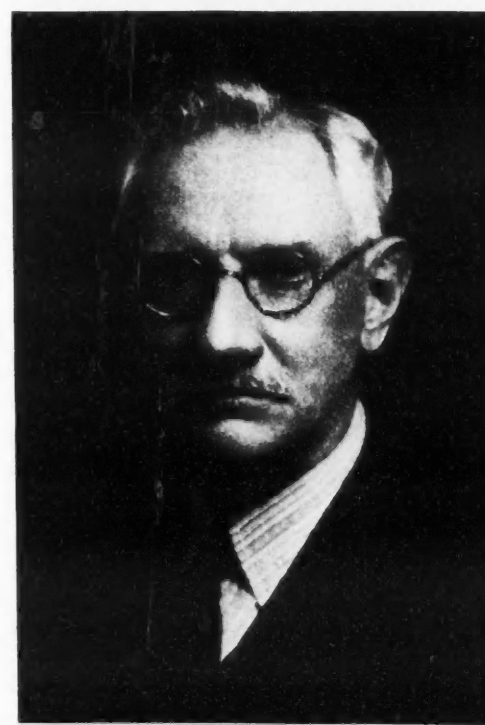
Investment Bankers

CANADIAN PACIFIC BUILDING

TORONTO

Branches: MONTREAL, OTTAWA, PETERBOROUGH, HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, WINNIPEG

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable.



C. H. CARLISLE

President of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Ltd., which has embarked upon a \$2,000,000 campaign of expansion which includes the doubling of the capacity of the plant at Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and Bowmanville, Ontario, the erecting of a new distributing depot in Saskatchewan and the construction of a new warehouse at New Toronto. In 1928 Goodyear earned \$16.58 on the outstanding common stock and even higher earnings are anticipated for 1929.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

The New Trend in Investments

Far Reaching Effects Follow Present Speculation and Craze for Common Stocks—
Corporations Retire Funded Debts and Re-organize Capital Structures
—Bonds Eventually Will Stage "Come-Back"

FROM 1922 until the spring of 1928, the bond salesman was "sitting on top of the world." Following the post-war depression of 1920-21, when even gilt-edge corporation bonds and prime foreign government bonds yielded 7% and 8%, the bond market entered a period of increasing prosperity for firms, salesmen and customers. Except for temporary reactions, bond averages moved steadily upward, with customers appearing to have plenty of money for purchases of new offerings; but, if they were "out of funds," a trade, showing a profit to the customer, could always be arranged. Moreover, refunding of high-coupon issues proceeded at such a merry pace as to keep bond houses and customers busy checking holdings to make sure that no interest would be lost to the customer by reason of his securities having been called for payment.

During most of this period, a "seller's market" was in evidence. In fact, so great was the demand for investment bonds that the method of selling securities changed materially. No longer did the bond salesman sit down at a desk with his client and explain the security he was offering, for the insistent demand for bonds made the majority of new issues "fast movers." Many a time the conscientious bond man had to put his customer down for the security and then sell to him afterwards.

Another development of this period was the appearance of the "high pressure" salesman. In a period of rising prices and limited time in which to sell the new offerings it was perhaps inevitable that this type of individual should play an important part in the bond market. To telephone a customer of his firm and sell him a block of bonds because a profit could be "scalped" within a brief time did not require a salesman with a thorough knowledge of securities; but it did mean, in a "seller's market," substantial profits for the firm and salesman, and most of their customers appeared satisfied.

Prediction has been called the most gratuitous form of human folly, but there were plenty of students of bond values during those years who freely predicted that the averages were headed for higher levels than prevailed at the beginning of the century, the most recent high-water mark in the history of investment securities. Such was the optimism prevalent in the bond market, when the heyday of the bond fraternity ended somewhat abruptly last May, although the tide had turned against fixed income securities in the preceding January. Gold exports and the insatiable demand for loans by speculators took their toll of the bond market by causing firmer money rates. No longer could the majority of investment bond offerings be sold in an hour or two under the stimulus of advancing quotations, for the averages were dropping by this time.

The fashion in securities changed. Bonds "with a kick to 'em" took the place of straight investment issues. A convertible feature or a stock purchase warrant became a necessary adjunct to bonds in order to place them successfully with investors. This

tendency had appeared with ever-increasing force during the preceding years, a natural concomitant of a bull market in stocks. Sensational profits were made in these "hybrids," thereby whetting the investor's appetite for more. And it was only a step from these issues to the offering of common stocks to conservative clients of the old-time bond houses. Today, these investors who had been looking for "safety" are now eagerly hunting for "profits."

A year ago the bond salesman was still making money for his firm, his customers and himself. At present, says Ernest T. Clough, writing in Barron's weekly, New York, unless he has added common stocks to his list of wares, he is a dejected and disgruntled individual. To paraphrase a well-known cigarette advertisement, "What a whale of a difference a few months make."

Today finds nearly all the leading security-selling houses directing much of their attention to stock issues. The relatively few investment banking firms which have failed to do this are spending much of their time watching the other houses transact business. They still sell bonds to estates and institutions whose investment field is limited, but most of their private investors insist on equities; moreover, they buy them, even if they have to change their bankers in order to obtain them. Salesmen with the less progressive houses have not found themselves like Othello, with occupation gone, but they have found that the prosperity of other days has disappeared.

Bond houses which had told their clients in the recent past that stocks were too speculative for investment purposes are now offering equities. Conservative security-selling organizations that never handled more than a modicum of the better class of preferred stocks have now revamped their buying departments in order to keep in step with the times. These houses are just as strict in their investment requirements, allowing for the difference in standards involved, but they are placing greater emphasis on earning power than on security. More attention is being paid to the management of the corporation which needs to raise capital than to the "brick and mortar" of the plants.

New stock offerings now outnumber new bond issues, with many of the high-grade new bond offerings being "sweetened" by means of stock purchase warrants or convertible features.

How did this happen? Why did bond buyers become eager purchasers of equities?

Back in 1925-26, books pointing out the advantages of common stocks as investments were written by Kenneth S. Van Strum and Edgar Lawrence Smith. The necessity of adjusting income to purchasing power was emphasized, the authors claiming that increased dividends on stock compensated for loss of purchasing power in a period of rising prices. Particular stress was laid on the ability of stockholders to share in the growth of a business, whereas the bondholder received no direct gain if the business

prospered and very often lost part of the original value of his holdings if the concern failed. Bond men refuted these arguments, but the virus of purchasing stocks had entered the minds of many bond buyers.

Moreover, spectacular advances in numerous listed stocks in the past few years appealed to the imagination of many security buyers who generally confined their purchases to recommendations of their investment bankers — recommendations which had been preceded by thorough investigation on their part. Many of these more conservative investors did not immediately purchase equities; they compromised by adding to their investment lists carefully selected bonds with stock purchase warrants or convertible features. While subsequent events did not always justify the purchasing of these more speculative bonds, in many cases investors found that phenomenal price advances occurred after a reasonable length of time. And in search of more volatile issues, investors are now buying common stocks.

Whereas in 1927 U.S. capital offerings were divided into \$9,270,998,516 of bonds, notes and preferred stocks and only \$609,895,574 of common stocks, the 1928 record showed \$7,810,759,401 of securities in the first class and \$2,116,977,369 of common stocks. The first three months of 1929 illustrated the trend even more clearly, for common stock offerings totaled \$1,100,205,506 of \$2,796,716,229 of new financing. Evidently the investing public is looking for a share in the profits, not being content with the 5% or 6% procurable on fixed-income securities.

Several important sources of new stock issues should be mentioned. One of the most important, and in many ways the most interesting, is investment trust financing. Although a favorite medium of investment in England and Scotland for a long time, it is largely a development of the past eight years on this continent. In fact, most of the resources of over \$1,000,000,000 which these numerous organizations now have in aggregate has been drawn from the public since 1924, with hardly a business day now passing without an offering of this type. Many of the leading investment banking houses have formed their own investment trusts, and in a period of few new offerings, much of the time of the salesmen is spent in placing these shares with their clientele.

Another field in which investment bankers have been most active is that of offering to the public for the first time securities of corporations which have previously been closely held. Here is where the full organization of investment houses comes into play. The buying department must function even more efficiently than in the negotiation for a bond issue. First, the owners must be convinced that public participation in their enterprise is desirable, not always an easy accomplishment where a single family has dominated a company for many years. And after securing the acquiescence of the proprietors, the capital structure must be so arranged as to meet investment standards and the prevailing fashion in securities. That this field has been assiduously covered can be seen from the number of the well-known companies, formerly closely held, which have marketed their stocks publicly during recent years.

Investment bankers have also been busy consolidating both industrial and public utility companies, a characteristic of every era of marked prosperity and excessive speculation. In addition, many of the companies which placed bond issues through their bankers after the post-war depression period have now sold common stock issues to these same bankers in order to retire their funded debt. Customers of the bond houses were already familiar with the companies, which made the disposal of the equities a comparatively easy matter in a time like the present.

This matter of retiring bonds by means of the sale of additional stock has been an important factor in the investment market, although most of the more outstanding stock offerings have been offered directly to stockholders. With the yield on many of the best common stocks lower than the yields on bonds of the same corporations, action of this sort is easy to understand.

Economic results of far-reaching importance are emanating from this trend. Of first importance is the simplification of the financial structures of the corporations involved in this novel method of financing. This effects a lowering of fixed charges ahead of the stock, a matter of great moment to stockholders in years of less favorable earnings, and at the same time

(Continued on Page 51)

New Issue

\$6,056,000

Province of British Columbia

25-Year
5% Coupon Gold Debentures

Dated April 25, 1929.

Due April 25, 1954.

Principal and half-yearly interest (25th April and October) payable at the holder's option in Canadian gold coin at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver or Victoria, or in United States gold coin at the Agency of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in New York.

Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500

Definitive Debentures may be fully registered or registered as to principal only.

Proceeds of this issue will be used for refunding \$4,000,000 short-term bills and for conversion of \$2,000,000 temporary borrowings for roads and bridges.

A sinking fund will be provided to retire the entire issue at maturity.

Subject to Legal Opinion of E. G. Long, Esq., K.C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (March 31, 1929.)

Approximate Assessed Value of all Property within the Province.....\$901,432,148
Gross Funded and Temporary Debt.....107,983,430
Less: General Sinking Fund.....\$17,433,921
Pacific Great Eastern Sinking Fund.....1,092,913 18,526,834

NET DEBT.....\$89,456,596

Included in the above gross debt are \$10,183,069 temporary debt and \$20,160,000 Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company bonds which were guaranteed by the Province when issued. The Railway is now owned and operated by the Provincial Government. Included also in the above gross funded debt, according to advice from the Treasury Department of the Provincial Government, is \$3,678,107 (as of March 31, 1929) representing entirely self-supporting debt.

Provincial Guarantees (of which \$40,157,524 are in connection with railways now owned and operated by the Dominion Government).....\$45,517,857
Population (estimated), 642,000. Area, 355,855 sq. miles.

The Provincial finances are in a satisfactory position and the Province has established a sinking fund against all of its long-term debentures.

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 5.00%

It is expected that interim certificates will be ready for delivery on or about May 6, 1929.
Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WILL BE MAILED UPON REQUEST

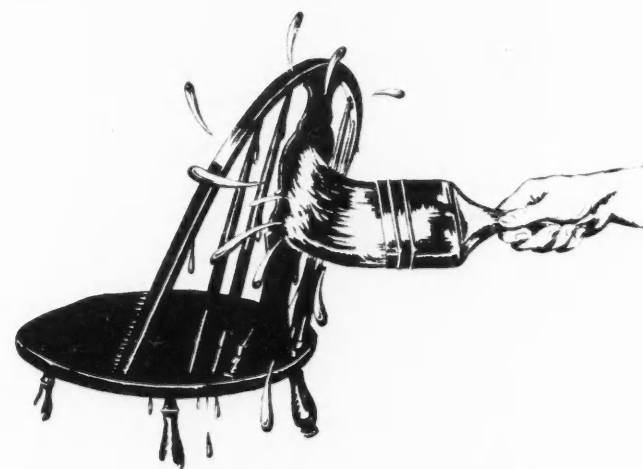
A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Dominion Securities Corporation
Limited

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

The statements contained herein are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, although we do not guarantee their accuracy.



"Spatter-selling is what spills the profits"

An editorial by

W. C. Dunlap, Vice-President in Charge of Sales
The American Multigraph Sales Company.

Business is awakening to the fact that "spatter-selling" is too expensive. Viewing markets as largely a matter of geographical division, covering them promiscuously with a high-pressure sales force is like painting fine furniture with a whitewash brush. It is wasteful and ineffective.

Selective selling is the answer. Selective selling recognizes that a business does not have one market but many markets—separated along lines of industrial segregation, financial strength, and class of service. These markets vary widely in their ability to absorb the product. To sell with economy of time and effort, the most fruitful markets must be selected for most intensive cultivation. Some markets, perhaps, must be rejected altogether.

For the past two years we have been studying and experimenting, and

applying the principles of selective selling to the problems of our own business. We have concentrated our sales promotion effort on preferred prospects. To co-ordinate with this policy we have developed Multigraph equipment which easily adapts itself to any plan of selective sales effort. Here is what has happened:

1. Our total sales volume has climbed to new heights.
2. Our net profit has increased in marked degree.
3. Our salesmen now earn more money.
4. Our collections have improved.

We are not making a trade secret of our methods. We shall be glad to discuss them with any business executive who is interested. If you would like to have further details, address a letter to W. C. Dunlap, 1842 East 40th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Do You Know
Your Market?

THE MULTIGRAPH SALES COMPANY, LIMITED, 12 Wellington St., East, Toronto, Ont.
404 Shaughnessy Bldg., 510 Hastings, W.
Montreal, Que. Room B, 5-6 Standard Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.
412 Avenue Block, Winnipeg, Man.

There is a new **MULTIGRAPH** for
today's new selling conditions.



W. R. CAMPBELL
President and Treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., recently elected to the senior office in succession to Henry Ford; from a recent portrait. Public attention has centered on Ford of Canada recently to possibly a greater degree than at any time in the company's history, due not only to the split-up and issuance of new stock, but to the unusual situation in the motor car industry generally.

Right Time to Buy

Many good securities are at a good buying point in the market now. We shall be pleased to advise safe and desirable selection.

Write or Call

Telephone Elgin 0341

JOHN STARK & CO
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Established 1870 Royal Bank Bldg. TORONTO

4%

paid on deposits —
subject to withdrawal
by cheque

CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS
COMPANY

King & Victoria Sts., Toronto
23 Simcoe St. N. - Oshawa
Established 1884

INVESTMENT SECURITIES



FRASER, DINGMAN & COMPANY
REFORD BLDG., TORONTO
Telephone Elgin 3125

Established 1909

FLEMING & MARVIN
Limited

Stock and Grain Brokers

45 Richmond St. West,
TORONTO - CANADA

Roberts Cameron & Co

HEAD OFFICE: 1140 Bloor St. W. TORONTO
MONTREAL OFFICE: BEAULIEU & DUNCAN
220 Notre Dame St. W. Marquette 7751

Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate
Government, Municipal, Corporate, Unlisted
E. McLeod DUNCAN
Member-Montreal Curb Market

MORROW, PLUMMER & COMPANY

Members
TORONTO STOCK
EXCHANGE

27 Melinda St., Toronto
Cable address: Lyplum-Admorrow
Telephone: Elgin 5156

DENMAN & CO
LIMITED

INVESTMENT
BANKERS

HAMILTON BELLEVILLE
LONDON TORONTO



P. LYALL ATTRACTIVE SPECULATION
(Continued from Page 37)

number of years past have not been uniformly satisfactory, it has made better progress recently. At the close of its year ending March 31, 1928, it reported a surplus of \$546,920 and in August of last year it called its entire funded debt, thus materially increasing the amount of earnings available for dividends.

The company has much business on hand to keep it active for a number of years and recent reports indicate that it may be awarded further important contracts. Its enterprise in Colombia, which is on a cost plus basis, amounts to some \$20,000,000 and settlement of a claim for Welland canal work, which is said to be pending, would net the company around \$600,000.

Optimistic shareholders have expressed the belief that it is the company's intention to deal more generously in the future with holders of the common. Certainly the company appears to be in a strong position and to enjoy a bright outlook. It must not be forgotten, however, that the nature of its business lends a degree of uncertainty to the future, but present indications are that common shareholders may do reasonably well over a period of years.

N.A.M.E. IS ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be very glad if you would give me some information as to the reliability and value of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Ltd., both preferred and common stock. Are these shares placed on any stock market yet, and what is the probable future of such a company?

—R. A. W. Brandon, Man.

In Northern Aerial Minerals Explorations Limited you have the latest type of exploration company, excellently organized and managed, thoroughly equipped for prospecting and exploiting mineral finds. It is adequately financed, has a number of promising prospects which it is proposed to work this season. The exploration effort will not be discontinued; in fact it might be said to have just fairly begun.

Stock has not been placed on any market and has been largely bought by private interests. For anyone with funds for speculative purposes, willing to take a stake in the opening up of the north under expert guidance, N. A. M. E. offers an attractive speculative opportunity.

ENGLISH INNS LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please let me know if the English Inns Limited stock now being advertised is a good investment.

—A.N., Hamilton, Ont.

What do you mean by "good"? If you mean safe, the answer is no, as obviously this is a new and unproven enterprise and only time can tell what the profits will be. The company's literature says that it "plans to erect at strategic points along provincial highways comfortable inns, in appearance reminiscent of old English coaching houses but with every modern facility for rest and refreshment." Each "inn" is to contain a restaurant, soda-fountain, gift shop and motor service station, and have from six to sixteen cottages grouped around it.

One imagines that such establishments should make a powerful appeal to the thousands of United States tourists that flock into Ontario in the summer months, and that during that period they should do a big business. But what about the rest of the year? Can the company make sufficient profits during the summer to carry it over the rest of the year, when presumably there will be little business? Only actual operations over at least a year will provide any real basis on which to judge the company's long-term prospects, and those who purchase the shares at the present time will thus be speculating, not investing. But the capitalization is not excessive and if the company achieves a reasonable proportion of the success anticipated by its promoters, there should be a good margin of earnings applicable to the common shares. Thus the units now being offered, consisting of five preferred and two common shares, seem to be not without some speculative attractiveness for courageous and venturesome investors.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be glad to have your opinion as to whether Burroughs Adding Machine Company common is a good buy at its present price around 290. I am interested in this concern, because of its strong position, but I cannot determine if the present price is a fair one and if I should buy now, or not. I would be glad to have any information you can give me regarding its operations, present and prospective earnings, dividend record, financial position, etc. I may say that I have a very high regard for the service you are rendering the public.

—L.T., Windsor, Ont.

The stock seems to me to be decidedly over-valued in relation to reported earnings, the present price of 290 amounting to over 35 times the company's income per share in 1928. However, some basis for the present market level is found in the persistent rumors that a portion of the company's real estate is to be sold at a price several times its book value, as well as in reports that the stock is to be split four shares for one. However, I would await more definite information on these points before purchasing.

The company has had an unusually stable earnings record, increases having been reported in each of the last seven years. Its profit in 1928 amounted to \$8.28 per share on the present capitalization of 1,000,000 no par shares, as compared with \$7.29 in 1927 and \$6.96 in 1926. It seems probable that the current year will show a further expansion of around 10 per cent.

The regular cash dividend rate of \$3 per share per annum was supplemented with extra payments of \$1 per share in 1926 and 1927, \$2 in 1928 and \$2 to date in 1929. The company has also paid large stock dividends: 200 per cent. in 1917, 25 per cent. in 1922, 33 1/3 per cent. in 1927 and 25 per cent. in 1928. The company's large surplus account makes possible a continuance of this policy, which thus plows back into the business a large portion of the earnings.

During 1928 the company also wrote off \$2,024,000 of goodwill account against surplus, reducing the former to \$3,099,212. The company's current financial position on December 31st last was particularly strong. Cash and government securities alone amounted to over \$20,000,000, while current assets totalled \$32,854,895, contrasting with current liabilities of only \$2,942,992.

With the current rate of earnings it is obvious, therefore, that the company could still further increase the



ROBERT F. DODD

Prominent Montreal capitalist, who, acting on the advice of his physician, has resigned from the Presidency of the Lake Superior Corporation. Mr. Dodd retains his directorship in the company, however, and in its chief subsidiary the Algoma Steel Corporation.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

dividend rate. Despite official denials, reports persist that part of the company's Detroit real estate will be sold at a price around seven times its book value, also that the stock will be split four shares for one. Action on the latter is expected at the annual meeting on May 28th next.

A GOOD LONG-PULL OIL STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Please advise if you recommend buying Vacuum Oil. Is it a good company, and is the stock reasonably priced? Is the trend of earnings upward? Can you tell me if the company operates as a refiner only?

—P.D., Halifax, N.S.

The strength of Vacuum Oil Company was demonstrated in the depression year 1927, when a new record of earnings was established, and further expansion last year carried profits to a successive new peak. Discounting this improvement, the stock is currently selling around 125, where it cannot be considered cheap. The excellent outlook for the long term, however, appears to justify the continued holding of stock bought with an eye to future development.

On the present capitalization, as increased by the 100 per cent. stock dividend paid a year ago, earnings have been sufficient to cover current dividend requirements of \$4 a share in each of the past four years, with peak income in 1928 equivalent to \$7.46 a share on the present outstanding amount, as compared with \$5.09 a share in 1927 on the same basis.

Formerly a refiner and wholesale marketer only, the company is now developing its own production and expanding its marketing organization, which should hasten future earnings growth. Exports are already on a large scale, and further expansion in this field is indicated.

MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I wish to re-invest \$5,000, my profits from mining stock transactions. I have made a careful analysis of every better class stock on the board and have been led to conclude that Mining Corporation of Canada is the best buy at the present quotation of \$4.70 a share.

My reasoning is this: Mining Corporation holds 185,499 shares of Hudson Bay, which at \$18 is worth \$3,338,982. Also 700,000 shares of Base Metals, which at \$1.00 is worth 700,000.

Both of these give a valuation of \$4,038,982. You will notice that I am ignoring altogether cash on hand which is a doubtful quantity. This gives a per share value for Mining Corporation of \$3.69. The present market price is approximately \$1.00 above the actual value of each share.

Do you think \$1.00 per share too great a speculative value to place upon the company's operations at Crow River, as well as their 232 claims in the Sudbury district, and their development of the Murray claims adjoining Noranda, together with their producing mines at Cobalt and South Lorrain?

My business experience while somewhat successful has been quite limited and I should be very glad to have your frank opinion of my deductions regarding Mining Corporation.

—E. F., Toronto, Ont.

Your computation of the value of Mining Corporation's holdings of Hudson Bay and Base Metals was accurate at the time you made it. Since then there has been a rise in the price of Hudson Bay of about \$1 per share and a drop in Base Metals of about 60 cents. Owing to the amount of holdings in each stock, however, the total valuation of the shareholdings at today's market remains practically unchanged. These two assets, if liquidated at current levels, would return to Mining Corporation the equivalent of \$3.70 per share for each issued share of the Corporation.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Business Opportunities

often call for the investment of money.

Regular saving will prepare you to take advantage of your opportunity when it arrives.

THE DOMINION BANK
Established 1871



Branches in London, Eng.
and New York

S. R. Mackellar & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

21 Melinda St., Toronto

Telephone: Ad. 4426

Private wires to New York, Montreal, Hamilton and Guelph
Branch Office: 33 Quebec St. West, Guelph, Ontario

MARA & McCARTHY

Members { Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

STOCK BROKERS

W. HAROLD MARA
LEIGH M. MCCARTHY
H. G. DAVIDSON

JOHN A. MARA
A. MORTON BROWN
Lt.-Col. CARSON MCCORMACK

297 Bay Street, Toronto
Telephone: Adelaide 9151

OSLER & HAMMOND

F. G. OSLER
H. F. MARRIOTT

G. T. CHISHOLM
H. FRANKS

Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

Members { Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

21 Jordan Street
TORONTO

215 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

Analysis of Canadian Stocks

In the new 13th Edition of our Analysis of Canadian Stocks we have assembled in concise, readable form, information as to the capitalization, earnings, dividend record, financial position, etc., of seventy leading Canadian companies.

This Analysis will prove invaluable for purposes of reference, or for leisurely study. Copies supplied on request.

Ask for Analysis 5

Greenshields & Co

Investment Bankers
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

17 St. John Street, Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

OTTAWA
56 Sparks Street

TORONTO
24 King Street West

QUEBEC
126 St. Peter Street

36



INVESTMENT SERVICE

LIGHTENS FINANCIAL BURDENS

Sound industrial, municipal or public utility bonds will lighten your financial burdens. Worry-proof, requiring no constant vigilance, bonds of this dependable character are the only kind in which to place your surplus funds for care-free investment. Consult us for suggestions adapted to your particular needs.

Housser Wood & Co.
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
H. B. HOUSSE
Member Toronto Stock Exchange.

Matthews & Company Limited

Investment Bankers,
Stock Brokers

255 BAY STREET
TORONTO 2

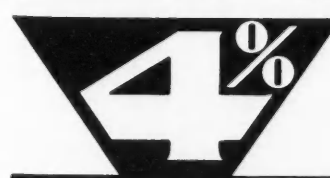
Sound Investments with a good yield.

Write for our Offerings

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE and Company, Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
302 BAY STREET — TORONTO

BROWNE, URQUHART & CO., Ltd.

INVESTMENT BANKERS
We invite inquiries.
266 St. James St. West—H.A. 2111
MONTREAL
Ottawa Quebec



COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY
ON YOUR SAVINGS
CHARTERED TRUST
AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 KING ST. W. — TORONTO

ASSOCIATED OIL

Bought, Sold

and Quoted

Unlisted Department

Telephone AD. 0488

DRAPER DOBIE & CO.
LIMITED

NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING
TORONTO 2

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED

Mortgage Investments
WINNIPEG

Capital Subscribed \$3,250,000
Capital paid up... 1,200,000

A Safe, Progressive Company



GOLD & DROSS

You should not ignore Mining Corporation's cash assets, which amount to at least 50 cents per share.

In mining circles the best bet Mining Corporation has, from the speculative point of view, is Quemont. The Corporation got half the issued shares for its expenditure in buying the property and the equipment and for work performed. This particular million shares of Quemont cost the parent company about ten cents a share. The balance of the stock has been sold to Mining Corporation shareholders and to the company itself at \$1 per share. You should not ignore the possibilities of the Quemont (Murray) property. Lying adjacent to Noranda on the north, in close proximity to "H" orebody, it possesses the geological and physical features of the Horne and there is no reason, except chance, for Quemont's ground to be barren of copper sulphides. Actually, a small lense of chalcocite was found at 250 feet. Consider that an imaginary line, the claim line dividing Horne from the Murray, would not prevent an extension of area favorable for the deposition of commercial orebodies and you will understand the interest throughout the north in the speculative chances at the Murray property.

Mining Corporation has an eighty per cent. interest in Mincor Exploration and Development Company, the subsidiary incorporated to handle the 232 claims secured in the Sudbury nickel-copper area. The importance of these holdings, which will be investigated this summer, has not yet been demonstrated. It is known, however, that the claims have been acquired over a long period, carefully hand picked by competent engineers and there should be a good chance to find ore without large outlay.

Base Metals and Hudson Bay both have chances of appreciation. The former will provide dividends for Mining Corporation on a scale adequate to permit of the payment of existing dividend rate. The latter has recently demonstrated what it can do in the market by a \$1 rise under adverse conditions. It is a high class development issue.

You may be justified in ignoring the Cobalt and South Lorrain properties. They are nearing the end of their tether and have not been carried at high valuation in the company's books in current assets.

Apart from material considerations many follow Mining Corporation on account of its aggressive policy and its successful history. Exposed as it is to good fortune in several directions at this time the company enjoys sound support and should be considered favorably from the speculative investment angle.

A GOOD LOOKING BOND

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you class the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Sin-Mac Lines Limited as a safe investment? I am a salaried man with dependents and do not want to take chances. I shall value your answer highly, as I have always found your advice to be reliable.

—N.M., Westmount, Que.

I don't think you should have any occasion for worry if you buy these bonds. The five towing and wrecking companies which have amalgamated to form Sin-Mac Lines are all well-established concerns with healthy records, and the bonds appear to be adequately protected as regards both earnings and assets.

The company has a capable management and strong board of directors and the bond issue is sponsored by a good house. The yield of 6.10 per cent. on the basis of the offering is attractive, in addition to which there are the speculative possibilities given by the stock purchase rights accompanying the issue.

POTPOURRI

H.P., Calmar, Alta. INTERNATIONAL NICKEL is, I think, distinctly attractive as a purchase for a hold at any price around 50. A split in C.P.R. would undoubtedly create much wider investment interest in the stock and should naturally be reflected in high prices. Quite apart from this, I consider the shares an attractive purchase for a hold in view of the company's good position and prospects.

V.G., Dartmouth, N.S. OVERSEAS LORRAIN, which held two claims, 80 acres, in the Trout Lake section of South Lorrain, has not done any work since 1925 to my knowledge. In the summer of that year they let a contract for 1,000 feet of diamond drilling, supplementing a limited amount of surface exploration, which showed several fractures and veins, but no values in silver of any importance whatever. J. A. Stewart, who was president, directed operations at that time. There has not been a whisper from it since.

G.K., Terrace, B.C. YOUR POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA shares are, I think, an excellent investment for a hold, as this company is in a strong position, making splendid progress and possesses excellent prospects for the future. These shares are now quoted substantially below their recent high, and are, I think quite an attractive purchase. As the company's operations are very well diversified, inasmuch as



T. R. ENDERBY
General Manager of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., who has been elected to the Board of Directors, succeeding the late F. W. Molson.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

The Telephone Stock Selling Racket

Hundreds of legitimate bankers and investment houses use the telephone in the ordinary course of their business of selling securities. The fraudulent stock promoter imitates the methods of legitimate business—up to a certain point.

When a stranger calls you on the telephone from long distance and urges you to buy securities, offering you quick and large profits on representations and definite statements of price increases, it is time to stop, look and listen. Whom are you dealing with?

The telephone scheme has many variations and is worked either alone or in combination with fake financial newspapers called "tipster sheets", with long-winded telegrams and so-called "market letters". The telephone salesman may claim to have "inside information". That is the time for you to get some "outside information". Saturday Night is ready to furnish its subscribers with fact information regarding new or doubtful promotions without charge.

It not only operates various public utility companies itself, but also holds substantial investments in a number of other public utility and industrial corporations. I feel that these shares offer sufficient safety to the investor to warrant a larger commitment than you now have.

W.S., Toronto, Ont. I regret that I have no record of the MULTIPAR SYNDICATE. If it was an incorporated concern, you could find out if it is still in existence or not by writing the provincial secretary of the province in which it was incorporated. The share certificate should inform you on this point.

D.G., Riviere-du-Loup, Que. LOCARNO stock is a straight gamble. Locarno owns one claim in Clercy, four in Dufresnoy, a group in Malartic, 10 claims in Bosquet, 10 claims in Cadillac and 1,200 acres in Nova Scotia. Quebec holdings are idle and the company's present program does not call for any work there in the immediate future. All efforts are being concentrated in Nova Scotia where a shaft is being sunk on a gold bearing quartz vein 18 inches wide. Property adjoins the Richardson Mine, which is a producer. The outlook is very uncertain.

S.R.N., Pointe Claire, Que. DUPARQUET MINING CO., LTD., has done a limited amount of work on a gold prospect in Duparquet township. A shallow shaft was sunk and gold values reported to 50 feet. There has been nothing disclosed which would warrant the descriptive term "speculative investment". It is an out and out speculation. The promoter is over-enthusiastic.

M.H., Sylvan Lake, Alta. PORCUPINE TOWNSHIP MINES, LIMITED, is listed among the inactive properties where it rightly belongs. Nothing has been done on the holdings for many years. Why anyone should want control of it at this time is a mystery. I know nothing of the individuals you mention. If you are a shareholder, write the proxy seekers and ask them for some information.

M.M., Embro, Ont. Preferred dividends have been paid regularly on the 6 1/2 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, since March 31st, 1928. The first dividend was paid following the reorganization of the company and the establishment of the present capital set-up. No dividends have been paid to date on the common.

G.E., Sherbrooke, Que. THE OHIO AND CALIFORNIA OIL REFINING COMPANY was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia on November 18th, 1902, with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, of a par value, and in 1905 had an office at 52 Broadway, New York City, with F. R. Anson, President, and H. G. Giffon, Secretary. The State authorities of West Virginia announced some years ago that their records showed that this company owed taxes for 1901 and they now state that the company has not appeared on their records in recent years and no doubt was dropped therefrom on account of its failure to pay taxes. No trace of the company can be found for many years and as there are no sales or quotations reported of the capital stock, I believe the shares to be valueless.

N.E., Manitowick, Que. THE MOORCROFT OIL COMPANY was incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington in 1902, but it has never been active and nothing has been heard of it since 1905. The shares have no value. I know that I know nothing of the WHITE LAKE IRON COMPANY. An inquiry addressed to the Secretary of State of Minnesota will inform you as to whether the company is still in existence or not. However, in all probability these shares are also valueless.

S.W.H., Hamilton, Ont. Present quotations of around \$23 for HOME OIL, have, in my opinion discounted the future. You will remember that there has been quite a boom in western oil stocks recently, and many market valuations have been distinctly out of line with actual conditions. Home's success in bringing in No. 1 well, while spectacular and encouraging, does not necessarily indicate that it will meet with equal success on the balance of its 200 acres. While it is impossible, of course, to predict what the market in its present uncertain state may do, I do not think that this stock is a buy other than for those who are prepared to take an out and out chance.

S.S., Montreal, Que. The common stock of the BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CORPORATION is a radical speculation. As you no doubt know, reorganization plans for this corporation have not as yet been announced and until this is done it is impossible to predict what position this stock will be in. Many rumors have been current, and it is generally believed that the reorganization will embrace some form of scaling down of the capital structure. I would consider this stock only as an out and out gamble at this time.

J.D., Lexington, Ky. If you do not need the money, I would certainly advise holding on to your INTERNATIONAL NICKEL for the present. The prospects for the company are bright, and while market prospects are rather uncertain at the present time, I believe that eventually this stock will be selling above the figure at which you bought.

D.B., Beaverton, Ont. McLeod, Young, Weir and Company rank highly in the investment banking field and you are safe in dealing with them. I imagine the security you are interested in is the stock of CANADIAN INVESTORS' CORPORATION, which is sponsored by the firm you name. I think this stock is quite attractive in view of McLeod, Young, Weir and Company's standing and successful record, although a switch from Victory Bonds would naturally involve some decrease in security.

B.J., Toronto, Ont. I am afraid you will have to write off as a dead loss your shares of the ONTARIO AND PEACE RIVER OIL AND GAS PRODUCING COMPANY LIMITED, which were, in all probability sold to you by the United Finance Company, at \$1 per share. There are good reasons why you have not got answers to your letters, as H. M. Lickley, who was President, was sentenced to a term in jail for his activities in connection with the company. It was represented in the prospectus that the company had 700 producing wells, while the evidence on the case shows that the company did not control at the outside more than 40 producing wells, which were situated around Petrolia and Glenora. The Peace River leases, which the company held, were allowed to lapse through non-payment of rental, and the company lost the Glenora wells and the wells at Petrolia through foreclosure.

E.L., Alida, Sask. MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL, preferred is currently quoted at around \$57 and the common around \$10.50 to \$11.50. You can either buy or sell this stock at approximately these prices through any reputable brokerage house. I am unable to advise you as to the value of real estate in Florida.

\$100,000

Province of British Columbia

5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due April 25th, 1954. Principal and half-yearly interest (April 25th and October 25th) payable in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Victoria or New York. Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500.

British Columbia, one of the most progressive provinces in Canada, possesses a wealth of natural resources. Agricultural, mining, forestry, fishing and other productive areas are being developed extensively and income is showing satisfactory increase.

Finances of the Province are in satisfactory position. A sinking fund will be provided to retire this entire issue at maturity.

Price: 100 and interest, yielding 5%

Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Limited

BONGARD & COMPANY

Members

Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb (Assoc.)

80 King St. W.

Elgin 5381

Toronto 2

KITCHENER

BRANCHES
GUELPH

WINDSOR

Established 1899

Real Estate Bonds

Write for Booklet

W.N. McEachren & Sons
Limited

901-2 Royal Bank Bldg.

Established 1877

CASSELLS, SON & CO.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

16 JORDAN STREET,

TORONTO.

H.G. STANTON COMPANY

LIMITED
STOCK BROKERS
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
TORONTO

HARRY G. STANTON
Member
Toronto Stock Exchange

Telephone
Elgin 3258-9

McDougall & Cowans

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
(Members Montreal Curb Exchange)

200 St. James St., West, Montreal

Branch Offices:

Halifax, Saint John, N. B., Quebec, Ottawa,
Toronto, Winnipeg.

Connected by Private Wires

G. G. Blackstock & Co. Ltd.

Stocks & Bonds

G. G. BLACKSTOCK, Member Toronto Stock Exchange

Orders Executed on all Exchanges

STAR BUILDING, TORONTO

Tel. Elgin 3286

R. B. BUCHANAN

R. O. MACKAY TURNER

W. R. THOMSON

102

Established 1886

A.E. OSLER & COMPANY

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

STOCK AND INVESTMENT BROKERS

Certain of the Metals, Industrials and Rails appear to have discounted a prosperous outlook. Certain of the Standard Oil securities appear on the threshold of a major advance. If you are interested, write us.

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St., Toronto (2)

Elgin 3461

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly.
11 Jordan Street Adelaide 9461 Toronto

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



Established 1840

"One of the Oldest Canadian Companies"

President W. A. DENTON
Vice-President E. B. STOCKDALE
Managing Director H. BEGG
Directors
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P., W. B. BEGG
S. C. ROBINSON, M.P., HARRY C. EDGAR
W. E. BUCKINGHAM, E. J. HATES
Secretary Assistant-Secretary
W. H. BURCOMBE J. G. HUTCHINSON
Superintendent of Agencies
GEORGE A. GORDON
HEAD OFFICE
78-88 King St. East, TORONTO



Security Over \$64,600,000
Toronto Agents,
PYKE & THOMPSON
53 Yonge St.

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada
E. F. HUTCHINGS
President
HENRY SANDISON
First Vice-President
T. S. McPHERSON
Second Vice-President
Application for Agencies invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies.

Policyholders' Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.



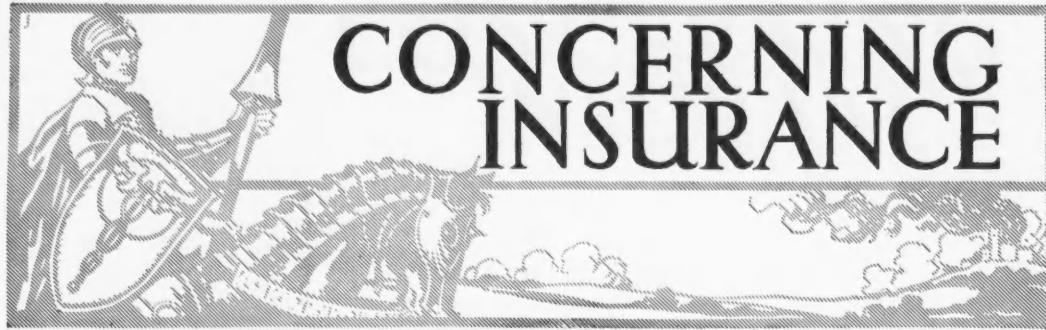
Investment advice from Roger Babson

Roger Babson says that the first investment of a young man should be a life insurance policy. It will encourage the saving habit, and will prove a very valuable asset on many occasions. The earlier the start, the smaller the deposits. Don't delay. Competent, friendly assistance is yours for the asking from

Home Office
625 Burnside Place
Montreal

MONTREAL LIFE Company

"The Friendly Company"



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Recommendations for Revised Disability Benefits Company

After a year of study, the joint committee of company actuaries and insurance department officials have presented their report, which contains far-reaching recommendations for revised disability practices with the object of unifying and stabilizing disability underwriting in connection with life insurance policies.

It is pointed out that the desire for uniformity has "necessitated recommending requirements that would eliminate certain benefits now being granted by a few companies which may not constitute unsound underwriting, but the elimination of which would tend to bring about the desired uniformity. In some respects the recommendations represent a compromise between opposing points of view."

The prescribed provisions contained in the report are:

That total disability is incapacity to engage in any occupation for remuneration or profit. This would eliminate the so-called "professional men's policy," as this provision does not permit payment of benefits when the insured is unable to perform the duties merely of his customary occupation.

That total disability which has been continuous for a period specified in the provision, which shall be not less than 120 days and not more than one year, shall be deemed permanent. The benefits shall not accrue until after the first 90 days of such disability.

That written notice of claims must be given to the company (a) during the lifetime of the insured and (b) during the period of disability or within a further period, specified in the provision but not to exceed 30 days, immediately following recovery.

That if total and permanent disability is established, any premium or installment thereof which fell due during total disability and during a period specified in the provision (not less than six months) immediately preceding notice of claim shall be waived.

*

That if total and permanent disability is established as required by the provision, which began after the due date of a premium or installment thereof in default, but not later than the last day of grace, provided such due date was within a period specified in the provision (not less than six months) immediately preceding notice of claim, disability benefits shall be allowed as if the default had not occurred, but the insured shall be liable for the premium in default with interest thereon, if any.

That any dividend which would otherwise have become payable during disability shall be allowed as though the disability had not occurred, unless an annuity is provided as permitted elsewhere in these recommendations.

That upon recovery of the insured from total disability, disability benefits shall cease and premiums or installments thereof becoming due after such recovery shall be payable.

A series of provisions which are permissible under the proposed regulations include the following: That certain disabilities may be considered permanent and total, such as loss of both eyes, etc.; that certain disabilities may be excluded from the coverage; that disability may be cancelled if female insured marries; that benefits may be payable to either insured

or beneficiary; that an annuity, the present value of which shall be equal to the amount of insurance, and certain for not more than 10 years, may be payable instead of monthly income, but that such annuity shall cease upon recovery and the insurance be restored at a proportionate premium for amount equal to value of unpaid installments; that income disability payments may be continued after maturity of endowment or deferred annuity if disability occurs before maturity and before insured is 60; that disability may be allowed to date of maturity in case of endowments or deferred annuities maturing at age not greater than 65; and "any other provision not inconsistent with these requirements which may be necessary to the efficient administration of the coverage provided and the protection of the interests of the insurer or insured."



R. C. CARTER
Who has been appointed manager of the South Western Ontario Division of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, with headquarters at Windsor.

Foreman's Part in Accident Prevention

THE success of our accident prevention campaigns always has been and always will be chiefly dependent upon the support given them by the foremen," according to Cyrus McCormick, Jr.

"The Foreman's Part in Safety," the fourth of a series of Industrial Safety leaflets issued by the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is definitely in accord with Mr. McCormick's statement.

This publication emphasizes the need for safety supervision in industry and presents methods of encouraging and sustaining interest of foremen in the project.

Placement of workers and employees' training, according to this publication, have a definite influence on the accident rates in individual industrial concerns. A copy of this study and the three previous leaflets in the series can be had upon application to the Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, One Madison Avenue, New York City.

Group Insurance for Air Pilots

AFTER many years of unsuccessful attempts on the part of life insurance companies to obtain the right from Departments of Insurance in the United States to insure flying men in groups, a consent has finally been obtained. The dangers to which airplane pilots are exposed have been figured with such exactitude by the insurance actuaries, that this class of risk is now accepted for group insurance contracts. The first group insurance contract of this nature has just been issued by the Metropolitan Life, in favor of the pilots of the Nicholas Beazley Airplane Company. No restrictive clauses are included in the contract, and the benefits stated will be paid when claims are presented, without respect to cause. The ground staff is included with the pilots.

New License for Merchants and Employers

A NEW Dominion license has been issued to The Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance and Sickness Insurance.



J. M. CARSON
Who has been appointed by The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada as Manager for New Brunswick. Mr. Carson will have his headquarters at St. John.

Collects for "Hostile" Fire in Furnace

While an ordinary person might look upon a fire that wouldn't burn up properly as a "hostile" one, the insurance man takes the opposite view. He defines it as "hostile" when it burns not wisely but too well and thus overreaches itself, so to speak.

So far as the insuring public is concerned, the difference between a "hostile" and a "friendly" fire is that in the case of the former you are covered under your fire insurance policy, and in the case of the latter you are not covered.

A recent action across the line brought out the meaning of these terms rather clearly. In this case the home of the insured was equipped with a hot-air oil burning furnace. There were two compartments in the furnace, one of which held the fire itself and the other contained the air to be heated and circulated through the house. There was no way for the fire or smoke to get from the fire compartments to the air compartment as long as the furnace was in good condition.

It appeared that a leak developed whereby the oil got into the air compartment, and when the fire in the furnace became hot enough, the oil in the air compartment ignited, sending smoke and soot up through the air vents in the house.

The insurance company denied liability, and the insured brought suit and was given judgment. The insurance company appealed the case, on the ground that the fire which caused the damage was a "friendly" fire and further that there was no actual burning but that the only damage was from smoke and soot.

The Court of Civil Appeals, of Texas, which heard the appeal, confirmed the judgment of the trial court. In doing so, it stated in part as follows: "The overwhelming weight of the authorities is that a fire insurance policy covers all damages caused by a hostile fire; that is, one which becomes uncontrollable or breaks out from, where it was intended to be and becomes a hostile element; and, where there is such a fire, recovery may be had for resulting losses or damages in regard to which there has been no actual ignition, such as a loss or damage caused by smoke or soot or by heat."

"The evidence in this case shows that the fire which caused the damage was in the air compartment of the furnace, and that under no condition should there have been a fire therein. While it is true that the air compartment and the fire compartment were each necessary parts of the furnace, each was separate and apart from the other. So long as the furnace was in proper order, there was no way for the hot air to get into the fire compartment or for the fire to get into the hot air compartment. We think the fire in the hot air compartment was a hostile fire."

Aero Insurance Company Licensed

A DOMINION license has been issued to the Aero Insurance Company, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Insurance against loss of or damage to an Aircraft. Mr. R. W. Hart, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed the Company's Canadian Chief Agent.

Fior d'Italia Receives Dominion License

A DOMINION license has been issued to The Independent Order "Fior d'Italia," authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Life Insurance, Disability Insurance and Sickness Insurance to the extent authorized by its Act of Incorporation, Constitution and Laws. Mr. Luigi Schianni, Fernie, B.C., has been appointed the Society's Canadian Chief Agent.

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I have a paid up participating life policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 20 years term, 1889 to 1909. Some years ago this Society seemed in some trouble or other, but I could never find out what it was or how it ended.
I never saw anything about this Assurance Society now; it was very active in England when I insured.
They never send me any printed

START EARLY

In any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required. The earlier you start the less your insurance will cost.

Life insurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Will not Shrink or Burst

"I can do better than Life Insurance with my money," you say.

Perhaps—if you can set the date of your death and guarantee a continuance of commercial values.

But Life Insurance is unassailable, always on the up-grade, never absent when wanted.



Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the following substantial Non-Board Companies:—

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK	Assets \$13,612,591.00
Established 1910	
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 452,433.90
Established 1840	
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 6,713,678.42
Established 1851	
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 707,240.80
Established 1923	
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,502,475.01
Established 1865	
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,079,921.82
Established 1873	
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,799,513.94
Established 1850	
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 776,064.94
Established 1835	
BALDWIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,315,287.75
Established 1863	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,400,382.86
Established 1910	
AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,744,276.56
Established 1890	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$11,705,196.00
Established 1911	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 1,883,485.55
Established 1928	
TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED	\$61,692,548.45

Applications for agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities.

78 - 88 King Street East, Toronto

WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE
CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS
INSURANCE
WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
FINANCIAL AGENTS
MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED
TIME SALES PAPER FINANCED.

Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE PILOT

Automobile and Accident Insurance Company, Limited
Head Office—Waterloo, Ont.
Toronto Office—910 E. Main St. Bldg.
AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY FIRE LIABILITY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE (non-tariff)
Applications for agencies invited.
Hon. W. D. Euler President
D. McIntosh Managing Director

ALFRED WRIGHT, President



HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

Wood, Fleming & Co. LIMITED

ROYAL BANK BUILDING TORONTO
BUILDING MANAGERS
VALUATORS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS
We supply experienced and economical management of commercial and residential properties.
Inquiries solicited.

The Ontario Equitable LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. Tweed, President

HEAD OFFICE
WATERLOO, ONTARIO
Assets (Dec. 31, '28) \$5,330,373
Reserves \$5,648,725
Insurance in Force \$40,110,307

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
of London, England
Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
Accident and Sickness Insurance.
We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

A Good Agent Wanted
In scores of cities and towns in Canada there are Insurance Agents of good standing who would like to add a strong Canadian Company to their Agency. We ask such to communicate with us.
The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. C. A. WITHERS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director. H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Director.
BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica.

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada: E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager
TORONTO
DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company
Established 1876
Cash Assets \$8,509,238.51—Cash Surplus \$1,704,513.42
DIVIDENDS 30%
On select Fire and Automobile risks.
Write to:
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK
J. H. RIDDEL, Head Office for Canada, Manager, TORONTO
REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

LYMAN ROOT, President & Managing Director. ROBERT LYNCH STAILING, Vice-President & Asst. Managing Director. F. E. HEYES, Secretary.
IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE
FORMERLY — IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
FIRE AND CASUALTY

NORMAN R. JONES, President. ESTABLISHED 1879
SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED
HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR:
FIDELITY AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY
MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
MERCHANTS & MANUFACTURERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Combined Assets, \$5,000,000. Policyholders' Surplus, \$1,000,000.
Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000
INQUIRIES FROM WELL-ESTABLISHED AGENCIES INVITED—COAST TO COAST SERVICE

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada.
NEWARK NEW JERSEY
SAMUEL BIRD, President.
Head Office for Canada: REFORM BLDG., TORONTO
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Canada, so I advise against insuring with either of them.

The mails are apparently being flooded with circulars offering insurance of all kinds in companies and associations not licensed to do business in this country. However low the rate quoted, it does not pay to do business with them, as in case of a claim you would be practically at their mercy when it came to enforcing payment. They have no Government deposit here, and you would have to try to collect in the United States.

Insurance that is not easily collectable in case of a loss, is dear at any price. When you buy insurance from a licensed company, payment of all valid claims can be readily enforced through the local courts if necessary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I understand that there was a movement to transform the Oddfellows Relief Association into a life insurance company. Can you tell me if it was successful?

Is it in the interests of members of fraternal societies that these societies should be made over into insurance companies?
—H.B., London, Ont.

At the recent session of the Ontario Legislature an Act was passed and received the Royal Assent, which re-incorporated this society as the "Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company." This Act comes into force as soon as two-thirds of the members, at a special general meeting, approve of the re-constitution of the Association as a mutual life insurance company.

As far as life insurance is concerned, the public is showing a steadily growing tendency to secure its protection from insurance companies rather than from fraternal societies. It is becoming more and more of the opinion that the definite closed contract of the insurance company is a better buy for insurance purposes than the open contract issued by the great bulk of the fraternal societies.

While the licensed fraternal societies operating under Dominion license and under the license of most of the provinces, have been placed on an actuarial basis of solvency and are accordingly safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, it is becoming more difficult all the time to induce people to join them for insurance purposes, in view of the difference between their policies or certificates and the policies of the life insurance companies.

Whether the fault is partly due to the ineffective methods of those in charge of the organization work of the societies, the fact remains that many of them are not securing enough new members each year to take care of those dying, maturing their certificates, surrendering or lapsing them. The result is that the amount of insurance on their books is steadily dwindling away.

The handwriting on the wall seems plain enough. It would therefore appear to be the part of wisdom on the part of those fraternal societies which desire to stay in the life insurance field to place themselves in a position to meet the competition of the life insurance companies on a more even basis. One way of doing so is to go into the life insurance business themselves as insurance companies, whether mutual or stock.

One thing is imperative, however, whether they remain as fraternal societies or change into insurance companies, and that is, that the administration of their insurance and financial affairs be entrusted only to competent insurance and financial officials, and not to those whose chief qualification may be only that of the spellbinder with sufficient persuasiveness to corral enough votes to place themselves at the head of these institutions, where they might easily run them into the ground through incompetence or in carrying out their own selfish objects.

In view of the hundreds of millions of insurance carried by the public in these societies, it is the duty of the Government supervising officials to bring what pressure is necessary to ensure that their affairs receive now and in the future competent administration from both the insurance and financial standpoint.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Do you know if an insurance concern called Community Agencies, Ltd., is still in existence? It sold stock some years ago and was going to carry on an insurance business of some kind.
—C.H.L., Hamilton, Ont.

Community Agencies, Limited, was incorporated by Ontario Letters Patent, dated December 29th, 1925, for the purpose of carrying on an insurance agency business. It did not last very long. By an Order dated April 10th, 1929, the Provincial Secretary has accepted the surrender of its charter and has directed that the same be cancelled, fixing May 13th, 1929, as the date upon which the company shall be dissolved.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Enclosed you will find application forms for Sick and Accident Insurance. They were handed to me by a friend here and I would like to have your opinion concerning same. Would it be an O.K. to insure with them, and have they a Canadian charter or license?
—M.M., Campbellton, N.B.

Re the two concerns referred to: Neither the Connecticut Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Insurance Association of New Haven, Conn., nor the Nutmeg State Commercial Travelers Health Association of New Haven, Conn., is licensed to do business in

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal
Capital Subscribed \$ 500,000.00
Capital Paid Up \$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94
HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.
J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.
Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.
One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS \$5,000,000
A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY
RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA
H. A. JOSELYN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO
PROVINCIAL AGENTS
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO
MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM
R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL
OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG
ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.
WHITE & CALKIN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.
THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

The Protective Association of Canada Established 1907
Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00
The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office: J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.
Granby, Que.

STRENGTH—Note these Factors
1. A very high interest earning power.
2. Ample secured investments.
3. \$2,713,438.37 paid in cumulative dividends, death claims and other benefits to policyholders.
THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
GOOD OPENINGS FOR SALESMEN. Apply: Head Office—Winnipeg.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets \$4,398,035.23
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%
Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

DEBT—DISCONTENT—NO MONEY
There is many an employee whose private circumstances are thrusting him into an embezzler's frame of mind. Don't be victimized. Bond your employees. Write for rates.
FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President
36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL
Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

Fortify for Fire Fighting
THE FAMOUS PYRENE NON-FREEZING
SODA ACID TYPE
5 GAL. PUMP TYPE
NON-FREEZING
PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
1197 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

NOTICE TO READERS
Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.
Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.
Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Building at Reasonable Cost

We specialize in the erection of large buildings—office, hotel, store, apartment, etc. The wonderful reputation this firm has acquired as engineers and builders was earned by many years of service. Let us work on your building problem.



Canadian Investors Corp., Limited

No Par Value Stock

An Investment having attractive possibilities

Price: At the Market
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

Pringle, Holmes & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENTS
Central Building - Toronto

The United States Oil Situation

Analysis on request

F. O'HEARN
& COMPANY

Members

Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
(Ass'ts.)

11 KING ST. W., TORONTO
Telephone: ELgin 1104

Kirkland Lake Hopeful

Formation Indicates Possibilities at Depth—Production for Year Reaches \$414,596—Strong Position Reported

DURING 1928 the mill at Kirkland Lake Gold Mines treated 57,883 tons of ore, produced \$414,596, against a total expenditure of \$383,319, according to the company's annual report. In this item of cost there is included \$140,120 for exploration and development, or \$2.42 per ton on the total tonnage sent to the mill. The average recovery per ton of ore milled was \$7.16. "This figure is lower than it might have been due to the company's policy of milling all ore encountered in the process of development work where a gold return would produce a profit over the milling cost," says President D. B. Hanna in his remarks.

"Whilst the operations during the year, so far as mill production in gold is concerned, give a result somewhat lower in value compared with the previous year, it must not be assumed that the condition of the mine is in any sense less encouraging to your directors in so far as the ultimate expectation is concerned of reaching larger and more consistent ore bodies at depth."

During the year sinking was continued and at the end of March the winze was at 3,495 feet with stations cut at 2,600, 2,725, 2,850, 2,975, 3,100 and 3,225 feet. Bodies of ore of varying lengths have been encountered east and west of the winze on the 2,600-foot, 2,725-foot, 2,850-foot and 2,975-foot levels, as far as these levels have been developed, and stoping on some of these horizons is proceeding. On the 3,100-foot level a station and crosscut were driven but no lateral work has yet been done. On the 3,225-foot level the station and main crosscut were completed and the geological conditions on this horizon were considered the best for the finding of ore. "As sinking continues, there are consistent evidences that your mine has the geological formation which carries with it every possibility of gold deposition and the formation of wide ore bodies," Mr. Hanna asserts.

The mill ran steadily throughout the year, says J. B. Tyrell, managing director, milling 57,883 tons with an average extraction of 86.6 per cent., yielding gold and silver to the value of \$414,596.01.

During the last three months of the year the extraction was raised

to 89.9 per cent. and efforts are being made to increase it still further. The cost per ton milled, exclusive of capital expenditure, but including all overhead charges, was \$2.24 for development and exploration, \$2.53 for mining and \$1.69 for milling.

Capital expenditures during the year totalled \$58,000, and notwithstanding this large amount, net working capital at the end of the period was \$26,192.51, represented by government bonds, bullion, cash and inventories.

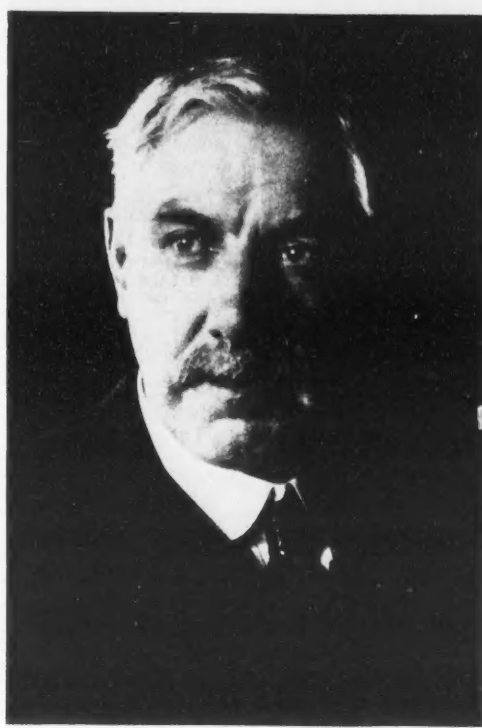
Provision was made for sinking continuously to a depth of 5,500 feet and mining and hoisting ore from that depth by the installation of a large electric hoist at the 2,475-foot level, capable of hoisting 3,000 feet at a rate of 1,500 feet a minute.

As Mr. Tyrell's report is dated Jan. 15, no mention is made of operations in 1929. During 1928, he says, bodies of good ore were opened up at the 2,600, 2,725 and 2,850 levels. At the 3,100 and 3,225 levels, the stations were cut and crosscuts started.

On the 2,725 level porphyry was encountered on the south wall of the vein. This porphyry extended farther and farther westward as sinking was continued to lower levels, being almost as far west as the main crosscut on the 2,975-foot level. Below this level porphyry was encountered in the winze, and it occurs in the crosscuts on the 3,100 and 3,225 levels, and in the bottom of the winze at 3,250 feet. This is the first time that a heavy body or tongue of porphyry has impinged against the fault-vein in this mine. On the 2,725 level a dike of fine grained diabase was also encountered 800 east of the eastern boundary, and which is, therefore, dipping westward.

At the 2,850-foot level a diamond drill hole was bored southward horizontally to a depth of 893 feet for the purpose of prospecting the Chaput-Hughes property. The bore hole penetrated a low grade vein, but no commercial ore was encountered.

Financial statements for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, and a balance sheet as at Feb. 28, 1929, are included in the report. At the latter date current assets totalled \$251,544, against current liabilities of



D. B. HANNA
Prominent Toronto industrialist and financier, President of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. Ltd., which has just issued its annual report which is of more than usual interest. Developments at depth in the mine are at present attracting attention.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

\$37,787. Capital assets amounted to \$4,673,544, other assets, \$8,084, and profit and loss account \$167,531. Liabilities included \$62,916, reserve for depreciation, and capital stock, \$5,000,000.

The development account showed a balance on Dec. 31 of \$548,451. Operation for the first two months of 1929 cost \$65,106 and administration for the same period, \$3,102. Bullion production for the two months was \$62,332, leaving a balance of \$554,327.

McColl-Frontenac First Report Reveals Steady Expansion Throughout

THE first annual financial report of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., covers the thirteen-month period ended Jan. 31, 1929, and reveals progress during a period when the company was in the process of organization and expansion.

Profits from operating during the thirteen-month period, including income from investments, amounted to \$1,622,660. From this amount was deducted interest on bonds at \$7,428; other interest and exchange at \$14,943; provision for depreciation at \$260,250; reserve for bad debts at \$22,742; provision for income tax at \$97,900; reserve for unpaid dividends at \$94,237; preferred dividends on common stock at \$106,250, leaving a surplus of \$603,189.

In his remarks to the shareholders, the president, John Irwin, says, in part:

"The success which has attended your company's operations during the period is particularly gratifying, while benefits from the company's expansion program of the past year should become more pronounced throughout the current year.

"Early in the year your directors decided that Jan. 31 should mark the end of our fiscal year. At that time sales of gasoline and oil are not as heavy as throughout other periods of the year, therefore the convenience of the officers and staff is better served by the change.

"You will note from our statement that inventories are high. This is due entirely to the necessity of storing at our Montreal and Toronto refineries large quantities of crude oil brought in by our own tank steamers during the open months of navigation.

"Notwithstanding the fact that during the year we increased substantially, the capacity of our Montreal refinery, sales throughout the Eastern division have outstripped production; so that further extensions are now necessary and are now in progress."

Higher Capitalization for Canadian Oil

SHAREHOLDERS of Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, at a special general meeting gave formal approval to the directors' plans for doubling the company's capitalization. As a result the company's common stock of no par value is increased from 96,000 shares to 192,000 shares by the issue of an additional 96,000. Of the additional shares, 48,000 will be issued to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 6 at a price of \$33 a share on the basis of one new share for each two now held. Payment for additional stock must be made on or before May 23. It is the intention to have the new stock added to the list of the Toronto Stock Exchange, where Canadian Oil is already traded.

B.C. Packers Offer To Convert Preferred of Subsidiaries—Rights Given

DEFINITE announcement is made by British Columbia Packers, Ltd., of the plan to ally the interests of that company more closely with those of its principal subsidiaries, namely, British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Ltd., and Gosse Packing Co., Ltd. British Columbia Packers, Ltd., already owns over 99 per cent. of the common shares of each of the subsidiaries, as well as all of the common shares of Millard Packing Company, Ltd. It is now submitting to holders of 7 per cent. preference shares British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company an offer to exchange its own preference shares on a share-for-share basis for those of the two constituent companies.

This will result in immediate resumption of dividend payments to shareholders who exchange, inasmuch as dividends on the new preference shares will be cumulative from April 1, 1929, and first quarterly dividend is to be paid on July 1 next to shareholders of record as of June 15.

In order to compensate holders of old preference shares for loss of the five quarterly dividends, preference shareholders who exchange will be given a negotiable certificate entitling such shareholders to purchase one share of British Columbia Packers' common stock at \$20 for each share of preference held. This right to purchase extends until Nov. 1, 1929, the six months' option providing holders with certain advantages not usually available when rights are issued. No payment will be necessary until Nov. 1—a feature which should be particularly attractive in view of the present general money situation. In addition, the results of the packing season in British Columbia should be generally known by the time payment is due. In the meantime, as certificates are negotiable, holders who wish to realize immediately will probably find a wide market for their rights, which, owing to the six months' option period, should prove a rather popular trading medium.

International Coal Re- ports Better Year

DIRECTORS of International Coal and Coke Co., of Coleman, Alberta, report to shareholders a year of progress for 1928 operations, with net profits at \$186,107, of which sum \$180,000 was paid in dividends during the year.

Production from the mine amounted to 300,581 tons of coal, an increase of 54,267 tons over 1927, with the mine in strong physical condition and enough coal blocked out to permit production of 2,000 tons per day. Estimated quantity of coal in mine is placed at 91,891,507 tons, of which total 7,603,049 tons are blocked out.

A subsidiary company, Coleman Light and Water Co., operated on a better scale than in 1927, and a deficit of \$7,088 was reduced to \$1,219 by profits earned. "Earnings show a noticeable improvement, states the report, and it is anticipated that in the near future a surplus will be earned sufficient to pay interest on the investment regularly.

Assets of the latter company are shown at \$103,042, and of the International Coal at \$4,779,789.

Additional Capital

Established business requires additional capital to take care of increased business. Importer of good and reliable lines and firm well known throughout Canada—Strict investigation—Position of Secretary-Treasurer is also offered, but this is optional. Inquiries received in strictest confidence by applying to Box B. Saturday Night.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1929.

By order of the Board.
FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
General Manager.
Montreal, 19th April, 1929.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 167

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., April 12, 1929.

Sale of Debentures

Tenders for \$14,500 debentures on Desmarre School District No. 2865, Desmarre, Saskatchewan.

Authorized by the Local Government Board, Regina, March 7, 1929, for the purpose of building and equipping a two roomed school of brick and tile construction.

Debentures to be payable in twenty equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest. Interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum. Bids to be in the hands of the undersigned not later than the 10th of May, 1929.

RAY RICHARDS,
Sec.-Treas., Desmarre S.D. No. 2865,
Desmarre, Sask.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 188

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited.

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 20th day of May, 1929, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of May, 1929.

DATED the 26th day of April, 1929.
I, M. J. VOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of sixty (60) cents a share on the Class A common stock of this company, payable May 15, 1929, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business May 1st, 1929.
Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.
R. G. LADD, Assistant Treasurer.

The Brading Breweries

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 21
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Fifty Cents 50¢ per share, upon the No. Par Value Common Stock of this Company has been declared Payable May 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record at close of business April 21st, 1929.
By Order of the Board.
JOHN RANKIN
April 25, 1929. Sec. Treas.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

To The Shareholders of International Petroleum Company, Limited.

At the Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1929, the Shareholders confirmed and sanctioned a By-law subdividing each share of the Common Stock of the Company without nominal or par value, into two shares of Common Stock without nominal or par value, and Supplementary Letters Patent have now been issued confirming the said By-law and each Shareholder at the commencement of business on the 15th day of June, 1929, will be the owner of two new shares in the place of each share of the capital stock of the Company formerly held by him.

Share Certificates and Share Warrants representing the new shares will be issued on and after the 15th day of June, 1929, upon deposit at the General Office of the Company, Room 101, 56 Church Street, Toronto, Canada, for cancellation and exchange thereof of the Certificates or Share Warrants as the case may be, representing the old shares now issued and outstanding.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th day of June to the 20th day of June, 1929, inclusive, except for the purpose of recording the exchange of Certificates and Share Warrants of the subdivided shares for the shares now issued and outstanding so surrendered for cancellation, and no Holder of Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Shareholders are requested to deposit their old Share Certificates and Share Warrants with dividend coupon No. 20 attached, for shares now issued and outstanding as soon as possible after the 14th day of June, 1929.

Bearer Share Warrants with dividend coupon No. 20 attached, and Registered Certificates delivered by hand at Room No. 101, 56 Church Street, Toronto, will be exchanged for the new Bearer Share Warrants and Registered Certificates between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. except on Saturdays when the hours of exchange will be from 10.00 a.m. to 12 o'clock noon.

Share Certificates and Share Warrants forwarded by mail for cancellation and exchange for new Certificates and Warrants will be at the owner's risk and should be registered, and Warrants should be insured.

DATED at Toronto, Canada, this 20th day of April, 1929.

By Order of the Board.
J. R. CLARKE,
Secretary.

DeSoto
\$1075
and up at the factory
Touring \$1075
Roadster 1075
2-Door Sedan . . 1075
Business Coupe . 1075
4-Door Sedan . . 1120
De Luxe Coupe . 1120
(with rumble seat)
4-Door Sedan
De Luxe 1205
All prices f. o. b. Windsor,
Ontario, including standard
factory equipment, freight and
taxes extra.

DeSoto Six



CHRYSLER MOTORS PRODUCT

National Motors
915 Bay St. at St. Albans—Phone Kingsdale 5476

Hall Motor Sales
468 Danforth—Phone Gerrard 1215

Beaumont Motors
137 Roncevalles—Phone Lakeside 3550

St. Clair-Oakwood Motor Sales Co.
900 St. Clair West—Phone Hillcrest 7161

Eglinton Motors Limited
1377 Yonge St.—Phone Kingsdale 1672

Business Signals Set Fair

Stock Market Depression Fails to Affect General Trade
—Car Loadings Well Maintained and Activity is General—Newsprint Position More Satisfactory

A SLIGHT check to retail business was given in April by excessive rainfall in Central Ontario, inclement weather in many parts of Eastern Canada and impassable roads, but no apparent damper has been put on general trade by the sharp decline in the Stock Market, with consequent wiping out of paper profits according to reports received by the Bank of Montreal. Early opening of navigation has renewed activity on the Great Lakes and enabled preparation to be more for reception of vessels at ocean ports, but as regular liners operate on schedule time, and the St. Lawrence River canals are not navigable until the latter part of April, no great advantage to ocean trade comes from an early disappearance of ice.

The visible supply of wheat in Canada on April 13th was 128,103,000 bushels, being 25,000,000 bushels more than at the same date last year, and it is estimated that about 95,700,000 bushels are available for export during the next four months. Prices of wheat have recently declined owing to the large carry-over in the United States as well as in Canada, and to a rather slow export demand. A continuance of this condition will be subject to influence of crop prospects as these develop during the summer. Lack of moisture is reported in some sections of the Northwest. Fall wheat and clover have come well through the winter in Ontario. Livestock is in excellent condition in all the provinces, with satisfactory market conditions.

Iron and steel, brass and copper industries are busily employed working well up to capacity, as are fabricators of structural steel and railway equipment. Textile cotton mills are experiencing a good market for their products, with upward trend of prices; the rayon industry expands, and there is a fair business in boots and shoes, likely to be accelerated as the season advances. The lumber trade is moderately active without special feature.

By the test of car-loadings aggregate commodity movements in Canada this year to April 6th has been 5,168 cars less than in the corresponding period last year, being a decrease of a little more than one-half of one per cent. In the item of grain and grain products the decrease was 18,952 cars, or 16 per cent; in pulpwood, 20,229 cars, or 40 per cent, and in livestock, 2,236 cars, or 8 per cent. On the other hand, there was a larger traffic in coal, pulp and paper, ore, merchandise and miscellaneous products. The num-

ber of car-loadings began early in March to exceed those of the same period last year and have continued so to do down to April 13th.

Resulting from the larger traffic, gross earnings of Canadian railways increased \$1,524,000 in the first two weeks of April over the corresponding period last year. Both the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways have undertaken large expenditures upon branch line extensions, road-beds, equipment and general betterment, for which purpose the Canadian Pacific is making an issue of 300,000 shares of ordinary stock at \$170 to yield \$51,000,000, and Parliament is voting \$53,750,900 to the Canadian National.

In the mining field prospecting, development and production are proceeding steadily. The flow of oil in the Turner Valley is increasing at a satisfactory rate and new wells are being sunk. Preparations are in hand for the erection of a smelter in Ontario and another in Quebec. In the metal market a feature has been the rapid rise in the price of copper from 18 cents to 24 cents per pound, and the relapse to 18 cents all within a month. Other metals rule firm in price. Pig iron production in March, as well as that of steel ingots and direct steel castings was larger than in the corresponding month of any year since 1918.

Production of automobiles continues on a scale above that of any preceding year, and in addition to large domestic buying the foreign field is steadily enlarging. In the first quarter of this year production was more than double that of 1928. The newsprint industry appears to have turned the corner and come upon a more stable price plane with undiminished production. In March, Canadian mills operated at 83.8 per cent of capacity as compared with 80 per cent the preceding month.

No slowing down has occurred in building construction and engineering works, figures for March being 18.3 per cent in excess of the like month last year and amounting to \$27,125,000. Of primary importance is the decision to commence in June the erection of the new terminal of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, for which an appropriation of \$50,000,000 is being taken from Parliament.

Taken as a whole, commodity prices rose slightly in March to 96.1 as compared with 95.7 in February, and of 502 quotations upon which the average was based, 340 were unchanged.

Walker's Rights

Company Proffers Explanation of New Financing

SHAREHOLDERS of the Hiram Walker's-Gooderham and Worts, Ltd., have been circularized with notice of the special general session set for May 10 next, for the purpose of considering a subdivision of the shares and an increase of capital stock. The statement, in part, follows:

"You have an announcement to the effect that your directors consider it advisable in the interests of your company to subdivide its shares on a three-for-one basis and to offer additional shares for subscription to shareholders at the rate of one additional share at \$15 for each old share held. Your directors believe it will be highly advantageous for the company to be in the possession of further capital resultant from the additional issue of shares. While the fund will be available for any corporate purpose, it will particularly enable advantage to be taken of opportunities which from time to time occur and in respect of which speedy action is essential. The fund is intended primarily for that purpose rather than for use in the company's present operations. The business of your company continues in an increasingly satisfactory manner.

"The present authorized capital of the company is 750,000 shares without nominal or par value, of which 90,000 unissued shares are available for corporate purposes.

"The by-law will provide for subdividing each existing share, issued or unissued, into three shares without nominal or par value, making a subdivided capital of 2,250,000 shares without nominal or par value, of which 270,000 shares would be unissued and available for general corporate purposes. As the proposed additional issue will require 660,000 unissued shares, an increase of the capital is involved and your directors consider it advisable to increase the authorized capital to 3,500,000 shares, so that there will be available further unissued shares for corporate purposes."

Profits Lower

General Motor Sales for Quarter Show Increase

NET earnings of General Motors Corporation, including equities in undivided profits of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for the first quarter of 1929 were \$61,910,987, which compares with \$69,468,576 for corresponding period a year ago, according to an announcement by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the company.

"After deducting dividends on preferred and debenture stock amounting to \$2,351,770, there remains \$59,559,217, being the amount earned on common shares outstanding," the statement added. "This is equivalent to \$1.37 per share on common stock as against \$1.54 per share for first quarter of 1928, calculated on comparable basis.

"Abnormal expense due to major year-end model changes in certain important divisions had an important influence on earnings, and although sales, both to dealers and users, exceeded corresponding period of previous year, they did not reflect full demand for corporation's products, due to shortage of cars, particularly Chevrolet," said Mr. Sloan.

"Total stocks in hands of dealers March 31, 1929, were subnormal and substantially lower than at corresponding date in 1928.

"For three months ended March 31, 1929, retail sales by General Motors dealers to users were 448,176 cars, compared with 423,013 cars in the corresponding period of 1928, an increase of 5.9 per cent.

"Cash, United States Government, and other remarkable securities at March 31, 1929, amounted to \$181,963,199. Bank loans were \$30,000,000.

"Current conditions are satisfactory."

New Bond Offering by Arrow Steamships

C. H. Burgess and Co. are offering \$160,000, 6½ per cent, 15 year 1st mortgage gold bonds of Arrow Steamships, Ltd., \$100 and accrued interest, yielding 6½ per cent.

Arrow Steamships is operated by



JOHN IRWIN
President of the McCall-Frontenac Oil Company, Ltd., which has just issued its first annual report showing earnings of approximately \$2 on its common stock. The report is considered very satisfactory in view of the extensive campaign of expansion which the company is conducting.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

International Waterways Navigation, Ltd. and security is held for the new issue by a first mortgage on the steamer "R. P. Durham", valued at \$323,500.

In connection with earnings, the prospectus reads: "The earnings of the 'Robert P. Durham' should average about \$6,000 a twelve day trip. On this basis the vessel should have gross earnings of about \$115,000 for the season, leaving net earnings of about \$35,000. This is approximately what the boats of a similar type of other companies have averaged."

Brading Breweries to Pay \$2 on Common

AT A meeting of the directors of the Brading Breweries, Limited, held on April 20th, a dividend of 50 cents a share was declared, payable on the 22,000 common shares outstanding, thus placing the stock on a \$2.00 basis. This action was taken in consequence of the substantial increase in business being enjoyed by the company. Sales in March showed an increase of 82.7 per cent. over March of last year.

Slight Increase

Jamaica Public Service Hit by Bad Weather

THE report of Jamaica Public Service, Ltd., and subsidiary company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, reveals a slight increase in earnings and a strengthening balance sheet position. In the course of his remarks to shareholders, the president, R. D. Bell, points out that business conditions in Kingston and in the island of Jamaica generally were not satisfactory during 1928 as a result of a long drought during the early part of the year followed by heavy floods and strong north winds, which did considerable damage to crops on the north side of the island.

Gross earnings are shown in the statement under review at \$697,875, as compared with \$694,159 in the preceding year. Deduction of expenses and taxes at \$114,889, interest charges at \$65,105 and dividends at \$73,749, left a balance of \$144,132. Previous surplus was brought forward at \$222,884, making a balance of \$367,015.

Patent Suit Ended

MR. Justice Audette of the Exchequer Court has delivered judgment in favor of L. A. Delaplante in his action against C. A. Kiewel concerning an attempt on the part of Kiewel to register a patent covering a design of one of the several hundred different types of boxes manufactured by Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited. The judge finds that this particular box has been manufactured and sold by Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited, since 1923 and therefore Kiewel is not entitled to a Patent. The action is stated did not deal with any of the patents of Canadian Wirebound Boxes but only with a minor improvement in connection with boxes designed for certain purposes and the patents covering the process of manufacturing were not attacked in any way.



"Some meals are just 'eaten', Sir, others are rapturously enjoyed—the difference is often not merely in the food itself, but in its flavor. A few drops of Lea & Perrins Sauce, to a juicy steak, raises its enjoyment from sixty to one hundred per cent. perfect."



28-14

These shares having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only

95,000 Shares

W. D. Beath & Son, Limited

Class "A" Participating Shares
(Fully paid and non-callable)

The holders of the Class "A" Shares are entitled to receive when declared cumulative preferential dividends at the rate of \$1.60 per Class "A" Share per annum payable half-yearly in priority to any dividends on any other shares of the Company. In addition the holders of Class "A" Shares are entitled to participate equally share for share in all dividends paid or declared in any year in excess of the aforesaid dividend of \$1.60 per share and a non-cumulative dividend not exceeding \$1.00 per share on the Class "B" Common Shares. On any distribution of assets other than out of surplus or net profits, the holders of Class "A" Shares are entitled to receive \$25.00 per Class "A" Share in priority over the holders of Class "B" Common Shares; and after the holders of Class "B" Common Shares have received \$25.00 per Class "B" Common Share out of assets, the holders of Class "A" Shares are further entitled to participate equally share for share in all distributions to shareholders. Holders of Class "A" Shares are entitled to one vote per Class "A" Share and holders of Class "B" Common Shares to five votes per Class "B" Share at all meetings of the Company.

The Company has no funded indebtedness.

Transfer Agent:

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Registrar:

National Trust Company, Limited.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Class "A" Participating Shares, no par value.....	150,000	95,000
Class "B" Common Shares, no par value.....	75,000	50,000

BUSINESS

W. D. Beath & Son, Limited, has acquired the business formerly carried on by a company of the same name, which had previously acquired the business founded by W. D. Beath & L. B. Beath as a partnership in 1904. The partnership commenced operations in Oshawa, and in 1908 the business was moved to Toronto, where the first unit of the present plant was erected, in 1911, on part of the present site on Symington Avenue. This plant has grown to many times its original size and an entirely new plant additional to it has been erected on Pelham Avenue, Toronto. Manufacturing plants are also operated at Sarnia and Montreal.

The Company manufactures steel products including steel containers of various kinds, grain and dump truck bodies, steel barrels, drums, conveyors and tanks, pumps and service station equipment. The ever increasing sales are convincing evidence of the merits of the Company's products and its ability to render service to its customers.

ASSETS

The fixed assets of the Company have been appraised by Dominion Appraisal Company, Limited, at \$871,372.58, and total net assets, as shown on the Balance Sheet prepared by Messrs. Thorne, Mulholland, Howson and McPherson, amount to \$2,567,500.00, which is in excess of the issue price of the Class "A" Shares.

PATENTS

The Company owns and operates valuable patents covering steel barrels and conveyors, also registered designs on steel barrels and tanks. These patents and designs have been developed within the Company itself and enable it to produce a high grade article at a minimum of cost.

We offer these shares, if as and when received by us and subject to the approval of all legal proceedings by our Counsel, Messrs. Rowell, Reid, Wright and McMillan.

PRICE: \$26.50 per share and accrued dividend.

The right is reserved to reject all or part of any application and to deliver a number of shares less than the number subscribed for. Application will be made to have these shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange or the Unlisted Department thereof.

Bankers Bond Company, Limited
TORONTO

60 King Street West Telephone ADelaide 6776

Playfair, Paterson & Co.,
TORONTO

200 Bay Street Telephone ELgin 3108

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing this issue.

Public Buildings and Private Homes are alike in Preferring



ALL over Canada it's the same story! When really fine homes and public buildings are built and built to endure, you find that Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring is being specified in ever increasing quantities.

Red Deer Brand Birch answers all the requirements of beauty, permanence and reasonable cost. For full information, prices and name of nearest dealer from whom you can secure samples, write:

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.
Limited
HUNTSVILLE ONTARIO



"There's a Grade for Every Job"

A Remedy for "Tight Money"

(Continued from Page 38)

Federal Reserve banks, but those of all the member banks, and of the thousands of non-member banks as well, aggregating in all some \$56,766,000,000, have as their foundation the country's gold stock, and it is the ratio of this gold stock to the total of these liabilities which measures the country's true reserve position.

If we compare our gold supply with the total banking and currency liabilities of the country we come to a figure of 6.3 per cent.—quite a different picture from that presented by the Federal Reserve ratio taken alone. Comparing our figures with the latest available corresponding figures for Great Britain, we find that whereas our Federal Reserve percentage is above 70 per cent., against a published reserve ratio of 45 per cent. for the Bank of England, when we consider total banking and currency liabilities we find our ratio of 6.3 per cent. standing only slightly above the correspondingly computed English ratio of 5.3 per cent., and actually below similar ratios for France, Germany, and Italy.

We give these figures not to imply that the present situation is alarming if the volume of credit is kept effectively in hand, but simply to emphasize the fact that our credit system cannot be indefinitely expanded on the theory that our gold supply, the largest in the world, is inexhaustible, and one upon which any kind of credit structure can be built.

*

We realize that it is dangerous to comment upon the level of stock prices, and certainly we have no intention of trying to say whether it is too high or too low. We agree with those who assert that it is not within the province of the Federal Reserve banks to regulate stock prices, and the Federal Reserve authorities themselves have repeatedly disclaimed any intention of so doing.

If the stock price level had increased without causing an undue enlargement of the credit structure there would be no grounds for complaint, no matter how high stock prices might go. In other words, so long as people buy stocks with their own money it is a strictly private affair, but at the point when trading in stocks takes an undue proportion of the supply of credit through the banking system, as the evidence already cited clearly shows to be the case at the present time, it becomes properly a matter of concern to the banking authorities.

It is the efforts of the Federal Reserve authorities and the co-operation of the member banks to keep member bank credit within the limits of trade and commerce as required by law, with the resulting reduction of the flow of funds to the speculative markets that constitute a restraining influence against the eager demands of those markets and cause the high money rates which have been so widely criticized.

During the course of this development member banks held down the interest charges to their commercial customers to reasonable rates. This policy of leaning favorably toward industry and the fact that this differential between commercial and call loan rates was maintained has protected industry thus far from feeling the full effects.

At the same time this preferential

treatment to legitimate trade on the part of the banking world has acted as a deterrent with respect to the Federal Reserve banks taking more drastic steps to control the general volume of credit outstanding. The central bank authorities have not undertaken the responsibility of including under their supervision this volume of nearly \$4,000,000,000 loans "for account of others," which Colonel Leonard P. Ayres has so aptly termed the "invisible money market."

As a result, the efforts of the Federal Reserve authorities have not been successful in checking the expansion in secured loans, and the stringent conditions that eventually developed have raised call loan rates to levels that have attracted the liquid funds not only of this country, but of the entire world. It has caused the destruction of the bond market and consequently retarded the investment of new capital into industrial development, except where such development was possible through stock issues. It has checked the sale of foreign securities in this market and depressed the international exchanges.

In consequence of this tightening of money and apprehension of its eventual effect on trade and industry both in this country and abroad, controversy over the present policies of the Reserve banks has been growing in intensity until scarcely a day passes that the columns of the daily press do not carry statements from adherents of one or another side of the controversy, either in criticism of policies now in force or in suggestion of other ways in which the present maladjustments could be corrected.

In general it will be seen that the remedies proposed will fall into three major classes, to wit:

1. The pursuance of a policy by the Reserve banks of bringing immediate ease in the money situation by pouring additional reserve funds into the market through purchase of government bonds and trade bills, with a concurrent reduction in rediscount rates. This may be termed the "easy money solution."

2. A continuance of the present Reserve Board policy of restricting the use of Federal Reserve credit to the sole use of trade and industry with warnings and threats to member banks that rediscounting privileges will be refused where lending on collateral can be shown to be the cause for rediscount, this policy being followed in the expectation that the introduction of fear into the situation will bring about liquidation in the so-called speculative markets with a concurrent gradual reduction of the volume of credit required by these markets. This may be termed the "middle ground."

3. The establishment of a policy of aggressive control of the general credit structure in which "loans for the account of others" would be considered an integral part through an aggressive and decisive use of the controlling instrument given to the Federal Reserve authorities by the law, namely, the discount rate, the rate being advanced sharply and, if necessary, repeatedly, until this total volume of credit could be brought under control, when the rate could be lowered commensurate with the reduced volume of credit. This may be termed the "aggressive discount rate control policy."

Turning first to the easy money policy, the argument advanced in its favor is that by pouring additional Federal Reserve funds into the market and reducing the discount rate, there would occur a corresponding easing of open market rates that would cause a withdrawal from the stock markets of non-banking funds which would then be available for short-term business loans and long-term bond investment. With practically no inflation existing in the Federal Reserve structure proper, it is clear that the throwing of Federal Reserve funds into the market in this manner is entirely possible and feasible, but let us see the probable result.

Federal Reserve credit would merely be a substitute for the funds withdrawn from the speculative credit markets because of lowered rates and with over-confidence in people's minds still so virulent as to assert itself in an expansion of buying on credit the speculative market would doubtless sop up that money faster than the bond market and industry could take it.

The net result would be an expansion of credit to a new high point at which time the complaints of a shortage of funds for industry would be as insistent as they are today. Arguments for a further relaxation of credit and draft on Reserve bank funds would again appear. The difficulties of today would only have become more grave by reason of our having further exhausted our reserve lending power. Such a policy can only result in postponing the application of the brakes, which due to the delay would in the end have to be applied all the more ruthlessly, bringing the whole inflated structure down with a crash.

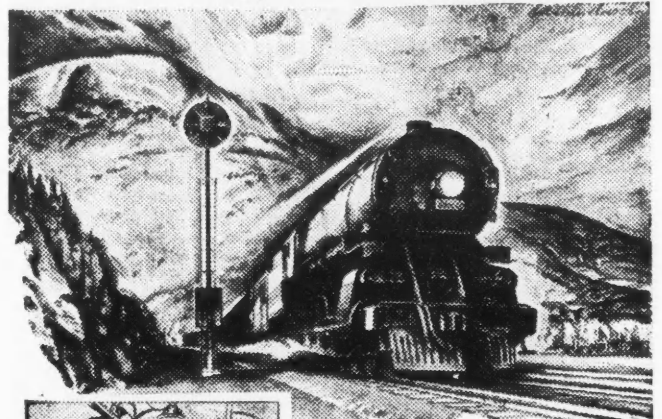
(Continued on Page 47)

One cigar blend which never changes.

WILSON'S BACHELOR

10c Try the handy pack of five Bachelors

Lehigh Luxury



Through Club Car Service

Toronto to New York

The Lehigh Limited now has club car service through to Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

Experienced travellers will find this a thoroughly modern train in every respect.

THE LEHIGH LIMITED

Lv. Toronto (Can. Nat. Rys.)..... 5:45 P. M.
Lv. Hamilton 6:55 P. M.
Ar. New York (Pennsylvania Station)..... 8:10 A. M.

Reservations, tickets and further information at Canadian National Ticket Offices, or F. V. Hugginsbottom, Canadian Passenger Agent, Lehigh Valley Railroad, 11 King Street West, phone Elgin 2215.

Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

Government • Municipal • Corporation

SECURITIES

EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY

LIMITED (1910)

Head Office: SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Montreal

Halifax, N.S.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Mowat & MacGillivray

MEMBERS OF THE MONTREAL CURB MARKET
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

All Listed and Unlisted Canadian Securities, Canadian and Foreign Bonds, New York Stocks, Mining Stocks

YOUR INQUIRIES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION.

THE CANADIAN MINING GAZETTE

Published
Semi
Monthly



Ask for
Copy
Sent Gratis

128 SPARKS STREET - OTTAWA

Branches: BELLEVILLE, BROCKVILLE, CORNWALL, PEMBROKE, HULL, P.Q.
Private Wire Service.

Orders Executed on all Markets.

The New Trend in Investment

Bonds and preferred stocks seem to be gaining in favor. Many who formerly bought securities only for profits through appreciation are now buying them for the yield they will bring.

Observers attribute the swing toward such securities to the recent break in stock market prices and to uncertainty in the money situation, but they also find that many are buying bonds and preferred stocks because, like common stocks, they are considered to promise profits through appreciation in value.

This aspect of the financial situation is discussed in our

MAY MARKET LETTER

A copy will be sent to you on receipt of the coupon.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

60 King St. West, Toronto.
Royal Bank Building, Montreal

Please place my name on your list to receive your Market Letter regularly.

Name

Address

11

James Richardson & Sons

Limited

STOCKS AND BONDS

"A Complete Service to Investors"

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL KINGSTON TORONTO
BRANDON MOOSE JAW SASKATOON EDMONTON

Investment Suggestions

Security	Price	Yield %
Canadian International Investment Trust Limited, in Units, consisting of 1 share of 5% Preferred (\$100 par), 3 shares of Common (\$10 par) and stock purchase warrants to 2 additional shares of Common (\$10 par)		
	Price on Application	
Canada Wire & Cable Co. Limited, 6 1/2% Cumulative Preferred Stock with common stock purchase warrants	100	6.50
International Power Co. Limited, 6% First Mortgage Bonds due March 1st, 1957	97	6.20
Montreal Apartments Limited, 5 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1st, 1948	94	6.02
Power Corporation of Canada, 4 1/2% Convertible Debentures due March 1st, 1959	100	4.50
Sin-Mac Lines Limited, 6% First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1st, 1949, with common stock purchase rights	99	6.10

Descriptive circulars upon request.

80 King Street West
Toronto
80 St. Peter Street
Quebec
56 Sparks Street
Ottawa

W. C. Pitfield & Company

Royal Bank Building
Montreal
Lancaster 3225

A Remedy for "Tight Money"

(Continued from Page 46)

While in the first stage of the operation of this "easy money solution" there would unquestionably be an easing of money rates to industry and an improvement in the bond market, giving a new impetus to existing prosperity, this improvement would in our opinion be short-lived and in the ultimate, with the necessarily sharp corrective of a truly inflated structure, trade and industry would not only be affected but for a time at least would be brought to a disastrous standstill.

Then there is the second course which we have termed the middle ground policy. This represents a middle course between an easy money and a high money policy, and it is the one which the Reserve Board is now pursuing. It consists of maintaining the rediscount rates unchanged, of reliance upon warnings and appeals to member banks for co-operation in restricting the growth of speculative credit and of the application of pressure by disposing of the holdings of bills and government securities and thereby withdrawing reserve funds from the market.

This policy appears to be based on the evidence, already cited, that so far as the Federal reserve and member bank structure is concerned, we have no inflation, the inflation appearing only when loans "for account of others" are taken into consideration which have been regarded by the Reserve Board as outside of their control.

The effect of this policy is a gradual sapping of confidence, sagging prices, and a general feeling of pessimism. If continued, it may be successful in checking over-expansion, but the danger lies in the time element. Prompt correction is essential to the end that a bond market be developed through which municipal and state projects, improvements and private building can be financed, and other constructive work obtain funds to go forward, and above all that a favorable market be created here for foreign security issues which are a prime factor in the financing of our foreign trade.

The fact that numerous foreign countries are paying us on war debts approximately \$200,000,000 annually and are having their liquid funds drawn into our speculative markets while at the same time they are trying to pay for our exports to them over imports from them, is rapidly leading to a condition wherein our export trade is seriously threatened. Unless this situation is corrected without delay and a means found whereby the purchasing power of foreign markets is restored, it will be impossible to export the surplus of our great staple agricultural products such as corn, wheat, cotton, meats, tobacco, etc.

Our principal objection to this middle ground or laissez-faire policy then is that it is destructive of public confidence and is already having the effect of slowing up business; that at best it is a slow corrective measure and that it carries no promise of being either a sufficiently prompt or, in any event, permanent cure for the existing difficulties, and though it may be beside the question, we feel certain that it will add to the flames of discontent that are already apparent with respect to the operations of our Federal Reserve system and will bring perhaps undesirable legislation in its wake.

This brings us to the third alternative, namely, control of the credit situation through decisive and agile movement of discount rates.

The argument for the aggressive discount rate control is that the general credit structure must be contracted to a point where low interest rates can be re-established if trade and industry are to have full opportunity for a prosperous development and while during the process of rate advances the business of the country will unquestionably be harmed, nevertheless there can be no escape from business being hurt anyway and it is far better to have a few months of recession followed by easy money than to let the existing conditions drag on until fall when the effect upon industry will be intensified by the complicating foreign trade factors already mentioned.

It must be granted that a solution which involves a definite hurt to business is not only distasteful but is one that can be accepted only as a last resort. What is more, it is our opinion that due to the inherent difficulties in the setup of the Reserve system it is hard to secure that decisive action in the movement upwards or downwards of the discount rate which is necessary to make this policy a true and easy corrective. Lack of centralized authority in the Reserve system, differences of opinion that are bound to obtain between the regional Reserve Bank Boards and the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, and even among the Board members themselves, place formidable obstacles in

the way of obtaining that agility in the regulation of rates which is a primary essential under the operation of this solution.

Reviewing, then the three alternatives which have thus far been suggested, we have first the easy money course which must be characterized as the height of folly; second, the middle course, which has some things to recommend it, but which also carries with it so much uncertainty that there is not only no assurance, but positive doubt that the situation can be saved in time, and lastly there is the resort to higher discount rates, which though sound, is yet faulty in its effectiveness owing to the cumbersome machinery of the System which renders prompt and courageous decisions difficult of adoption.

Thus other possible remedies should be sought and considered. Because suggested correctives seem unpromising and at best can succeed only at the expense of a business recession, we wish to plead the cause of a remedy which has thus far not been emphasized, but which appeals to us as so simple and natural that its adoption, we are confident, would be an important help toward restoring normal credit conditions.

This remedy is immediate action by Congress to remove the income tax on capital gains on the sale of securities, and at the same time of course eliminate the tax credit resulting from capital losses. In this tax lies, we believe, one of the prime causes of the present difficulties. It has created artificiality in the security markets, in the credit structure and in interest rates. It has introduced scarcity values in stocks that have spelled high prices and it has created an enormous increase in the loan account. Under these tax laws, and particularly with the surtax operating as it does in the higher brackets, investors and speculators who have large profits in securities have been and are unwilling to liquidate and take profits, but go on rolling these securities, leaning on the banks in order to do so.

Not alone the taxpayer of very large means but practically all of the millions of security holders who are taxed in the brackets up to 8 per cent. would be benefited by this proposal. Many stocks have increased in value in no small part because holders are unwilling to sell and pay the tax liabilities incurred, even though prices may have gone to excessive levels. The current buyers are therefore forced to pay higher prices by reason of this tax. It is thus apparent that there are two factors involved, namely, the establishment of an artificial price level and the constant increase of the loan account.

If one could check up on the people leaning on borrowed money for the carrying of securities it would be found that there are an overwhelming number of holders who because of this tax do not sell. In our daily experience we find it to be common that men who are holding securities and desire to purchase additional securities in the market which they consider as having an intrinsic value in excess of the market price, do not feel that they can sell that which they have but in the satisfaction of this desire they borrow either through their brokers or directly through their bankers funds necessary for such purchases, thereby placing added burden on the credit structure.

Instead of having a normal investment turnover, funds once invested in securities that show a substantial profit are locked up indefinitely so that the investor in making new stock purchases as favorable opportunities offer, has no other recourse than to borrow. In this way, the Government through the tax law, is contributing to the gradual building up of a condition of frozen credit which has thus far defied all efforts to bring about a reduction.

To the objection that the repeal of this tax would result in a curtailment of the Treasury revenue the answer is that the income to individuals from the sale of capital stocks amounts to a smaller proportion of the total in individual and corporate incomes than might be supposed. In the calendar year 1927, for example, which is the latest for which complete figures are available and which incidentally was a year of great stock market activity and rising prices, income from the sale of capital assets, which not only includes stocks and bonds but real estate as well, amounted to less than 10 per cent. of total reported individual and corporate incomes. Customs duties and other miscellaneous revenues would, of course, be unaffected.

Moreover, in figuring the loss due to a repeal of this tax, it should be remembered that the paper profits on securities, if turned into real profits and not taxed, would be added to the taxpayer's capital fund and put to work earning more money which, of course, would be taxable and go to



ERNEST H. ADAMS
Of Vancouver, recently elected Vice-President of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd. Mr. Adams has been a member of the organization since 1907, first as an employee in the Secretary's Office in London, England, and subsequently in the accounting department at Vancouver. He was appointed Comptroller in 1917.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

increase the current tax revenues, and furthermore the elimination of the provision permitting a deduction of capital losses would also tend to increase the revenues.

Still another possible offsetting factor is that with this artificiality in the credit situation removed, Treasury income would be increased by the greater activity and greater normality of business that would result. Such

an outcome would be in keeping with the experience of the past where it has been found repeatedly that a lightening of tax burdens when excessive, has resulted in an increase in the actual tax collected.

The tax on capital gains, which means the profit on the sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, etc., was made a part of the first income tax law of the United States which went into effect October 3, 1913. To our knowledge there are no taxes levied on this type of a profit by any other important countries although Germany experimented with it for a time but abandoned it in 1925 when the tax laws were revised, and Canada includes such profits in taxable income but not at a special rate.

That an argument for a repeal of the capital gains tax has support by highest authority can be demonstrated from the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury in which Mr. Mellon has frequently discussed this tax and pointed out its effect in postponing the taking of profits wherever possible, while at the same time placing a premium on the acceptance of losses in order that they may be charged against income and so reduce the amount of tax liability.

If it be argued that in the light of the problem of government revenue it

(Continued on Page 51)



Sterling Appraisal Customers Are Satisfied

We guarantee to satisfy every customer who retains us to make an appraisal. We do not mean by this that we will appraise to a given figure if the facts did not warrant that figure. What we do mean is that the client will be able to take our appraisal and justify every item in it for banking, insurance or any other purpose.

We invite inquiries as to our methods and cost.

Sterling Appraisal Co., Limited

9 Wellington East, Toronto Phone Elgin 5244

Montreal Office: New Birks Building. Telephone Lancaster 7896

Hickey, Meggeson & Co.

TORONTO STOCK BROKERS MONTREAL

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange.

Members: Montreal Curb Market.

ROYAL BK. BLDG. TORONTO ELGIN 6448.

New Sales Records Prove Durant Success!

ANOTHER new record has been made in the sale of Durant automobiles.

70.1 per cent. is the increase during the first three months of 1929, over the same period last year.

70.1 per cent. greater are the Durant sales in January, February and March, over the same three months in the best year in the history of this progressive Canadian Company.

70.1 per cent. increase—with the same good car as last year, thoughtfully improved, always "devoted to quality" and constantly gaining in reputation in every community in Canada.

70.1 per cent. is the increase established by a dealer organization that knows of no greater dollar-for-dollar value in the whole field of automobile transportation.

70.1 per cent. is the increase in public acceptance of Durant automobiles, known everywhere for their smart appearance, economical mileage and high re-sale value.

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited, is justly proud of this achievement and recognizes it as conclusive evidence of public confidence in the company and its products.

DURANT MOTORS of CANADA, LIMITED

TORONTO

CANADA



From Little Acorns - -

"From little acorns great oaks do grow." But time is the necessary factor.

Likewise good investments frequently multiply in value over a few years.

To-day there are opportunities to acquire reliable securities with excellent prospects at most attractive prices.

And it is the investor who envisions the future who reaps the largest rewards.

We are always glad to recommend securities and appreciate enquiries by letter, telephone or in person.

Gairdner & COMPANY LIMITED

Investment Bankers
357 Bay Street Toronto 2

U.S. Prosperity to Continue

Factors Indicating Over-Expansion Not to be Found in Present Situation—Favorable Conditions Still Operative—The Outlook for the Motor Industry

MOST of the favorable elements that have contributed to the prosperity of the United States during the last six or seven years are still operative; and, with a continuance of the sound and cautious policies that have prevailed during the greater part of this period, American business is justified in looking forward to general prosperity for some time, states the current issue of *The Guaranty Survey*, which has just been issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

The most conspicuous change during the past year has been in the level of money rates; and the present state of business gives little reason to believe that this change need bring about any serious difficulty. *The Survey* continues.

Seldom, if ever, has the business situation in the United States presented a more complete picture of prosperity than it does today. The production and distribution of commodities are at record levels; wages are high and employment is large; the earning position of most of the large corporations is very favorable; optimism is general among all classes of the population; and both the growth of established enterprises and the formation of new ones are proceeding rapidly. To be sure, some important industries are by no means in an en-

viable position; but such irregularities always exist, even in the most prosperous times.

The situation, however, contains some features that are not ordinarily associated with the typical period of business expansion. The stability of the general price level is in striking contrast to the pronounced upward tendency that almost invariably characterizes an era of prosperity. And there is little or no indication of the swollen inventories and the over-taxed transportation facilities that are often witnessed at such times. The absence of these factors is encouraging.

A high level of industrial activity, while it represents, for the moment, a favorable business factor, is not in itself an indication of future prosperity. It is often accompanied by increasing inventories, speculative forward buying of commodities at advancing prices, and severe transportation difficulties—three sets of factors that sooner or later become instrumental in bringing expansion to an abrupt halt.

The significant feature of the present situation, therefore, is that these conditions are conspicuously absent. There is every indication that, in most lines, large production is being maintained in response to a persistent demand based on a high and widely distributed purchasing power among the ultimate consumers of the industrial output. Most industrial and commercial enterprises appear to be holding their stocks of unsold goods at distinctly moderate levels. "Hand-to-mouth" buying is still the prevalent practice among wholesale and retail distributors. Commodity prices in general are as nearly stable as they have ever been, and probably more so than ever before at a time of such active business. Finally, the transportation situation, from the shipper's viewpoint at least, has never been better. The railroads are

handling an enormous volume of traffic at low rates and with more promptness and reliability than ever before in their history.

The high records reported by the American motor car industry since the beginning of 1929 are significant in several ways. In part, the rapid extension of output during the last three months is a seasonal development due to the active demand for new models and the eagerness of producers to build up dealers' stocks in anticipation of the spring trade. The high level of activity is attributable in part to a generally larger volume of sales throughout the industry, reflecting an undiminished amount of purchasing power in the hands of the public at large. To a certain extent, it may also indicate an exaggerated optimism on the part of certain producers, result-

ing in an unduly rapid accumulation of stocks of unsold cars.

It is, of course, not to be expected that the peak figures of the quarter just ended can be maintained throughout the year. The March output was at the rate of approximately 7,000,000 vehicles a year, and the production for the three months' period represented an annual rate of nearly 6,000,000 units. Not even the most optimistic observer could seriously maintain that domestic and foreign markets for American motor cars could continue to absorb such an output under present conditions. The general expectation is that production will remain at very high figures for a few weeks more and then gradually recede to a materially lower level.

It must be admitted that the market for automobiles appears to be in a better position than might be expected in the light of such tremendous production totals. While total stocks of new cars in the hands of dealers are materially larger than they were at this time last year, the comparison is of doubtful value by reason of the fact that a year ago dealers of one large manufacturer were practically without any inventories at all. With regard to the markets for some of the higher-priced cars, where large stocks exist, dealers express confidence that sales prospects are enough brighter than in the spring of 1928 to warrant the additional supplies. On the whole, it appears quite possible that the coming seasonal recession may be sufficiently moderate to permit a total output for the year that will exceed any previous annual figure. It is considered practically certain that production in the second quarter will be large enough to carry the total for the first half-year far above that of a year ago. This expectation appears conservative in view of the fact that operations have been maintained without sharp curtailment practically throughout last month.

While there is no doubt that a high level of output is fully warranted by the condition of the market, it must again be emphasized that the great increase over the level of a year ago is mainly due to the expansion in the small-car field. The two leading manufacturers of low-priced cars are now producing more than half of the total output, and it is doubtful whether the rest of the industry is operating more than 10 per cent. above the rate maintained in the early part of 1928. Moreover, the high degree of irregularity that has existed for some time as between the trends of output by different manufacturers continues. Competition remains very keen, and many producers have failed to maintain the rate of sales that they enjoyed a year ago.

For many years the market for American automobiles has been drawn more and more from the replacement and foreign demand, and less from the increase in domestic registration. This trend will undoubtedly continue. It is estimated that the life of the average automobile is seven years. On the basis of this estimate, the present registration implies an ultimate annual replacement demand for 3,500,000 vehicles. With a virtual certainty of further marked gains in foreign shipments and an almost equal certainty of continued growth in the use of motor vehicles, it is clear that the American automobile industry is warranted in anticipating an indefinite period of operation at or above present levels—subject, of course, to the short-term fluctuations experienced by every branch of production and trade.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night"
I find your paper very interesting and giving a great deal of valuable information on investments.
T.M., Southampton, Ont.



N. L. NATHANSON

Managing Director of Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Ltd., which has reported that its earnings for the six months ended February, 1929, have shown an increase of 8 per cent. over those for the same period of 1928. This increase is attributed largely to the introduction of sound pictures.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Nordon Corporation

Important Oil Company
Organized in
Canada

NORDON CORPORATION, Limited, has been organized under Federal Charter with 90 per cent. of its outstanding stock owned in Canada, to take an important part in the development of prospective oil fields in the great sedimentary basin in Western Canada. The new company embraces opportunities in fields of both the United States and Canada and has obtained large holdings in several prospective fields which have since come into production and were obtained at an outlay which is but a fraction of present valuations.

Nordon Corporation is not a drilling company, but will confine its efforts to purchase of royalties in proven fields and widespread acreage in prospective fields, the latter to be drilled through arrangements with operating companies upon an acreage-division basis. As a back-log for Canadian operations, Nordon has already secured valuable royalties in the great Santa Fe Springs field in the Los Angeles Basin, California. With six wells flowing, Nordon's revenue from that source alone will presently be at the rate of \$300,000 per annum, and it is believed that before the end of the year the income will be at the rate of \$500,000 per annum as thirteen additional wells are drilling to the deeper sands on the royalty leases.

Nordon also owns other valuable royalty rights in other fields in the United States. In all, its United States holdings comprise leases on 24,000 acres and royalties on 76,800 acres in selected fields. In Canada, Nordon already has leases covering 10,000 acres.

Nordon Corporation's personnel compares favorably with that of any other oil company on the American continent. Glen M. Ruby, formerly vice-president and general manager of Hudson's Bay Marland Co., formerly chief geologist of Rocky Mountain Division of Empire Gas and Fuel Co., formerly chief geologist Marland Oil Company of Colorado and acknowledged to be an outstanding authority on oil possibilities in Canada, has assumed the dual position of president and general manager.

Operating Loss

Quebec Pulp and Paper
Results Not Unexpected

THE first annual report of the Quebec Pulp and Paper Corporation, covering a period of 13 months to Dec. 31, 1928, shows that a loss of \$372,575 was sustained by the company. The president, A. S. McNichols, stated that owing to a decline both in demand and in price for the last four years the loss was not altogether unexpected.

The Quebec Pulp and Paper Corporation is the company that took over the Quebec Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, which had been purchased in the latter part of 1927 by interests identified with Price Brothers and Co., Limited, and the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

During the period under review the company operated only No. 1 mill at Chicoutimi, and even that at slightly below capacity. No. 2 mill at Chicoutimi remained idle, as did the mill at Valjallbert. Mr. McNichols announced that the Valjallbert mills have been definitely closed down, owing to the unsatisfactory market conditions as well as the depleted forest resources in the region affected.

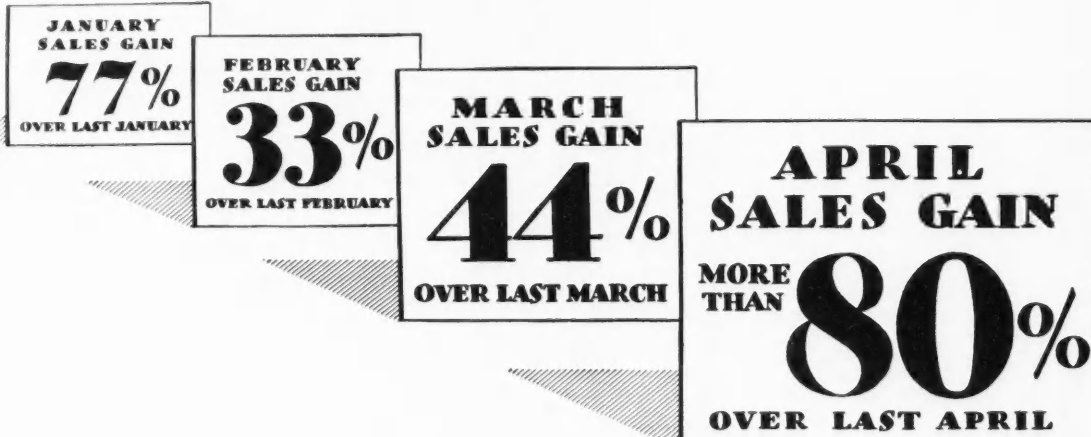
Profits Are Lower for Loew's Toronto

NET profit of \$77,397 for the year ending Jan. 5, 1929, is shown in the financial statement of Marcus Loew's Theatres, Ltd., Toronto, as against a net profit of \$85,526 in the previous year. Net income from the operation of the company's theatre on Yonge street for the year was \$141,347, as against \$170,310 in 1928. Income from other sources made a total for the year of \$208,086, from which interest on bonds, taxes, general expenses, etc., are deducted, leaving net profits \$8,219 less than in 1928.

To net profit has been added \$31,240 surplus on sale of shares of Hamilton United Theatres, and \$27,170 surplus arising from fire loss recovery, making a total of \$137,717. Out of this preferred dividends amounting to \$45,773, and taxes of \$6,300 were paid, and the balance carried forward, increasing surplus from \$210,040 to \$295,684.

Total assets are valued at \$2,097,577, of which \$39,583 are current. Pre-paid charges of \$6,145, and advance payment on Movietone to be installed, of \$2,593 are included in assets. Cash on hand amounted to approximately \$40,000. Bank loans of \$100,000 are shown on the liability side and other current liabilities \$37,903.

THE RECORD BREAKING NEW NASH "400"



A Great Sales Swing to Nash

The leadership of the new Nash "400" in quality and value is asserting itself in rapidly growing sales leadership.

Offering a group of outstanding new advancements possessed by no other car—completely equipped at the factory except for spare tire, the new Nash "400" models are winning a welcome from buyers that is emphatically reflected in the monthly sales gains pictured above.

To know exactly how far the new Nash "400" actually surpasses any other car of similar price, you must learn for yourself all the vital advantages of Twin Ignition—22% more power than from the same motor with single ignition, 5 miles per hour more speed, and

2 extra miles from every gallon of gasoline.

You must experience the pleasure of turning and parking the Nash "400"—the world's easiest steering car.

You must learn the simplicity, certainty and economy of Nash-Bijur centralized chassis lubrication.

And finally, you must compare the delivered prices of Nash "400" models with other makes in the same field.

You will be amazed to find how much more other cars have added to the factory price before quoting a delivered price to you. Right here Nash will often save you from \$50 to \$150.

The New NASH "400"

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

IMPORTANT "400" FEATURES — NO OTHER CAR HAS THEM ALL

Twin-Ignition motor	Houdaille and Lovejoy shock absorbers (exclusive Nash mounting)	Salon Bodies	Longer wheelbases
12 Aircraft-type spark plugs	Aluminum alloy pistons (Incar Strats)	Torsional vibration damper	Nash Special Design front and rear bumpers
High compression	7-bearing crankshaft (ballow crank pins)	World's easiest steering	Exterior metalware chrome plated over nickel
New double drop frame	Bijur centralized chassis lubrication	Electric clocks	Clear vision front pillar posts
One-piece Salon fenders		Short turning radius	

Alberta Nash, Ltd. - - - Calgary, Alberta

Stewart Nash Motors, Ltd. - - - St. John, N. B.

Nash Motor Sales Co., Ltd. - - - Halifax, N. S.

Legare Nash Motors, Ltd. - Montreal and Quebec, Que.

Begg Motor Co., Ltd. - Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Breay Nash Motors, Ltd. - - - Toronto, Ont.

Leonard & McLaughlin Motors, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba and Regina, Sask.

Barcelona Revenues Higher

Total for Year Reaches \$4,812,137 as Against \$4,765,521—Assets Show Gain of \$4,000,000—Good Outlook for 1929

BARCELONA Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd., closed the gross and net revenue showing an improvement over the preceding period ended Dec. 31, 1928, with periods and general administrative and reorganization expenses and interest charges reduced slightly.

Total revenue for the year is reported at \$4,812,137, contrasted with \$4,765,521 in 1927, and \$4,030,090 in 1926. From this has been deducted general administration and reorganization expenses of \$134,258, a reduction from \$162,929 in the preceding year, and annual service of bonds \$1,918,205, against \$2,054,491 in the preceding period, leaving net revenue of \$2,759,674, compared with \$2,548,102 in 1927, and \$1,783,822 in 1926.

The regular 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred required \$1,763,538, and the extra of 1 per cent., \$251,934, and an interim dividend of 1 per cent., amounting to \$143,625, was paid on the common. After the above payments, surplus profit of \$609,577 remained, and, with the addition of the balance forward of \$208,141, the total was increased to \$808,718. Out of surplus, an additional 1 per cent. was paid on preferred and common, amounting to \$395,559, and the balance of \$413,159 carried forward.

Total assets are up over \$4,000,000, at \$117,881,572, against \$113,574,678 at the end of 1927. Funded debt stands at \$65,852,965. Current assets are valued at \$10,854,403, against liabilities of \$8,855,357.

The directors in their report say the usual provisions have been made

for the amortization of the underlying bonds, and, in addition, the sum of 4,783,885 pesetas has been set aside by the operating companies as reserve for depreciation.

During the year Pts. 6,000,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds of the Union Electrica de Cataluna, S.A., and Pts. 12,500,000 of the 6 per cent. 1928 bonds of the Energia Electrica de Cataluna, S.A., have been issued for the purpose of capital expenditure on construction and the acquisition of shares and other rights in associated companies. These issues have increased the amounts of the bonds of the operating companies in Spain outstanding in the hands of the public from Pts. 179,331,150 to Pts. 192,133,650, after deducting the bonds which have been redeemed during the year under sinking-fund provision.

The outlook for 1929 is good, the forthcoming Barcelona Exhibition providing a stimulus to the commercial activity of the district.

It is also a matter of congratulation that the electrical enterprises operating in the Barcelona district have come to an arrangement, with the object of avoiding unnecessary duplication of their production and distribution systems, and with a view to encouraging a more general use of electricity by the public.

The average rate of exchange between London and Spain has depreciated during the past year. The poor cereal harvest, caused by drouth, principally accounted for the depreciation which occurred during the latter months.

During the year Walter Gow, K.C., of Toronto, was appointed to the board of directors.



A. H. BROWN
Of Regina, a member of the Saskatchewan Bar, who has been appointed Secretary of the Farm Loan Board of Canada. Mr. Brown is a nephew of Chief Justice the Hon. A. T. Brown, of Saskatchewan.

National Breweries to Spend \$1,500,000

AT the annual general meeting of shareholders of National Breweries, the President, N. J. Dawes, spoke of new construction and extension to come involving about one and one-half millions. Mr. Dawes

pointed out that the increase in sales during the year had been small, but that a decrease in the operating charges was in a good measure responsible for the increase of more than \$300,000 in the year's profits. That the whole of the outstanding mortgage bonds, amounting to more than a million dollars, had been paid Dawes.

Stratton, Hopkins & Hutson

Members Standard Stock & Mining Exchange

beg to announce that their offices are now located at

11 King Street West, Toronto 2

Telephone — Ad. 1306

J. R. Stratton

L. W. Hopkins

H. A. Hutson

The Blunt Uncompromising Truth



It takes an expert to select a first class diamond and appraise its value. With motor cars the situation is quite different. There are certain outstanding facts about automobiles that are common knowledge to every man, woman and child and these facts serve to create sharp distinctions and to classify cars on the basis of quality and value.

If you will stop and study the situation for a moment, you will realize that the plainest and most outstanding fact in motoring today is that there are no other cars which can be classed with Cadillac and La Salle.

Thus Cadillac's position as the leader of the fine car group is an accepted fact that one would scarcely think of challenging and, in the minds of all, Cadillac is readily granted first place on the basis of prestige gained over a period of 25 years, the incomparable brilliance, smoothness, flexibility and reliability of its 90-degree, V-type, 8-cylinder engine, and its extraordinary value.

In braking, gear shifting, steering and all the operations of driving, either on mountain roads, or on level highways, or in city traffic, there are no other cars in all the world that can compare with Cadillac and La Salle.

That is because, for one thing, you can not find on any other cars the Cadillac-La Salle Duplex-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes, the most powerful braking system ever developed, yet the easiest and quickest to operate.

On no other cars can you find the Cadillac-La Salle Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission which enables you to shift your gears at any speed, under any conditions, without awkwardness or the slightest hesitancy. The operation is almost instantaneous as well as clashless.

The foregoing represent safety features of the utmost importance, as

is the improved steering mechanism, but there is also the crystal-clear, non-shatterable Cadillac-La Salle Security-Plate Glass. In the event of collision you will not be injured by flying glass fragments; neither will there be any danger from the impact of stones cast up by the wheels of passing cars.

These are some of the new facts to add to those you already know about Cadillac and La Salle. A car will be placed at your disposal at any time so that you can familiarize yourself with them. When you have done so your conviction will be stronger than ever that in all the world there are no cars like these.

In addition to 23 refreshingly beautiful Fisher Bodies for the new Cadillac and the new La Salle, there are 15 exclusive and exquisite custom-built models Fleetwood designed and Fleetwood built.

CADILLAC-LA SALLE

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.

Toronto Retail Branch

128 Church Street, Cor. Church & Richmond Sts.

Phone ELgin 7302-7303

To Spend \$1,000,000

Asbestos Corp. Report Indicates New Program

PRESENTATION of a complete review of the position of the company, written by the late President, W. G. Ross, featured the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Asbestos Corporation, which was adjourned until May 22 for the election of the board, in order that the trustees have sufficient time to decide on the changes. J. W. Cook, K.C., a director, presided over the gathering.

The posthumous statement of the president referred to the 1928 operations as disappointing and declared that the effect would be carried into 1929. It referred to the suspension of dividends, the action being attributed to the fact the dividend was not earned, and, to the fact that in view of heavy expenditures which would be necessary it was thought in the best interests of the company to conserve the cash resources.

The statement referred also to the appointment of an eminent engineer who examined the company's property and made specific recommendations which were being carried out under his direction. It was indicated later that it was intended to spend approximately \$1,000,000 during 1929 on work in connection with the King and Beaver mines and for general development of the company.

Initial Dividend

H. Simon & Sons to Pay \$2 on Common

H. SIMON & SONS, Limited, have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock of the company, being at the rate of \$2 per annum for the year commencing June 1, 1929, and a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on its 7 per cent. convertible preferred stock, both dividends being payable June 1 to shareholders of record May 17th.

H. Simon & Sons, Limited, was organized early in 1928 to acquire all the assets and undertakings of a company of the same name incorporated in 1909 to carry on a business establishment fifty-two years ago in Whitby, Ont., by the late Henry Simon. In 1912, when the organization moved to Montreal, production was in the neighborhood of two million cigars a year; present output exceeds seventeen million cigars. Making the company one of the largest manufacturers of hand-made cigars in Canada.

The report for the fiscal period ended Dec. 31, 1928, covered only nine months, operations and net profits were equivalent to \$21.30 on preferred or \$3.96 per share on common. The preferred stock is convertible into common in the ratio of two of the latter for each of the former, at the option of the holder.

New Elevator

Collingwood Terminals Offers \$200,000 of Preferred

WILLISON, Neely corporation are making a public offering of \$200,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference stock, par value \$100, of Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., at \$100 per share, and accrued dividends, with a bonus of one share of common stock with each share of preferred stock. The stock is callable at \$110.

Directors of the company include Hon. E. C. Drury, president; Harry I. Price, vice-president; A. E. Warren, A. F. Basset, C. C. Begg, John Shipley, Dr. Donald McKay, T. W. Foran and E. L. Hamlen.

The town of Collingwood has authorized the sum of \$800,000 in the form of 5 per cent. debentures for the purpose of building this elevator and has agreed to sell it to Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., when completed, at cost, the company agreeing to pay \$100,000 cash, with interest at 5 per cent. on the balance, and to assume the amortization payments over their term of 21 years. Government figures show that for each bushel elevator capacity at Georgian Bay ports 6 1/2 bushels are handled per annum. On this basis, Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., would handle 13,000,000 bushels per annum, which would indicate a gross revenue from all factors of \$195,000.

Estimated operating costs are placed at \$74,500 and interest and taxes \$42,500, leaving \$78,000 available for dividends and reserves. Collingwood Terminals, Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Terminal System, Ltd.

Record Profits

King Edward Hotel Gross Tops \$3,000,000

KING EDWARD HOTEL CO. gross earnings for 1928 topped \$3,000,000 for the first time in the company's history, according to a report dealing with last year's operations, and while revenue gained, costs were lowered.

Gross earnings are quoted at \$3,184,788, compared with \$2,892,158 in the previous year, or equivalent to \$15.90 per share on the 20,000 shares of capital stock. After a deduction of \$2,127,013 for operating costs, net earnings are shown at \$1,057,774, compared with \$762,243 in the previous year. After further deductions of \$508,608 for interest, \$200,000 depreciation and \$27,559 taxes, approximately \$318,537 is left available for dividends on the common stock, compared with \$241,891 in 1927, and \$36,251 in 1926.

Fixed assets, less depreciation, as at Dec. 31, stand at \$7,365,368, compared with \$7,467,187 a year ago. Investments are increased from \$47,670 to \$147,465. Other liquid assets increased from \$275,858 to \$480,118. Current liabilities stand at \$374,195, compared with \$259,644 a year ago, leaving working capital at \$105,923 compared with \$16,214 at the end of the previous year.

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing

Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL Established 1901 WINNIPEG
LONDON, ENG. E. R. Wood, President VANCOUVER
Head Office: TORONTO, 26 King St. E.

SPECIALISTS IN MINING SECURITIES
LISTED AND UNLISTED

STOBIE-FORLONG & CO.

STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Head Office
BAY AND WELLINGTON STS. TORONTO
PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM CONNECTING BRANCH OFFICES
AND MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER AND NEW YORK

Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL STATEMENT

For Year Ending 31st December, 1928

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION
COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Directors submit herewith their twenty-ninth Annual Report and Consolidated Balance Sheet which reflects the financial condition of your Company as of December 31st, 1928.

The statement shows surplus earnings of \$743,365.08, being an increase over the year 1927 of \$93,755.54. During several years negotiations have been carried on with the Department of Railways and Canals regarding the terms of the renewal of the leases under which your Company takes water from the Welland Canal. The first period of these leases expired in 1923. Your Company was entitled to a renewal, but the terms were subject to revision. Settlement was finally arrived at and your Company was obliged to pay the sum of \$280,000 in full settlement of all claims, and the leases were renewed, but at a very much higher rate. This, with the amount expended on the renewal of the Company's Plant, resulted in a decrease of Reserves of \$9,311.09.

During the year \$378,000.00 of bonds were redeemed and \$738,734.27 added to Plant.

The Company sold \$1,000,000.00 of short term notes maturing the first of April, 1932, to redeem bonds maturing, and pay for additions to Plant.

During the year 12 new cars and 5 new buses, also 7 buses from the Mount Hamilton Bus Lines were added to the service and 12 new cars ordered to be delivered this March for the Hamilton Street Railway Company.

The automatic Substation in the West End has been completed and placed in operation.

The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board granted the Hamilton Street Railway an increase of fares, to take effect July 1st, 1928. The former five-cent fare was increased to seven cents, or four tickets for twenty-five cents, and at the same time the Board granted an increase in wages to the Motormen, Conductors and Shop Employees.

Under the Street Railway Agreement with the City of Hamilton, the jitneys should have ceased operations on the first of July, 1928, but they continued to operate until October 22nd, 1928, depriving the Company of a very substantial revenue.

A large sum was expended in relaying portions of the tracks of the Hamilton Street Railway Company, and the Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Electric Railway Company.

The Company's Engineers are working on plans for the development of a further supply of power, which we hope to proceed with later in the year.

The physical condition of the Company's properties has been maintained during the year and the system has afforded steady and reliable service to customers.

The results of the year are largely due to a loyal and efficient staff and the Directors desire to express to all the Company's employees their appreciation for the enthusiastic support and valuable services rendered.

Respectfully submitted, GEORGE D. FRANKMAN, Secretary. W. E. PHIN, President.

Hamilton, Ontario, March 30th, 1929.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

	1928	1927
Gross Earnings	\$ 2,354,186.05	\$ 2,346,025.88
Expenses	445,718.95	445,718.95
Interest	2,725.29	2,725.29
Bad Debts	743,365.08	743,365.08
Balance	\$ 3,546,025.88	\$ 3,546,025.88

ASSETS

	31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1927
Properties	\$26,579,578.79	\$25,840,844.52
Cash	16,037.45	14,522.29
Accounts Receivable	325,821.92	214,896.26
Stores	280,816.32	280,816.32
Charges Prepaid	14,993.80	16,637.70
Deferred Charges	61,009.67	61,009.67
Signed on behalf of the Board:		
W. E. PHIN, President		
J. R. MOODIE, Secretary		
Directors		

PROFIT AND LOSS

	1928	1927
Balance at Credit 31st Dec., 1927	\$ 539,515.54	\$ 539,515.54
Surplus Earnings 1928	743,365.08	743,365.08
Adjustments	129,850.26	129,850.26
Dividends on Preference Stock	381,600.00	381,600.00
Depreciation Reserve	345,506.00	345,506.00
Balance	\$ 1,282,880.62	\$ 1,282,880.62

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

	31st Dec., 1928	31st Dec., 1927
Funded Debt	\$ 7,296,000.00	\$ 7,671,000.00
Notes Payable (Due 1 April, 1932)	1,500,000.00	362,372.41
Bank Overdraft	15,327.10	15,327.10
Accounts Payable	300,314.55	299,043.94
Customers' Deposits	5,789.37	5,184.77
Bond Interest Matured	7,777.50	6,245.00
Bond Interest Accrued	102,000.00	104,034.25
	\$ 9,257,988.52	\$ 8,451,160.37

TO SHAREHOLDERS

	1928	1927
Capital Stock, Preferred (54,500 shares @ \$100 ea.)	\$ 5,450,000.00	\$ 5,450,000.00
Capital Stock, Ordinary (77,000 shares @ \$100 ea.)	7,700,000.00	7,700,000.00
Dividends Payable 15 Jan., 1929	99,352.50	98,724.25
Reserve for Depreciation	4,199,602.66	4,101,975.52
Reserves, Miscellaneous	128,000.25	117,847.27
Profit and Loss	436,225.36	539,515.54
	\$27,262,278.29	\$26,458,722.98

I have audited the books and accounts of the Dominion Power and Transmission Company, Limited, and also those of its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1928, and have been furnished with vouchers for all expenditures. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required, and in my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. S. SCOTT, F.C.A., Auditor

Mining Corp. Net is \$153,078

Total Production Lower But Cobalt Output Up—
Company Exceedingly Active in New Fields

AN OPERATING profit of \$153,078 is reported by Mining Corporation of Canada, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, according to the fifteenth annual report. A total of \$2,139,024 was received from interest, exchange and profit on investments. After the payment of all expenses and writing off \$1,600,000 on mining rights, a balance of \$494,975 was left. Dividends amounting to \$415,012 were paid, shares of the Cobalt Reduction Company, Ltd., written down \$25,000, and \$49,880 written off the reduction plant, which leaves a balance carried forward of \$51,623, as compared with \$46,541 at the end of the previous year.

Although the tonnage of ore from both the Cobalt and South Lorrain mines exceeded that of 1927, silver production was lower, due to the decline in silver content of mill ore and the exhaustion of high-grade reserves in South Lorrain. Total production was 1,313,958 ounces in 1928, as against 2,119,771 in 1927. The value of the production of silver was \$755,691, and from cobalt, \$42,109. The mining cost was \$420,439; milling and reduction, \$163,699; and freight, realization, transportation and smelting, \$20,149.

The estimated ore reserves in the Cobalt mines at the end of 1927 were 25,000 tons, containing 700,000 ounces. The gross silver content of mill ore extracted during the year was 1,084,946 ounces, and the reserves at the end of the year were estimated at 25,000 tons, containing 600,000 ounces.

"Since the close of the financial year the corporation has entered into several important enterprises," states J. P. Watson, president, in his report to shareholders.

"It has acquired 700,000 shares of Base Metals Mining Corporation, Limited, which promises to be a very profitable investment. It has also acquired 80 per cent. of the issued share capital of Minor Exploration and Development Company, Limited, which owns 230 well located claims in the Sudbury district."

Mr. Watson reports that during the year the claims in Montbray Township, Quebec, and Adair Township, Ontario, were abandoned and work was discontinued and options given up on the Cross Lake claims in the Cobalt district.

"In November an option was taken on a group of claims on the Bell River, north of the Transcontinental Railway in Quebec, but as diamond-drilling gave negative results, the option was abandoned early this year. Shaft-sinking on the Quenont Mining Corporation property is progressing rapidly and the shaft has attained a depth of 740 feet at this date. The claims of the Minor Development and Exploration Company in the Sudbury district will be extensively prospected during the coming season.

"An active field force will be maintained during the coming season with a view to the acquisition, either by staking or purchase, of new mining properties. The financial position of the corporation enables your directors

to take advantage of any opportunities that may arise and it is hoped that the successes of the past year may be repeated."

M. F. Fairlie, managing engineer, in his report, states:

"At the Cobalt properties, underground operations were widely spread during the year, in an effort to complete finally the extraction of ore in a number of outlying veins, especially in the city and townsite areas. This cleaning up process, while resulting in added tonnage, reduced considerably the grade of ore going to the mill.

"At the South Lorrain properties, as forecast in the last annual report, the high-grade ore-shoots which have given a silver production of more than six million ounces, were exhausted, and operations at the Frontier and Crompton mines will be discontinued at an early date."

From the Cobalt properties 52,954 tons were treated and produced 918,266 ounces of silver. The South Lorrain properties supplied 3,980 tons and produced 395,692 ounces. Included in the above production, the following tonnages were disposed of without treatment at the local plant of the corporation: 136.26 tons of high-grade silver ore containing 321,833.89 ounces, and 30.39 tons of medium-grade silver ore containing 11,800.88 ounces; also 333.86 tons of low-silver high-Cobalt ore containing 11,272.24 ounces.

The Cobalt Lake mine again supplied the bulk of tonnage and silver production, resulting however in further depletion of ore reserves, as exploration work was generally disappointing. The northern section of the property, which contained the largest remaining area of hitherto unexplored ground, was definitely proven barren, and further work there has been discontinued.

The total silver content of all classes of ore from the Frontier and Crompton properties was 405,596.23 ounces, as compared with 910,536.49 ounces for the previous year. This decline in production, as noted in quarterly reports, has been due to the exhaustion of the high-grade ore shoots of the Woods and Watson veins.

The Cobalt Reduction Company concentrating plant ran 363 days during the year, and treated 57,969 tons, as compared with 54,369 in 1927. The flotation plant treated 57,544 tons of slime as against 53,927 in 1927. The total cost of operations was \$211,490, as compared with \$225,019 in 1927. The plant showed a profit of \$35,906. The net profit was \$1,363 after writing off \$34,542 on plant and paying federal taxes of \$105.99.

The balance sheet shows assets of \$3,452,077. Cash in banks and on hand totals \$315,570. Government and municipal bonds \$700,943, shares in other mining companies, at or below market value, \$2,683,015; optioned properties and shares in exploration companies, \$428,159, and mining rights \$3,779,761. Under liabilities accounts payable are given at \$57,269, balances due subsidiary companies \$18,469, and dividends unclaimed \$21,465.

English Electric Progress

Company Earns \$2.08 per Share on Class "B" Stock—
Profits Before Depreciation Reach \$243,104
—Position Improved

IMPROVEMENT in earnings and financial position are revealed in the annual statement of English Electric Company of Canada, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928. Results for the year are particularly favorable in relation to the reorganized capital. After allowing for a full year's dividends on the Class "A" stock, profits available for the Class "B" shares were equal to \$2.08 per share.

Profits, before providing for depreciation on buildings and plant or income taxes, amounted to \$243,104, as compared with \$218,577 in the previous years, representing an increase of \$24,527. Provision for depreciation \$40,000, the same as in the preceding year, and \$60,000 for dividends on the Class "A" shares for one-half year, leaving residue of \$143,104 to add to surplus account.

During the year 1928, under capital reorganization, the \$2,000,000 8 per cent. preferred stock and the 30,000 common stock were changed to 40,000 Class "A" shares and 40,000 Class "B" shares. Had full dividends on the old preferred stock been paid in 1927, the amount available for the old common would have been \$18,577, equal to 62 cents per share. In 1928, after allowing for a full year's dividends on the 33 Class "A" shares amounting to \$120,000, the amount available for the Class "B" shares was \$83,104, equal to \$2.08 per share.

A favorite feature of the balance sheet is the increase shown in net working capital of \$126,546 for the period. Current assets were up \$121,615, while current liabilities were reduced by \$4,931. The list of current assets shows a substantial improvement in cash, the company having in cash and call loans \$464,052, as against \$74,296 the year before. Accounts receivable, less reserve for bad and doubtful accounts, were down from \$584,919 to \$336,884, while raw materials, work in process and finished stock increased from \$191,567 to \$210,991.

Capital assets, including land, buildings, plant, patent rights and goodwill, and including additions during 1928 of \$35,086, amounted to \$2,437,431, from which \$350,000 was written off patent rights and goodwill, out of surplus in 1928, leaving the book value of capital assets at \$2,087,431. Adding in small items including prepayments on contracts, \$39,530 and unexpired insurance \$4,774, total assets amounted to \$2,064,603.

Current liabilities comprised \$65,173 accounts payable and \$60,000 dividends payable Jan. 15, 1929. Reserves for depreciation stood at \$534,923, while capital and surplus, after deducting the \$350,000 written off patent rights and goodwill, was placed at \$2,404,505. Capital was represented by the new 40,000 "A" and 40,000 "B" shares.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night"

I like your paper and have learned to enjoy the Financial Section and value your opinions and advice highly.

J.D., Lexington, Ky.

Equity Life Amalgamates with Ontario Equitable

Two Non-participating Companies to
Unite to Make Strong Insurance Unit

An agreement has been entered into (subject to ratification by the shareholders of both companies and to the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance of Ontario) for the amalgamation of the Equity Life Assurance Company, Toronto, with The Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company, Head Office, Waterloo.

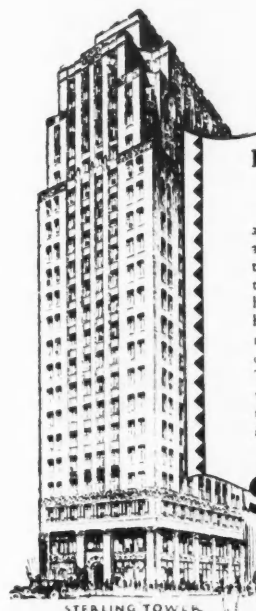
The Equity Life was founded in 1904 by the late Henry Sutherland, a pioneer in the insurance business in Canada. Its business has always been successfully confined to a select class of risks.

The Ontario Equitable announces to policyholders of the Equity that all the terms and privileges of their policies will be guaranteed and carried out by the Ontario Equitable. Mr. J. M. Walton, President, and Mr. H. L. Sutherland, General Manager of the Equity, will go on the Board of the Ontario Equitable. Mr. Geo. M. Begg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Equity, will continue as Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto Office of the Ontario Equitable.

The business of both companies has been conducted along similar lines, all policies having been issued on the non-participating (low cost) basis. Both companies are in excellent financial condition. On December 31, 1928, the Equity had \$6,898,420 Insurance in Force and the Ontario Equitable \$40,110,307. The Assets were \$1,431,000 for the Equity and \$5,230,000 for the Ontario Equitable.

The combined business of the companies will now amount to about \$50,000,000 Insurance in Force, with Assets of approximately \$7,000,000, giving the Ontario Equitable a high rank among Canadian life companies.

The Ontario Equitable
LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
S. C. TWEEDE, President
HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONTARIO



A Trustworthy
Business Associate as Executor
and Trustee

—somebody who knows about your financial affairs and the needs of your family circle—is a very desirable selection if you can feel sure that he will serve, that he will survive you and the trust; that he will not find the duties much heavier and more protracted than either you or he anticipated, that he has investing ability or ready access to it, and that he won't move away or become disabled. Too many contingencies, are there not? It would be safer and no more expensive to name this company in his stead, or you might appoint it co-trustee to act with him.

The
STERLING TRUSTS
CORPORATION
TORONTO REGINA

MAPLE LEAF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol
(ALL FORMULAE)

We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited

MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Specialists

Offer More Complete Service
and Greater Advantages . . .

THIS is the day of the Specialist. Continuous concentration makes for a better understanding and usually places the specialist in an advantageous position to render service.

For twenty-four years this firm has specialized exclusively in mining securities. Our Direct Private Wire Systems reaching all our branches—located in the principal financial and mining centres—transmit mining quotations, news and orders exclusively. The managers of our offices and their staffs are trained to render the utmost in mining service.

It is only natural to expect that this concentration of effort should result in a more efficient, more complete and more accurate service than where interests are diversified.

Arthur E. Moysey and Co.,
FOUNDED 1904 LIMITED

Specialists in High-Grade Canadian Mining Securities

242 BAY STREET TORONTO
Offices: Montreal, New York, Ottawa, London, Windsor
and the Principal Canadian Mining Centres

W. H. Bosley & Co. Real Estate

Property Managed
and
Rents Collected

We can serve a few more property owners who need extraordinary care in the management of their property and in the collection of rents.

We operate on the terms specified by the Toronto Real Estate Board, but we endeavour to do more than is called for by the bare terms of the agreement. What is more, our methods are effective and satisfy alike both owners and tenants.

Inquiries invited.

28 Adelaide St. West
Toronto
Phones Adel. 0827 & Adel. 4594

Savings Earn

4%

Per annum, compounded
half-yearly, subject
to cheque

**CANADA
PERMANENT
MORTGAGE CORPORATION**
14-16 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

Assets exceed
\$67,000,000.00
Established 1855

Established 1889 Telephone Elgin 5385-6
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. F. ROBERTS, C. A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO

Ask
your Dentist
... then your
Druggist

ASK your own dentist what he thinks of Ipana Tooth Paste. He knows it—in fact, the dentists, through their professional recommendations, first gave Ipana its start toward the remarkable success it has made.

Then, when your dentist approves, get a tube of Ipana from your druggist. Brush your teeth and gums with it twice a day. You'll have cleaner teeth, healthier gums—and you'll enjoy its delicious taste every time you use it.



IPANA
Tooth Paste
MADE IN CANADA
BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY, MONTREAL

Ontario Tobacco Gross Revenue Understood to be Upwards of \$200,000

SHAREHOLDERS of Ontario Tobacco Plantations, Ltd., were presented with a highly satisfactory financial statement at the annual meeting, presided over by J. F. MacKay, president.

The estimated gross revenue of 1928 operations is understood to run well upwards of the \$200,000 mark, which represents earnings of approximately \$1 per share on the common. Net income is placed at \$108,000. The company controls some 1,800 acres of fine-cured tobacco lands in the counties of Norfolk and Elgin, 150 acres of which is planted in tobacco, and the balance in rotating agricultural crops.

Two additions were made to the board of directors, namely, Christopher Cook, of Brantford, and Arthur Jones, Montreal. J. F. MacKay heads the company, with W. B. Wood, of Montreal, as vice-president and H. E. Manning, Toronto, secretary. Other directors include James Playfair and D. L. White, of Midland. H. A. Freeman, B.S.A., Simcoe, is manager of the company's operations.

A Remedy for "Tight Money"

(Continued from Page 47)
would be impossible for the Treasury Department to entirely eliminate this tax, certainly a substantial reduction should be made therein, in any event down to the normal tax rates, with a reduction from that point down to a complete elimination most desirable.

Let it be understood that this proposal is not advanced as a relief plan for the individual of large means. There are millions of security holders in the United States, many of moderate circumstances, every one of whom would be benefited not only with respect to the tax on profits of securities long held and finally sold, but also in the removal of this element of artificiality in the price basis of securities selected for current investment.

Far outweighing all other considerations, however, is the fact that by this course it would be hoped that the key would be found with which to unlock the funds heretofore imprisoned in the stock market by a tax policy which discourages liquidation except under force of the most drastic measures.

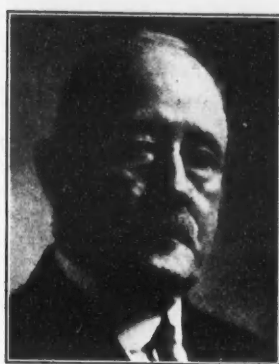
Once this natural corrective measure has been applied a chain of cause and effect would be set up which may be expected to work automatically toward unraveling the credit tangle which has been created and which if allowed to continue can only result in a serious check to the prosperity which the country has enjoyed for so long a period.

With the removal of this artificial obstruction to the free taking of profits, there is reason to believe that large amounts of stock long withheld from the market by reason of appreciation over the purchase price will be brought out of the loan envelopes of banks and sold, thus bringing about a readjustment of prices to more normal figures, at which the undoubted large volume of investment funds now temporarily on loan in the "Street" will be tempted once more to flow into securities for purchase outright with the resultant reduction in the present over-swollen loan account.

With this decrease in the credit demand will come also a fall in the interest rate for stock exchange loans, leading in turn to a withdrawal and return to normal channels of the excessive supplies of funds no longer under the attraction of the abnormal rates now prevailing in that quarter. Thus is seen, as a final consequence, the restoration of low interest rates and development once more of an active bond market—conditions essential not alone to the financing of building and multitudinous other forms of public and private improvements, but also to the establishment through the sale here of foreign securities of those dollar credits in favor of foreign markets that are vital to the maintenance of our huge volume of exports.

That a harassing credit situation exists cannot be questioned. That it results directly from true inflation we have tried to make clear. That remedial measures that may not be harmful to business should be sought is obvious. The corrections of a fault in our tax structure which it seems safe to say is a contributing cause of the existing difficulties presents a natural remedy.

It means the removal of an artificial barrier which has been restricting the normal flow of funds throughout the investment market and hampering the efforts of the Reserve authorities in dealing effectively with the situation. While it might not of itself result in a complete correction of all abnormalities, nevertheless, we regard it as one of the promising avenues of escape from the present impasse, and one which is worthy of public consideration.



C. S. WILCOX
Chairman of the Board of the Steel Company of Canada which expects to have its new and enlarged plant in operation shortly, according to an announcement made at the annual meeting. It was also stated that over 95 per cent. of the company's stock was held in Canada.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Good Outlook for Wheat Exports

(Continued from Page 37)

Shipments from the United States were 45,000,000 bushels less than those of the preceding season. The Danubian countries have been a less important factor than was expected a few months ago, and as already mentioned, Russia's 1928 crop was so unevenly distributed and her collecting campaign attended with such poor results that she has been unable to export.

On the import side of wheat trade, Europe has so far bought slightly more foreign wheat than at this time last year, while the importations of the Orient and Asia have been exceptionally large. World trade need only be of the same volume during the balance of the current season as from April to August, 1928, to bring the ex-

ports from surplus producing countries for the entire twelve-month period to over 900,000,000 bushels, and so exceed those for the 1927-28 season by at least 100,000,000 bushels.

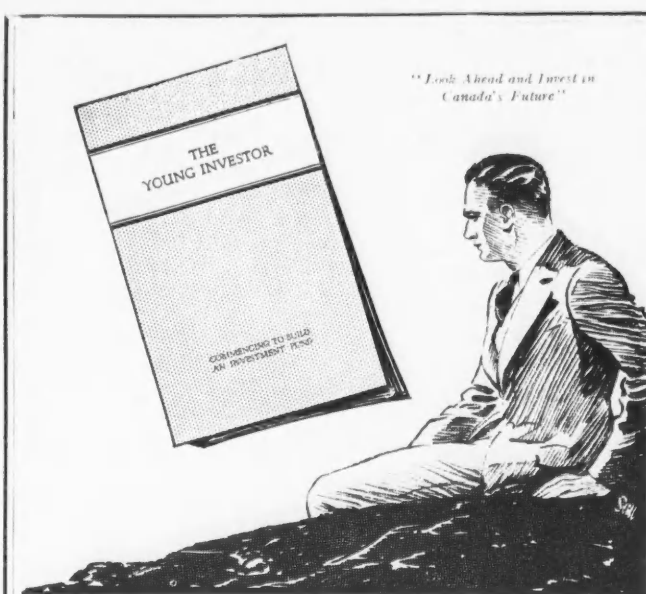
On this basis, and assuming that importing countries will not prefer American and Argentine wheat to Canadian, all but about 60,000,000 bushels of the vast quantity of Canadian wheat available since 1st August, 1928, should, be disposed of. It will be noted that the estimated carry-over for this year is less than that on 1st August, 1928.

The New Trend in Investments

(Continued from Page 39)

gives valuable rights to shareholders. Retirement of substantial amounts of bonds in this manner also reduces the total of good bonds outstanding, although the consequences of the removal of these large issues will not be felt until the security market once more attracts substantial buying.

Truly, we are witnessing an interesting investment era. But is it permanent? Will former bond buyers continue to seek equities despite the attempts of more conservative market students to dissuade them,—warnings couched in such dire language as to recall the Fat Boy's "I want to make your flesh creep?" The only answer that can be made to this question is that financial history has witnessed similar speculative periods before, when unusual prosperity has turned the interest of investors largely to common stocks, as in 1919 and at the beginning of the present century. Each time the bond market has eventually come back into its own. That history will repeat itself partakes less of prophecy than of sound reasoning based on historical perspective.



THE YOUNG INVESTOR

THE Young Investor faces the rising sun—his day of investment lies all before him.

His investment plan and that of the man standing in the twilight of life will be as far apart as the poles.

The booklet illustrated above describes an investment plan best suited to the Young Man.

Copies gladly sent on request

**NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED**

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2.
Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

A MILLION TOURISTS

Spending
Millions
of Dollars
warrant this
investment

New Issue

English Inns Limited

"OLD WORLD HOSPITALITY ON NEW WORLD HIGHWAYS"

TEN quaint English villages dispensing service of a new order amid the mellowness of long ago will greet travellers by motor from the United States as they journey over the Niagara frontier and the roads leading to Toronto. The same facilities will be available for the local travelling public on highways into and out of Ontario's capital city.

Motor traffic over the chosen routes is now estimated in the millions,—millions of prosperous people spending millions of dollars—all hungry for hospitality, good food and the privacy of their own homes. English Inns is the ideal solution.

Last year visiting tourists spent \$200,000,000 in the Province of Ontario, probably half of which was paid for accommodation which was deplorably inadequate. Canadian tourists also expended a large amount.

Competent authorities estimate an increase of at least 25 per cent. in tourist trade during the present year. Last year it was 22%.

English Inns, Limited, will be prepared to operate profitably the first ten units of its chain of village homes, with the assurance that in the first year hundreds of thousands will apply for accommodation at these villages.

Sites chosen for their scenic beauty and their conveniences have been purchased. The construction of the first unit is now in progress and it will be in operation in thirty days. All the inns will be completed before the tourist season opens.

An estimated total revenue of \$319,000 for the entire chain, or an average of \$31,900 for each English Inn would provide for the payment of 7% on the Preferred Shares and leave a substantial surplus available for dividends on Common Shares.

With the history of successful chain store operation in mind, the management believes that English Inns, Limited, is capable of expansion into a large international corporation, providing extraordinary opportunity for profit to those who participate in the initial financing.

UNITS \$55.30 DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:
5 Shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock at \$10 per Share
2 Shares of Common Stock at \$2.65 per Share

Write or phone Waverley 2371 for descriptive pamphlet from the pen of Louis Blake Duff. Subscriptions will be filled in the order received.



**BROCK
SECURITIES CORPORATION**
200 BAY ST. BROCK BUILDING TORONTO
HAMILTON ST. CATHARINES



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NEWTON WYLIE, Toronto.
President, Brock Securities Corporation,
Limited; President, Brock Corporation;
Vice-President, Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario; Treasurer, East Crest Oil Co., Limited; Director, Welland Financial Corporation, Limited.

W. L. HOUTCK, Chippawa, Capitalist.
Vice-President.

G. ANGUS GERMAN, Toronto.
Chairman of Board,
Insurance Manager, Chairman of Board,
Brock Securities Corporation, Limited.

HENRY T. MOORE, Toronto.
Managing Director,
Late of Greenleaf and Crosby Chain Store Organization; Director, Brock Securities Corporation, Limited; Director, Brock Corporation.

LOUIS BLAKE DUFF, Welland.
President, Niagara Finance Co.; Vice-President, Welland Financial Corporation, Limited; President, East Crest Oil Co., Limited.

J. A. MACLAREN, Toronto.
Vice-President, Campbell-Ewald, Limited.

W. K. COLBECK, M.D., F.A.C.S.,
Welland.
Chairman of Board, Welland Financial Corporation, Limited.

DAVID ROSS, Welland.
Treasurer, Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario.

HOWARD FOX, Niagara Falls.
President, Foxhead Inn, Limited.

GORDON AUSTIN, Toronto.
Managing Director, Brock Securities Corporation, Limited; Director, Welland Financial Corporation, Limited; Director, Fidelity Trusts Co. of Ontario.

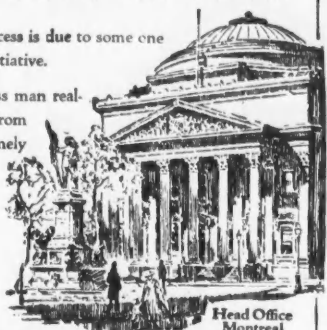
HARRY R. ALLEN, Architect, Toronto and New York.

HELPING BUSINESS MEN

ALMOST every business success is due to some one individual's ability and initiative.

Yet every successful business man realizes, too, the value of help from his bank in the way of timely credit and dependable business counsel.

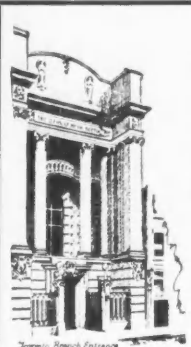
The Bank of Montreal is constantly playing a vital part in the story of many a business success.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$870,000,000



Prompt Collections

Promptness in the collection of our customers' drafts is a feature of this Bank's service.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832

Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$20,000,000
Total Assets, \$270,000,000

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

Capital (fully paid) \$12,500,000 Reserve Fund \$13,978,935
Deposits \$223,370,755 (\$5 to £1).

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

A WORLD WIDE SERVICE

Terms for the Opening of Accounts Furnished on Application.
HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. CHIEF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
230 Branches in All. 3 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2.
General Manager, Sir ALEXANDER K. WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L.

We recommend:

Tip Top Tailors

Limited

Seven (7%) Cumulative Sinking Fund
Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares

Each Share of Preferred Stock may be converted
into two shares of Common Stock

Dividend requirements on this issue of preferred stock were earned last year about 6 times. The Company has had a remarkably successful history, whilst its current business is showing a substantial increase over last year.

Price: at the market

The common stock of the Company, in our opinion presents a splendid opportunity to participate in the future growth of one of our successful chain store enterprises.

Price—at the market.

Descriptive circular upon request

R. A. DALY & CO.

LIMITED

80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

Standard Steel Construction Co.

Limited

Designers, Manufacturers and Erectors
of Structural Steel for
Buildings and Bridges
also
Steel Bins, Tanks, Hoppers, Etc.

Recently Enlarged Plant
Working At Capacity

Preferred and Common Shares
Listed: Toronto Stock Exchange

Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited
Dominion Bank Building, Toronto

J. STRATHEARN HAY, Member, Toronto Stock Exchange
HAMILTON WINDSOR LONDON KITCHENER SARNIA

International Co-operation

Rise of New York as Money Market and Increased U. S. Foreign Holdings Present Problem for Economic Machinery—The Effect of Listing and Speculation on Outside Exchanges

By LEONARD J. REID,

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

EVER since barter gave way to money purchases, financiers have been among the most firmly established of all people engaged in foreign trade. The development of monetary technique and of political safety enabled England, when it became the richest country of the world during the last century, to supplant other countries and become the world's financier.

Since the war, this very natural international financing—both in the raising of new capital and the marketing of bonds—in which London, and to a lesser degree Paris, were the leaders—has taken a new turn. The centre of gravity has shifted, rather quickly as these things go, and the financial world is a little unsettled by the novelty of what is none the less the inevitable, namely the rise of New York towards a position of equal financial strength and influence to London.

The significance of the United States as a lending instead of a borrowing nation was realised by the financial world as soon as the new position was established, but the recent purchases on a considerable scale of British securities by American interests has made the established fact apparent to the lay world as well as to financial observers. More particularly the outright purchases by American concerns of South American companies, previously controlled by British capitalists, and the assumption of control by American corporations of certain public utility companies in Great Britain itself, has further emphasized the magnitude and new nature of international finance.

Its ever extending activity makes international finance all the more part of the very mechanism of the civilized world, and the financial machine grows more complicated as it grows more productive. More than ever is it necessary to see that it works smoothly and efficiently. To this end certain reforms and some co-operation between financial organizations is becoming imperative. In this direction Banking is making slow but steady progress on the lines of the Genoa Conference. Central Banks are recognizing common formulae of procedure and co-operation and consultations between the heads are becoming increasingly customary.

But another important part of the financial machine is the Stock Exchange. In increasing numbers securities are now being marketed on more than one Stock Exchange. The extent of the interlocking of foreign Stock Exchanges is demonstrated by the fact that at the end of 1928 there were listed on American Stock Exchanges no less than 6,030,935 shares of foreign companies, of which British shares accounted for about one-third. The number listed on the Curb was even higher.

Shares are at the moment more popular than bonds, but bonds to the value of over 1,000 million dollars have been bought by Americans during each of the last four years. In so far as America is concerned she has more capital waiting investment than she can use at home. This accounts for the American interest in foreign securities, of which the British are among the most popular, on account of their long recognized

soundness and also because British finance was the first in Europe to rehabilitate itself after the war.

Investment in foreign securities, which might be viewed with some uncertainty by private individuals, is now being accomplished in an increasing degree by the more numerous investment trusts. Another new but important factor in increasing international investment is the League of Nations reconstruction work, which has called upon several lending nations to invest money in the new post-war states.

An important question which calls for examination is the reaction on the price of shares on one exchange due to speculation on another stock exchange. Such reactions are all too often out of all proportion to general market conditions of the markets subsequently affected. Besides the danger inherent in wild fluctuations, the matter is complicated by the possibility of manipulations deliberately to play off prices in one market against those in another, and secondly by the effect of speculation on borrowing, which in turn may endanger foreign exchange levels.

The most important fluctuations which can harm a market are produced by speculators, and since speculators operate mainly with borrowed money the levelling-out of anticipated slumps and booms can largely be controlled by those who lend to the speculators. Where this lending is done by the banks harmony between stock markets can be to some extent achieved, but this cautious task is in some cases negated by less responsible financial houses. However, the banks are the greatest lenders, and also the best informed and so on them falls the duty of improving the harmony between the Stock Exchanges of the world.

Buy Western Plant

Canada Vinegars Increases Canadian Chaint

CANADA Vinegars Limited, the largest manufacturer of vinegars in Canada, through its subsidiary, Western Vinegars Limited, has just completed the purchase of the plant of the Premier Vinegar Company, 1365 Powell Street, Vancouver, B.C. This increases its chain of modern plants to thirteen, situated at strategic points throughout Canada. In addition old established warehouses are maintained in New York City and Chicago for distribution purposes.

The acquisition of the new plant in Vancouver and the purchase a few weeks ago of the Pioneer Vinegar Works in Edmonton, Alta., is expected to materially add to the earnings of the company for the current year, especially as both purchases have been made without having recourse to any new or additional financing.

Harry C. Pringle, formerly manager at Owen Sound and Hamilton, whose father was the founder of the Owen Sound plant, has been appointed manager of the new Vancouver branch. He has been intimately connected with the business of the company since his return from overseas. The far western plant will manufacture spirit and malt vinegars as well as cider vinegar from British Columbia apples.



MILLER LASH, K.C.

Vice-President of the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, which has reported a substantial growth in revenues for 1928 together with an assets increase of over \$4,000,000. The company's outlook for 1929 is also said to be bright.

ELECTRIC ELEVATOR AND GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Average earnings for four years, ending July 31, 1928 . . . \$135,654.

This is equivalent to \$4.31 per share of Class "A" stock which we offer at \$25 per share with bonus feature.

An attractive investment. Write us for complete particulars.

Harley, Milner & Co.

350 Bay Street, TORONTO - Telephone Adelaide 9071

HAMILTON—LONDON—WINDSOR—ST. CATHARINES—HALIFAX D40

"Investment Securities"



The National City Company is in a position to assist investors in the selection of sound investment securities.

As Investment Bankers we purchase securities directly from the governments of nations, states and provinces, from municipalities, and from leading corporations, throughout the world. These purchases are made after exhaustive study. It is our practice to analyse the economic foundations upon which the security of the investment depends, and to investigate every detail which may affect the protection afforded to the investor.

Only after being satisfied in these respects do we buy securities and offer them to the public. Consequently, the securities which bear our recommendation provide a high measure of protection for invested capital.

The May edition of "Investment Securities" lists a number of sound securities which we recommend. A copy of this booklet will gladly be supplied on request.

The National City Company

Limited

Head Office—355 St. James Street—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO 204 Blackburn Building OTTAWA 71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

INVENTIONS PATENTED TRADE MARKS and DESIGNS Registered

W. IRWIN HASKETT, 12 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Canada.
SOLICITOR OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PATENTS

Your Trust Business Solicited

WE ACT IN ALL TRUST CAPACITIES FOR INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

Limited

Head Office — Montreal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, President.
Hon. A. R. Gould, Hon. Frank Carrel, Vice-Presidents.
V. Boswell, P. Galibert, A. Gourdeau, R. Locke,
Col. J. S. O'Meara, Col. D. M. Robertson.
GENERAL MANAGER, FRANK S. TAYLOR.

AN EMPIRE OIL FIELD

Motor Cars! Launches! Aeroplanes! Machinery of all types! . . . use Oil, in one form or another.

That oil has been, in the past, largely imported into Canada from sources outside the British Empire.

Within the past few weeks, it has been conclusively demonstrated that oil in great quantities exists in the limestones that underlie the Turner Valley, near Calgary.

Let us send you our Booklet
"AN EMPIRE OIL FIELD IN CANADA"
It tells the story.

D.S. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

MINING STOCK BROKERS

Home Office: 25 West Richmond Street, Toronto

Out of Town Offices: City Offices:
Hamilton, Ontario 2896 West Dundas Street
St. Catharines, Ontario 436 Bloor St. W.
Niagara Falls, Ontario Cor. Yonge & Dundas
Winnipeg, Manitoba 347 Danforth Avenue
Montreal, Quebec 154 Oakwood Avenue
Cor. Yonge & Wellington